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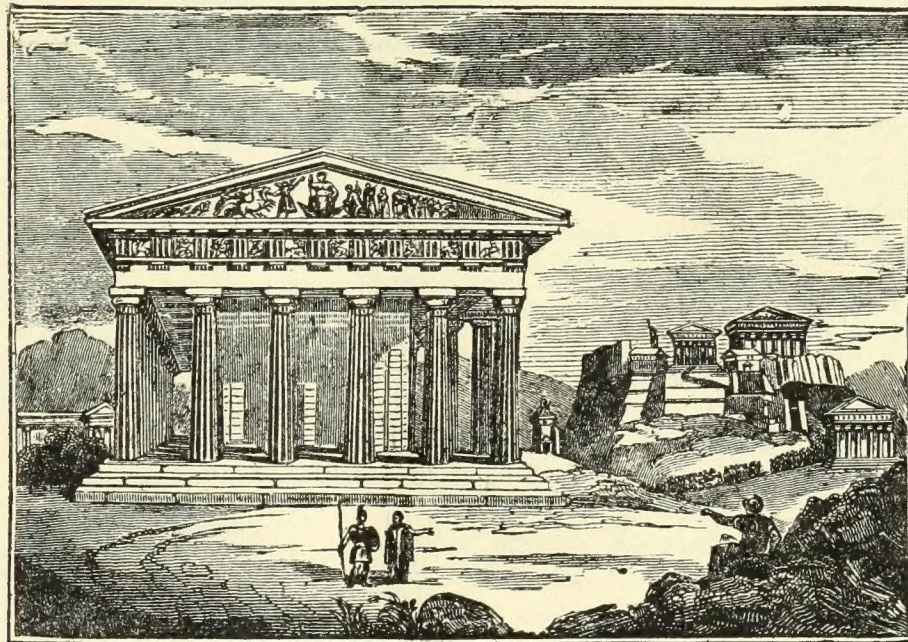
JOURNAL

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE FINE ARTS,
MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

JANUARY TO JUNE,

1912.



LONDON:

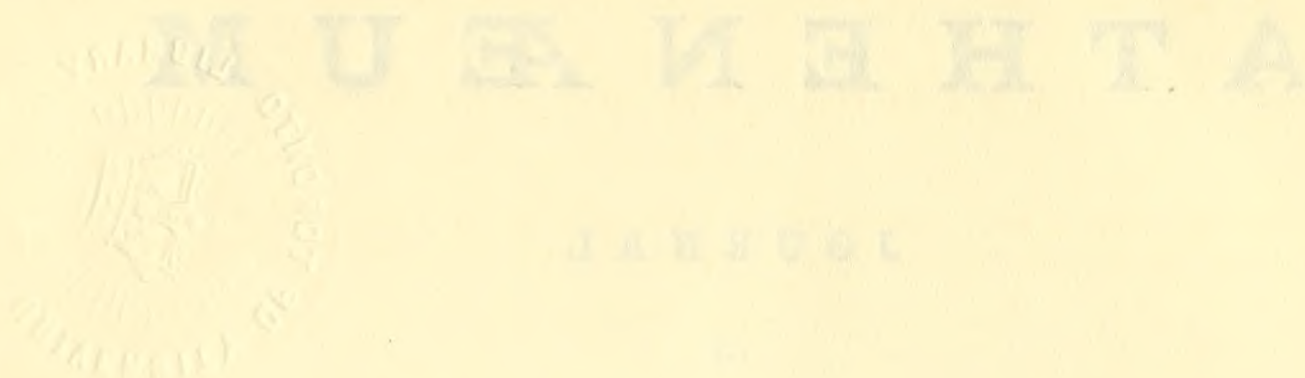
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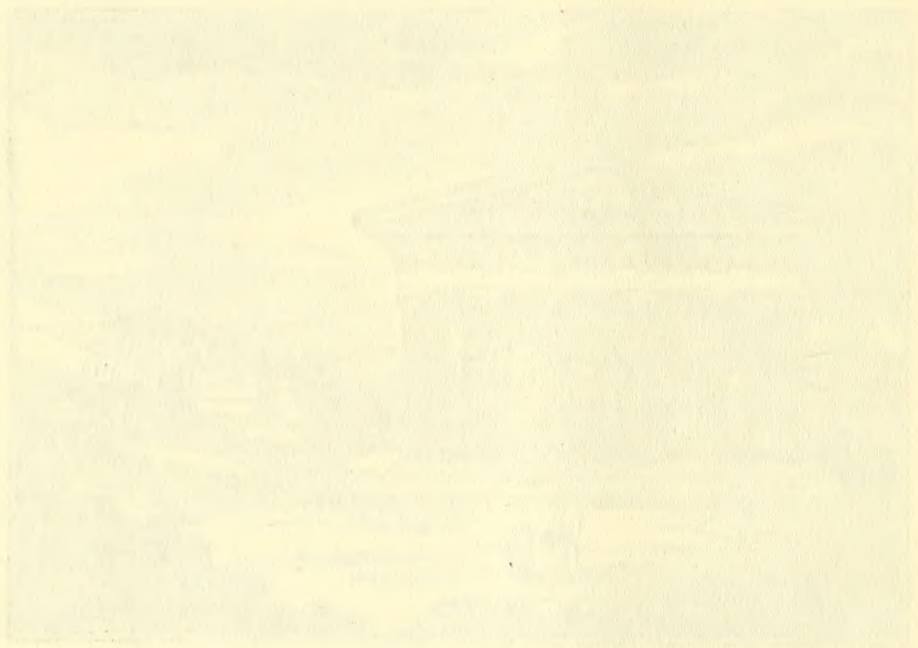
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AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS AND JOHN MENZIES & CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.



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1912
Jan.-June



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Laughter: an Essay on the Meaning of the Comic. By Henri Bergson. Translated by Cloudesley Brereton and F. Rothwell. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS brilliant essay, which hardly suffers by translation, so well have Messrs. Brereton and Rothwell caught the spirit of their original, is incomparable as a work of art. But is it sound, regarded simply as an analysis of the meaning of laughter? Indeed, on the principles upheld by the distinguished author, it is not easy to see how analysis in the ordinary sense is to be carried on at all.

"Our excuse for attacking the problem of the meaning of laughter must lie in the fact that we shall not aim at imprisoning the comic spirit within a definition. We regard it, above all, as a living thing. However trivial it may be, we shall treat it with the respect due to life. We shall confine ourselves to watching it grow and expand. Passing by imperceptible gradations from one form to another, it will be seen to achieve the strangest metamorphoses. We shall disdain nothing we have seen. And maybe we may also find that we have made an acquaintance that is useful. For the comic spirit has a logic of its own, even in its wildest eccentricities. It has a method in its madness. It dreams, I admit, but it conjures up, in its dreams, visions that are at once accepted and understood by the whole of a social group. Can it then fail to throw light for us on the way that human imagination works, and more particularly social, collective, and popular imagination? Begotten of real life and akin to art, should it not also have something of its own to tell us about art and life?"

These words would seem to foreshadow an historical treatment. We expect an account of the psychological springs of

laughter. We are interested to discover how far M. Bergson can enter into the primitive man's idea of a joke—something, let us say, with a stone-knife in it. But this turns out not to be his line of inquiry at all. His data are by no means of worldwide derivation. His anthropological laboratory is simply a stall at the Comédie Française. Sitting there, he endeavours to plot out a "sequence of comic forms," leading on and up from the mere horseplay of the clown to the most refined efforts of comedy. This sequence is a purely logical one. That is to say, it is a device on the part of his thought to render a complex idea intelligible by resolving it into aspects, and taking these one by one in some sort of helpful order. But this complex idea merely reflects his own experiences of laughter. Or, at most, he investigates the modern Frenchman's notion of the comic. But we others laugh too, and our risible faculties may be moved by things which hardly stir our neighbours across the Channel. The philosopher of the movement of life should have surely essayed a running analysis, as it were, of the wayward humours of the time-spirit. Here, however, the philosopher appears to merge in the Parisian—nay, in the eternal-Parisian, which is well known to be a type that defies the evolutionary process.

Laughter, argues our subtle author, is directed against all that is in contradiction with the movement of life. Want of adaptability as displayed by whatever is mechanical or artificial calls down upon itself this particular chastisement at the hands of society.

"Here we perceive how easy it is for a garment to become ridiculous. It might almost be said that every fashion is laughable in some respect. Only, when we are dealing with the fashion of the day, we are so accustomed to it that the garment seems, in our mind, to form one with the individual wearing it. We do not separate them in imagination. The idea no longer occurs to us to contrast the inert rigidity of the covering with the living suppleness of the object covered; consequently, the comic here remains in a latent condition. It will only succeed in emerging when the natural incompatibility is so deep-seated between the covering and the covered that even an immemorial association fails to cement this union: a case in point is our head and top hat."

Without proceeding to study in detail the endless forms of the comic that with more or less plausibility are reduced to cases of the stiff and starched, let us ask whether this example of the top hat carries conviction with it. For society does not laugh at the top hat. It laughs, on the contrary, at the man who joins the "hatless brigade." We are asked by M. Bergson to assume that

"our laughter is always the laughter of a group.... A man who was once asked why he did not weep at a sermon, when everybody else was shedding tears, replied: 'I don't belong to the parish!' What that man thought of tears would be still more true of laughter."

But, on this view, it would be far simpler to connect laughter, if indeed that be the same thing as ridicule, with that "persecuting tendency," as Bagehot calls it, which is associated with the maintenance of custom for custom's sake. Society does not as such resent the slightest hint of the mechanical and artificial. On the contrary, it stands precisely for that element of rigidity and inertia which is integral to the life-force no less than is the complementary element of plasticity and impetus. Thus there is something to be said for turning M. Bergson's doctrine upside down. It is individuality as it verges on eccentricity that the crowd conspires to laugh down. Or, imitating our author's manner of discovering profound principles behind insignificant acts, we might say that why the theatre laughs at the clown is because he is too supple—because he seems to have no bones in his body.

But, to resume the point we have touched on above—the fine, intellectual, rather pitiless laughter of Paris, which makes sport of the awkward—does this supply more than one note in the gamut of human merriment? Is British laughter, for instance, of this quality? The laugh boisterous, the laugh humorous and akin to tears, and, queerest phenomenon of all, the laugh internal, are none of them easily brought within the scope of M. Bergson's characterization, but meanwhile may be perceived to have type-value in relation to English, Irish, and Scotch psychology. Moreover, in these islands we have raised to the pitch of a fine art the habit of laughing at ourselves. That, perhaps, may be the reason why, with us, duels have gone out of fashion. "Don Quixote furnishes us with the general type of comic absurdity," says M. Bergson. If the Anglo-Saxon laughs at Don Quixote, he likewise laughs with him, since his own half-repressed, half-cherished foible is to tilt at windmills.

Let us, then, refuse to formularize laughter. To be the handmaid of a philosophy, even of the Bergsonian philosophy which catches at the ripple of the stream of life, is no meet function for the irrepressible goddess. We laugh because we overflow, not because some of those around us experience a difficulty in flowing at all. Merriment is the grace which should accompany strength, that strength may temper its own brutality, not that it may flick the feeble folk on the raw. The ancients said that a lame man was "satis bella materies ad jocandum." So, apparently, says M. Bergson in his loftier way, as he regards the lame efforts of humanity to advance gracefully. But, rather than laugh at others' lameness, why not laugh at our own superabundant energy which bids us, instead of walking, seek to fly in the air? And, meanwhile, let us, as men and philosophers, none the less seek to fly. There is a lightness inherent in laughter of the purer kind that may suffice to save us from any serious fall.

The Glastonbury Lake Village: a Full Description of the Excavations and the Relics Discovered, 1892-1907. By Arthur Bulleid and Harold St. George Gray. Vol. I. (Glastonbury Antiquarian Society.)

IN March, 1892, Mr. Arthur Bulleid, who had been interested in lake dwellings, persuaded himself that remains of that order were likely to exist in the marshy country near Glastonbury, and began a search for them. Walking along the road from Glastonbury to Godney, he observed some shallow mounds, and, with excellent insight, concluded from certain indications that he had found what he wanted. With the support of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, and of the proprietor of the land, Mr. Bath, who afterwards presented five acres of it to the Society, Mr. Bulleid began digging. Among his early discoveries was "a splendid canoe, neatly formed out of the trunk of a single tree." Prof. Boyd Dawkins and Dr. Munro soon after visited the site, and were impressed with the importance of the investigation. At the Nottingham meeting of the British Association in 1893, where a large and varied selection of the village relics was displayed, Dr. Munro, who was president of the Anthropological Section, succeeded in getting a grant from the Association towards the prosecution of the work, and from that time until its completion in 1907, the grant was frequently renewed. The Association appointed as the Committee to administer its grants Dr. Munro as chairman, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, General Pitt-Rivers, and Sir John Evans, with Mr. Bulleid as secretary, and their reports each year form an interesting record of progress; but it was evident that a series of reports to be unearthed from the annual volumes of the British Association could not constitute an adequate record of an exploration of this character, and that the undertaking was worthy of being commemorated in a more formal treatise. The present fine volume, which is to be followed by a second, well supplies this requirement.

Mr. Bulleid had sole charge of the explorations until he left the neighbourhood in 1902, when Mr. H. St. George Gray, whose long association with General Pitt-Rivers and fidelity to his methods especially qualified him for such work, was made joint director. Mr. Bulleid contributes to the volume a general and a detailed account of the lake village and its environment, and a description of the wood and worked timber objects found; Mr. Gray describes the objects of bronze, lead, tin, and Kimmeridge shale, the weaving combs, and the crucibles; and Dr. Munro has written an introductory chapter opening with a classification of lake dwellings.

The story that these discoveries have to tell us, stated in broad and popular language, is that at a time in the early Iron age, which we may put at about 2,000 years ago, just before the Romans

arrived, a party of inhabitants of what is now Somerset, large enough to require nearly 90 separate huts for their accommodation, and probably numbering some 300 persons, established themselves upon a nearly triangular piece of ground measuring about 400 ft. by 300 ft., well protected by water. Upon the peaty soil they laid down a timber substructure, supporting layers and mounds of clay, on which their dwellings were erected. They surrounded their village by a continuous line of palisading, supported upon piles.

Of the people themselves some remains were discovered, from which it appears that they were part of a long-headed race; but the full description of their skulls and other bones by Prof. Boyd Dawkins is reserved for the second volume. Their huts were nearly circular, and varied in size from 20 to 38 ft. in diameter. Each had a central hearth formed of slabs of stone or baked clay. As the clay floor of each hut pressed upon the yielding foundations of brushwood and peat, and so subsided, another floor and another hearth were laid upon the top of it. This operation appears in some cases to have been several times repeated: thus Mound 29 had ten floors and eleven hearths, while in Mound 27 there were six hearths, but only four floors. This of itself may serve to indicate that the inhabitants suffered conditions of much physical discomfort.

There is evidence that some of the huts were devoted to special forms of industry. Thus in Mound 3 were found a number of incomplete and broken bone needles, together with quantities of chips and splinters of bone, indicating that it had been the workshop of a needlemaker. Mound 6, while giving evidence of use for a considerable period, did not appear to have been occupied as a dwelling, and the large quantity of fragments of pottery found there may indicate that it was the workshop of a potter. Mound 8 had no hearth, but seventeen pieces of a wooden frame-work were found which probably belonged to a loom. Mound 37 yielded nine baked clay loom-weights, six spindle whorls, five weaving combs, three needles, and several perforated bones, which all indicate a textile industry. Mound 5 contained the remains of what might have been a blast-furnace—fragments of crucibles, small pieces of bronze, a baked clay funnel, supposed to have been used for blowing air into the furnace, and other evidences of smelting, which suggest a metallurgical industry.

That the community included a number of expert carpenters appears from the great extent of the pile-work, from the mortising of the timbers which formed the flooring of the village, from the dug-out boat that has been mentioned as an early discovery, and from the decorations of the woodwork. Though timber is a perishable material, many excellent examples of decoration have been found, and a particularly graceful one is adopted as a border on the cover of the volume. There is also evidence that the

art of the turner was practised, and Mr. Bulleid refers to a wheel hub and a tub as showing considerable skill and ingenuity; in fact, a reproduction of the tub by a firm equipped with steam lathes and other modern contrivances was not made without difficulty. It would have been satisfactory if a larger number of the tools used could have been traced; many of those found were of iron, and had perished from rust. A well-shaped ladder was among the wooden objects discovered.

One of the most interesting of the finds was a hammered bronze bowl, which is figured as a frontispiece to the volume. The principal feature in its decoration is a number of rivets, some of which are necessary for keeping the parts of the vessel together, while others are added for purposes of mere ornament. At some time in the course of its use the rim had been damaged, and had to be repaired; fractures in the bottom also had been riveted and patched. That the workmanship of these repairs was more clumsy than that of the artist who devised the original bowl is not surprising.

Outside the village itself the inhabitants must have cultivated a considerable extent of ground and possessed pasture lands. Grains of wheat, barley, and peas have been found, with millstones to grind them. Bones of ox, sheep, goat, pig, horse, dog, and fowl among domestic animals; stag, beaver, and otter among wild animals; and pelican, swan, and duck among aquatic birds, also occur.

Both authors are to be congratulated—especially Mr. Bulleid—on the addition they have made to our knowledge of the early inhabitants of the country and on the worthy record they have produced of their arduous but successful work. The eleven large plans in which Mr. Bulleid has recorded the exact size and position of every object found are in themselves a monument of care and industry, as are also the many other detailed plans which he has contributed. In the tabular scheme of lettered prefixes to the numbered relics at the beginning of the book, the most important of them, "X. Worked Wood," is, by an oversight which is remarkable in so excellent a work, omitted.

The Historical Record of the Coronation of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, 1911. Prepared, with the Approval of His Majesty the King, by H. Farnham Burke, Norroy King of Arms. (McCorquodale & Co.)

THIS handsomely bound volume is not quite accurately described on the title-page as an "historical record of the Coronation." Its contents consist merely of a word-for-word transcript of the official documents relating to the Coronation, as they appeared in *The London Gazette*, with "a list of the guests invited to the ceremony" and twenty original illustrations in colour. The documents transcribed are the Orders in Council

and the Proclamations relating to the Coronation; the Judgments of the Court of Claims as to certain privileges claimed by persons in the Coronation ceremony; the Earl Marshal's orders as to robes, coronets, and costumes; the lists of the persons composing the processions to and in Westminster Abbey on June 22nd, 1911; a reprint of the official book of the ceremonies observed at the Abbey, including, in addition to the ceremonial peculiar to Coronations, the full text of the Litany, the Communion Service, and the Te Deum; and a list of the persons composing the procession to the City on the day following the Coronation.

Norroy King of Arms does not add a word of his own to the bare official record, either of narrative, description, or comment. He does not supply a preface, or even a foot-note. Consequently the account of the proceedings calls for no historical or literary appreciation. Its purchasers will not acquire it for the purpose of reading, but for the sake of the pictures, and of the "list of guests invited to the ceremony at Westminster Abbey," which occupies 100 of the 264 pages of the book. The illustrations are, on the whole, interesting, graphic, and attractive. But the "list of guests invited" is most unsatisfactory. Even its heading is inaccurate, as many of the names included are not those of "invited" guests, but of persons who were present by traditional right—witness the decisions of the Court of Claims—and of high officials without whose presence the Coronation could not have taken place; for example, the Archbishop of Canterbury. But while he and a few of the spiritual peers are included in this imperfect list, the temporal peers, except the minors, and most of the peeresses are omitted.

The omissions and insertions do not seem regulated by any principle. The list would seem to have been drawn up not by a King of Arms, but by some one unacquainted with the business for which the Heralds' College and the Earl Marshal's office exist. Let us take, for example, the Royal Family. Whether its members ought or ought not to be counted as "invited guests" at a Coronation, they ought all to be in the same category. But of Queen Victoria's children, the Duke of Connaught with his family and Princess Henry of Battenberg are omitted, while Princess Christian with her family and the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) are included. Of Queen Victoria's daughters-in-law the Duchess of Albany is omitted, while the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg (Duchess of Edinburgh) is included. Some of the royal personages are placed in family groups—those of Schleswig-Holstein and Saxe-Coburg. But the Princess Royal (whose title of Duchess of Fife is not given) is put by herself under the letter R, her second daughter (Princess Maud) also standing alone, between Mr. Maude, Mayor of New Romney, and Mr. Matthews, Mayor of Swansea; while her elder daughter (Princess Alexandra) is suppressed altogether.

Three of King George's sons likewise blotted out, though the Prince of Wales, Prince John, and Princess Mary are placed in the alphabetical order of "invited guests."

Even greater is the confusion among the spiritual peers and other bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham, Hereford, Chester, Carlisle, Rochester, Chichester, and Peterborough are inscribed, accompanied by their respective wives, Mesdames Davidson, Moule, Percival, Jayne, Diggle, Harmer, Ridgeway, and Lady Mary Glyn. But Mesdames Burge, Chase, Edwards, Gibson, Hoskyns, Kennion, Owen, Robertson, and Stubbs, and others, though each is described as the wife of a bishop, are bereft of their husbands, who were certainly all invited, while some of them were conspicuous in the Sacrament—for example, Bishop Kennion of Bath and Wells, whose portrait is repeated three times in this volume. The celibate bishops are left out of the list, including the Archbishop of York (who preached the sermon) and the Bishop of London (who read the Gospel). The titles accorded to the bishops will cause dire perplexity to historians in the future who examine this official list to ascertain the correct episcopal style at the Coronation of George V. The Bishop of Winchester is called merely "The Right Reverend Bishop E. S. Talbot," without even the name of his diocese; while a London suffragan is promoted to the peerage as "The Lord Bishop of Stepney." This honour is also conferred on "The Lord Bishop of Lewes," whose diocesan is the plain "Bishop of Chichester," not a Lord, or even Right Reverend. This also is the unadorned condition of the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Chester, who are reduced to the lordless level of "The Bishop of Keewatin." On the other hand, prelates of the disestablished Irish Church are "The Lord Bishop of Meath" and "The Lord Bishop of Down"; yet their Primate is not so honoured, and is simply "The Archbishop of Armagh." He can, however, console himself, as "The Archbishop of Canterbury" is in the same case. But while the Primate of All England, who, after their Majesties, played the chief part in the Coronation, is only "the Archbishop of Canterbury," two dignitaries of another Church are "His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster" and "His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh." We know not if their Roman Graces were present in the Abbey; but we do know that the Earl Marshal, who is a Roman Catholic, would discountenance a solecism such as this, which might cause serious misunderstanding, printed as it is in an official list issued by his department.

Among the Deans "The Very Reverend Bishop Ryle" suggests that the Dean of Westminster (whose title is ignored) lost some of his reverend quality in resigning his see. "The Very Reverend the Dean of Wells" has no name to identify him; and "The Very Reverend Dr. Eliot" (like Bishop Ryle) has no deanery.

If every provincial mayor has his dignity divulged, "Alfred Austin, Esq.," might be described as Poet Laureate. "The Chairman of the Stock Exchange" is anonymous; so are the Ambassadors of France, Germany, and Austria, though it would be interesting for future generations to be reminded that when George V. was crowned there was a Cambon at Albert Gate, a Metternich on Carlton Terrace, and a Mensdorff in Belgrave Square. In "Doctor C. B. Heberden, D.C.L.," the tautology should have been omitted, and the titles added of Principal of B.N.C. and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Though nearly all the peeresses are barred from the list, three or four of those noble ladies have strayed into it: "Lady Petre," "The Lady Biddulph of Ledbury," and "Georgiana Countess of Dudley." Lady Archibald Campbell and Lady Moyra Cavendish are deprived of their husbands; and Lady Acland-Hood of her prefix of "Honourable," which is given to Sir John Forrest, who has been Right Honourable for years. "Monsieur P. May (Councillor, Belgium)" is an undiplomatic description to find in an official list of a State function. Among misspelt names are those of Lord Rocksavage, M. Daeschner (French Minister), and the Prince de Ligne.

All these questions of dignities, and titles and prefixes, may be trifles to the majority of people, face to face with the problems of the human race. But they are not trifles to Norroy King of Arms. It is solely for their regulation that he and the Heralds and Pursuivants are appointed by the Earl Marshal of England, and it is as much their duty to be accurate in such matters as it is that of the Lord Chancellor to be familiar with the law of the land. Moreover, the reason for the publication of the names of the people present at a Coronation is not for the purpose of satisfying their vanity, but of providing an authentic document which in the future may be of value to students interested in the subjects which are the *raison d'être* of the Heralds' College.

The coloured pictures, from the signature, seem to be the work of Mr. A. Pearse, though his name is not given on the title-page. Their general effect is pleasing, and their grouping is animated—notably in one which represents, not a scene within the Abbey, but the Proclamation of the Coronation in the City. In our opinion the artist has caught the likeness and the pose of the King and the Queen with considerable success. Perhaps the most attractive portrait is that of Princess Mary—a charming young figure. That of the Prince of Wales is also one of the best. Some figures, however, are almost unrecognizable, and as uncharacteristic as the plates of a fashion book; such are the effigies of Lords Durham, Rosebery, and Crewe, and the Duke of Argyll. Others are very good. Lord Cadogan, holding the canopy, is excellent; so is Lord Roberts, and one of the portraits of the late Bishop of Oxford, except for the colour of his hair. The Duke of Norfolk

and Lord Lansdowne are also good. Of the group of the Bishops of London, Ripon, and Winchester, the latter two are very like, but all are too rubicund. The Duke of Fife, the Bishop of Durham, and Lord Aberdeen are made too young, and Lord Morley too venerable. The Lord Chancellor is furnished with aquiline features. The artist has failed to get the likeness of the Archbishop of Canterbury in either of his attempts. A pathetic interest is attached to the portrait of Lord Waterford; interest of another kind to that of the Gaekwar of Baroda. The Duke of Somerset, with the orb, is not a faithful likeness; he is also represented in a scarlet tunic, though, unless we are mistaken, he wore beneath his robe the "green jacket" of the 60th Rifles. Another mistake in the colouring seems to be that of the bishops in the background at the Homage. They are depicted in white lawn sleeves and black stoles, our impression being that those who were not in copes wore their scarlet Convocation robes. It is curious that in the Earl Marshal's minute Orders as to dress, not a word is said about episcopal costume, which was a great feature of the pageant. In these pictures the colour and patterns of the copes worn by the bishops taking part in the ceremony are beautifully reproduced. The frontispiece might have been dispensed with. It is a photograph of the King and Queen which appeared in the illustrated papers last summer, and does little justice to either of their Majesties.

The printing of the volume is admirable, and the paper good. The binding is handsome, but so badly executed that the book will not open flat, and, more than that, will not remain open unless the leaves are pressed down beneath a heavy weight. It would be a good thing if the publishers would call in the edition, to have the list of "guests" carefully revised and the binding readjusted.

NEW NOVELS.

Kennedy Square. By F. Hopkinson Smith. (Werner Laurie.)

THOUGH the confirmed novel-reader may carp somewhat at the frequent halting of the action, which prevents the story itself from getting properly under way until half the pages have been turned, the average reader will find compensation in the halts themselves. The memory of several scenes will stand out vividly from the background of the society of American beaux of the middle of the last century, long after the tale itself is forgotten. Notable among arresting incidents is the one in which the failings of genius are sympathetically limned in the delineation of Edgar Allan Poe, who arrives at a dinner-party held in his honour so drunk as to be incapable of recognizing his friends, but capable of enunciating with infinite pathos the Lord's Prayer. The

author has vivified again for us the days when

"the old régime were willing to admit that the patriarchal life, with the negro as the worker and the master as the spender, had seen its best days, but few of them, at the period of these chronicles, realized that the genius of Morse, Hoe, and McCormick, and a dozen others, whose inventions were just beginning to be criticized, and often condemned, were really the chief factors in the making of a new and greater democracy; that the cog, the drill, the grate-bar, and the flying shuttle would ere long supplant the hoe and the scythe; and that when the full flood of this new era was reached their old-time standards of family pride, reckless hospitality, and even their old-fashioned courtesy would well-nigh be swept into space."

If we cannot entirely follow the author's lead, and for a few short hours ignore the fact that even in those days sordid poverty existed, so much the worse for us. If we cannot give our whole sympathy to the beautiful wayward girl whose inconsistency was after all the real making of the hero, again so much the worse for us. If, in fact, we do not entirely sympathize with the kindly chevalier of the tale, and are not obliged, as he was, to shake ourselves and square our shoulders to prevent a too obviously sympathetic appreciation of how love breaks down all barriers as we reach the last page, then, indeed, it is in us that the fault lies—probably commercialism has possessed us to the exclusion of the more abiding truths.

The transatlantic spelling, and the division of words, remind us (unhappily) of our cousins' unfair copyright laws; and the illustrations also mar in some degree our appreciation of the text.

The Last Stronghold. By Ellen Ada Smith. (John Long.)

A SENSE of reality, which pervades all except the central incident, is the chief charm of this story. We have seldom read a book with so little real plot; therefore it will have no attraction for those who read merely for the pleasure of knowing "what happens in the end"; but to those who like to see real men and women "strutting their little hour" it may be safely recommended. Character-drawing is undoubtedly Miss Smith's forte, and her men are better, on the whole, than her women: the doctor, the lawyer, and the Cockney consumptive (who strongly objects to living in "a dog-kennel" in the garden) are all very human. "The Last Stronghold" is defined as being the peace of mind which is the outcome of a quiet conscience. As we have hinted above, the artificiality of the device which is introduced apparently to justify the title mars the complete naturalness of the whole.

SHORT STORIES.

IF the mission of the ghost story be to acquaint the reader with terror in a manner more delicate and subtle than is possible without supernatural machinery, Dr. Montague Rhodes James, in *More Ghost Stories of an Antiquary* (Arnold), deserves high praise. Intentionally avoiding theories, he is content to be an anecdotist, and three of the seven stories presented in this volume are triumphs of anecdote, so coherent and artistic that merely to read them is to memorize them sufficiently to tell them effectively without reference to the text. Only the best anecdotes have the excellence which Dr. James commands when he is inspired.

One of the little masterpieces to which we have alluded concerns the revengefulness of a magician whose literary style was, by the contempt which it excited, a source of vexation to his vanity, and his "casting of the runes" upon a hostile critic jeopardizes the latter's life. In another masterly story Judge Jeffreys flashes on a case of murder a facetiousness which irresistibly reminds one of the judicial humorists of our day. The portrait of Jeffreys, in high good humour, dazzling in his frivolity, is clever enough to impress even a mind made languid by indulgence in thrills. Masterly, too, is the exposure of a criminal archdeacon in 'The Stalls of Barchester Cathedral.'

Dr. James has the art of inventing weird incidents. One of his characters, putting a hand under his pillow to get his watch, encounters a hairy mouth. Another, looking clairvoyantly through his table into the floor, and thence downwards infinitely, sees a form with a "burnt human face" clambering upwards with the "writings of a wasp creeping out of a rotten apple." Our author's antiquarianism is used sparingly, but well.

It would be natural to say a good word for a volume of essays provided with so much food for meditation and philosophical mirth as is contained in *Among the Idol-makers* (Williams & Norgate), and by pouring his ideas into the mould of the short story Mr. L. P. Jacks further increases our obligation; for though (by choice) too unconvincing wholly to subjugate healthy incredulity, he amuses, excites, and awes his reader at will. He is a philosopher in touch with the pith and core of human life and actuality—a philosopher who does not wish to reveal himself, or he would not have invented a mendacious worshipper of novelty to be the mouthpiece of his imagination. Even in an age prolific in handsome rhetoric, this character's account of himself—of his longing for the poet's "silent sea" and the islands untrodden by human foot—is impressive:—

"Desolate Islands, more than I could ever explore....I found in the men and women who press upon me every day. Nay, my own life was full of them; the flying moment was one; they rose out of the deep with the ticking of the clock."

Hard on this ecstatic assertion comes, like a frisky scherzo after a sublime adagio, a vehement and brilliant satire on collecting and the gullibility of collectors. In that satire and in 'The Self-Deceivers,' a story in which the argument for and against free will and determinism is, as it were, silenced by a screaming paradox, Mr. Jacks shows, like other intellectual humorists,

(Lewis Carroll, for example), that there is something festive about reason, though few seem able to offer it as a feast. Admirable is our author's study of the effect of shock and disappointment on the mind of an apparently perfectly balanced academic type, and it is followed by a clever description of a reformer's paradise, in which those whom the world calls cranks make a bizarre display of their theories. Somewhat tantalizing and misty at the climax is a little spiritual biography named 'A Psychologist among the Saints.' This story and the last encourage the idea of a superhuman directing hand, or of fate.

The belief that the popular magazine has secured the monopoly of the short story, driving the artist to the more "legitimate" modes of expression, is largely fallacious. The superstitious dread of being classed as "raconteurs," which assailed many meritorious writers, has evaporated, and miscellaneous short stories attract a wide democracy of talent. Mr. Barry Pain has for many years reaped just fruits of commendation for his efforts. His latest volume, *Stories in Grey* (Werner Laurie), is a more ambitious venture, for he discards the gay trappings of the *farceur* and attempts serious observation upon life. He is not entirely successful in this new rôle, because his irrepressible gaiety bursts its bonds, indifferent to congruity; his quiet facetiousness and irony cling round him, where the utmost artistic repression is required.

The majority of the stories are of tragic intent, and many of them are highly ingenious in construction. They are told with a sure instinct for a story's sequence and rhythm, the mechanism is well oiled, and the touch upon the levers is light and flexible. Mr. Pain is an epicure in "situations," and he manœuvres them with much adroitness and dexterity. His humour has intact all its sly, elvish flavour. But somehow the cumulative effect fails. He lacks the inevitability, the wizardry, of the true artist. The common things of life he cannot touch into life. He flounders in the more familiar waters, and in consequence relapses into his old capers, with a naive indiscretion, delightful in itself, but fatal to the purpose of his story. His shortcomings in tragedy are obvious, in spite of some shrewd characterization.

The Island of Enchantment. By Justus Miles Forman. (Ward & Lock.)—The romantic stories in this volume are worth more than a casual perusal. Mr. Forman selects as his themes death and passion, and in a good percentage of the stories death triumphs. The author excels in reviving scenes of the past, and the procession of Ruritanian kings and princes, lords and ladies, passes by in dazzling array. Where all are good it is difficult to select the best, but perhaps the one which gives its name to the book and 'Camilla Cornaro' may be singled out. We find no indication on either cover or title-page that the book is other than a complete novel. The stories also possess headings like chapters of a novel. We think that more indication should have been given of the real nature of the volume than the above facts convey.

HISTORIC FAMILIES.

The Seymour Family. By A. Audrey Locke. (Constable.)—The Seymours, or St. Maurs—like the Cavendishes, the Russells, the Pelhams—were of the new nobility which rose upon the ruins of the old after the Wars of the Roses. Wealth came to them from the spoliation of Church lands, power and honours from the caprice of a king and the ambition of a woman. Their fortunes were secured when Jane Seymour, one of the eight children of Sir John Seymour of Wolf Hall, in Monmouthshire, and maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, attracted the attention of Henry VIII., and, in the interests of the Imperialist faction, supplanted the "Concubine" as his queen. Within two years Jane was dead; but the birth of Edward VI. had still further confirmed her two brothers, Edward and Thomas, in prosperity. At Henry's death the elder seized the tutelage of his nephew, established himself as Protector, and, when his brother became his rival, slew him without a scruple.

From the two marriages of this bad man, with Kate Filliol and Anne Stanhope, sprang the race whose story is written by Mr. Locke. Each of his wives left a son Edward. For reasons which remain obscure the Protector "repudiated" Kate Filliol. We are not sure what this term exactly implies; but, apparently at Anne Stanhope's instance, it entailed illegitimacy upon the children; and so the elder Edward was supplanted by the younger in the headship of the family. None the less, we owe to the former, not merely the present Dukes—the title did not fall to his line until 1748, the illegitimacy having meanwhile been removed—but also the gallant Conways, gallant on land and sea; Sir Edward Seymour, the famous Speaker under Charles II. and William III., a man of the most dissolute morals, who "dealt in corruption his whole lifetime," but who positively cowed the House of Commons by his arrogance and determination; and the third Marquis of Hertford who left a notorious mark on fiction. To the half-brother of his son, the natural child of his wife Maria Fagniani, is due the Wallace Collection.

To Anne Stanhope's son, the second Edward, who married Katharine Grey—both being of the blood-royal—belongs the lifelong tragedy of that unhappy woman, through the jealousy of Elizabeth, and to his grandson the similar tragedy of Arabella Stuart, through the jealousy of James I. One of his descendants was the Earl of Hertford who was for a time tutor to Charles II., who fought so well for Charles I., and gave so generously, even to his own financial ruin.

It was for the representative of this branch that the Dukedom of Somerset, which had been in abeyance since the attainder of the Protector, was revived in 1660; and it was held by his descendants until the male line became extinct in 1748, when it reverted, as has been said, to the Filliol family. The figure of outstanding interest among the holders of the title was Charles, the "Proud Duke," a ridiculous contemporary of his cousin the Speaker. To the credit of the "Proud Duke," however, it must be recorded that, while he loyally supported James II. at the time of Monmouth's rebellion, he was one of those who invited William of Orange, and that, with Argyll and Shrewsbury, he baffled Bolingbroke's designs at the moment of Anne's death, and thus helped to save the country from illimitable confusion.

We cannot now follow Mr. Locke further; but we can fairly congratulate him upon a very efficient performance of a difficult task. He has told the story of more than four centuries with discrimination and a sense of proportion, and a good deal of crispness in narrative and portraiture. But to the general reader it is, by reason of one serious omission, a difficult and exhausting book. Although there is on almost every page a reference to genealogy, there are no genealogical tables.

The Cavendish Family. By Francis Bickley. (Same publishers.)—The Cavendishes form a still more attractive and inspiring theme than the Seymours. There does not seem to have been a drop of "black blood" in the race. There is no sign of the savage and overmastering ambition of the Protector Somerset, the colossal egotism of the "Proud Duke," the arrogance of Speaker Seymour, or the vices of "Lord Steyne." It may be said that the Cavendishes have produced no outstanding genius; that their story lacks the tragic element, as it lacks the aggressive spirit and the double-dealing from which tragedy springs; and that it is therefore deficient in "colour." But for more than three centuries they have been a superior race of stately orderliness, doing great work in the great manner. Wealth has been theirs, piled higher and higher with each successive alliance; they have been the chief strength of the great Whig connexion, the proudest and most exclusive oligarchy in history; they have taken an unceasing share in the governance of the kingdom, not from love of action, but as an unavoidable duty imposed upon them by their station; and throughout they have been, in Mr. Bickley's words, "immaculately honourable, modest beyond measure, courteous and dignified." If ever their epitaph comes to be written, it will be in the words of John Bright, with which Mr. Bickley closes his delightful book, "Think of what the Cavendishes have done in days gone by. Think of their services to the State."

One marked characteristic, a kind of indolence, almost of boredom, has been strangely permanent. The Duke of Newcastle, who sat smoking his pipe in his carriage at Marston Moor; the Duke of Devonshire, whose chief "recreation"—in the language of 'Who's Who'—was retirement, who preferred a "blue great-coat" to a "blue ribbon": these have been followed in our own time by the "safe" Duke who, at the festivities of his coming of age, went in first in the cricket match and carried his bat through the innings for five runs.

Two of Mr. Bickley's best chapters are those which tell of Bess of Hardwicke, the ambitious and indomitable woman who confirmed the greatness of the family, and William Cavendish, the great Whig, who fixed their political creed.

There is a sympathetic account of the one dashing soldier of the race, the splendid young cavalier who was killed at Gainsborough fight; while the famous Duke of Newcastle, of Marston Moor, and his "learned Duchess," are equally well depicted.

There is also the strange figure of Henry Cavendish, the shy, silent recluse of science, of whom, as of the young cavalier, there is a charming portrait; and so we go on until we are fascinated by the "reign of Georgiana," Queen of Beauty and Wit and Fashion, who overthrew the hoop, who took to herself the power which her husband did not care to exercise, and who brought

in Fox for Westminster. It was her son who built the famous conservatory at Chatsworth, and with whom the long line of Cavendishes from Bess of Hardwicke became extinct.

We can promise the reader a rich store of interest and pleasure from Mr. Bickley's book, which may be placed, among family histories, in the same rank as Trevelyan's 'Macaulay,' or even Lockhart's 'Scott,' among biographies.

The Russells of Birmingham in the French Revolution and in America, by S. H. Jeyes (George Allen), is a most useful piece of constructive editing, carried out by a practised literary hand which was lost to the service of letters but a few months back. Mr. Jeyes's name was chiefly associated, we believe, with the Conservative view in politics; but no disadvantage results therefrom to these memorials of a family whose politics were Radical and whose religion Unitarian, the beginning of whose Odyssey of troubles derives from their sympathy with the French Revolution. This record is based upon family letters and diaries—especially the diary of Martha Russell, who was 25, and possessed of an elegant gift for description and moralizing, when, in 1791, the trouble began. Up to that time William Russell, of Showell Green, had lived prosperously, usefully, and with acceptance, as a wealthy gentleman of good intentions, and tastes, in all senses of the word, "liberal." He was, in fact, a peculiarly English social product: one of those serious men of the provinces who, though coming but little before the public, are yet recognized and taken into account by leaders in London. Among Russell's friends was Dr. Priestley, the eminent savant—a vehement controversialist alike in religion and in politics. It was rather his friendship for Priestley than any ardent attachment to his own political heresies that suddenly brought upon William Russell the storm of popular violence which wrecked his home, ended his civic career, and, in effect, drove him and his family out of England.

The signal for the loosing of the storm was the incautious resolve of a number of well-meaning folk in Birmingham to celebrate the 14th of July by a quiet reunion in which they could, over a neat repast, mutually edify their faith in the imminence of a better era for mankind. To the crowd of their countrymen outside, however, this aspiration meant sympathy with "French principles"—an historic formula not once quoted by Mr. Jeyes, though without it the British social psychology of that time can hardly be adequately discussed. Enmity to England, if not diabolic possession pure and simple, was implicit therein, so the mob of Birmingham and the district rose to rebuke the insult, and, in the injured names of "Church and King," raged, burnt, and wrecked for three days and nights without let or hindrance, the chief objects of their fury being the homes of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Russell. Of this exciting time Martha Russell has left an extremely vivid account. We see her and her sister fleeing across fields and ditches and along the high road at night, passed and repassed, and curiously peered at, by sinister, but irresolute ruffians; William Russell going again and again to face the mob or to shame the magistrates into doing their duty; or Dr. Priestley calmly witnessing the destruction of his house, his manuscripts, and all his valuable scientific apparatus, by "a set of merciless, ignorant, lawless banditti."

The family, at length having decided to leave an unworthy country, set out for the

New World in an American ship, only to find themselves forcibly taken from it, as subjects of a hostile power, by a frigate belonging to their revered French Republic. Aboard her the conditions they had to endure could scarcely have been harder; not owing to intentional harshness, but because no provision was then made for the comfort of prisoners of war. They lived for months at incredibly close quarters with all kinds of room-mates, not to say bedfellows, and knew the gradations of hunger and disgust between insufficient food, rotten food, and none at all. They were not landed when brought into Brest, but transferred from ship to ship till hope deferred nearly broke their hearts, whereby they saw a deal of human nature, British and foreign, besides a guillotine on shore (visible from the stern galley, here misprinted "gallery"), which was alleged to have slain its hecatombs in the quickest time known.

Released at last, they proceeded (by order of the Committee of Safety) to Paris—in Martha's dreams "the centre and zenith of the magnificence of the world." There they made many interesting acquaintances (amongst them Mary Wollstonecraft and Rouget de Lisle), heard the thrilling tales of those who had formed part of the huddled prison communities in the days of Robespierre, and saw with their own eyes some stirring incidents typical of revolutionary Paris. Notable is the description of the city under arms, on a rumour that the suppressed Mountain was preparing a supreme effort to re-emerge: still more so that of the demeanour of Fouquier-Tinville on trial.

Entirely different again, as becomes the account of a New World, is the whole atmosphere of the book when at last the family reach America. They travelled to and fro a good deal before deciding to settle down in the valley of Connecticut; and we find, therefore, an abundance of landscape effects, and of regional and social comparisons, in the notes of Martha, as well as of some others less enthusiastic, but by no means more intelligent, who now become contributors to the record. We cannot trace the further troubles which presently drove William Russell from America, and kept him in old age an exile in Europe cut off from his family. We content ourselves with heartily commending the book to all readers who have a taste for the better and more solid things in biography.

BOOKS ON ITALY.

Venice and Venetia. By Edward Hutton. (Methuen.)—Mr. Hutton came to Venetia with Tuscany in his heart, he tells us, and in this book he is distinctly out of temper with Venice. Germany does more business with Italy than does any other country, we believe, and Venice, like Capri, has become a Mecca for the German tourist, whence Mr. Hutton takes occasion to complain that one hears almost as much German as Italian spoken in Venice. To him the hours amid the marshes and the islands, especially in Torcello and San Francesco, were the most precious spent in the district. Yet surely it is in Chioggia, with its magnificent fisher-folk, immortalized by Goldoni, the only great Venetian man of letters, that one finds the most genuine survivals of the Venetians of old. Progress, especially material progress, is an abomination to Mr. Hutton, but we suspect that he would have found much to shock him in the great age of the Republic's commercial prosperity;

certainly a more brutal, if not more sordid, time than our own, which he is so fond of abusing.

Our author is keenly alive to the close parallels that exist between England and Venice. Both of them were aristocracies for one thing, a fact which may explain the wonderful stability of their governments. The short accounts of the complicated history and constitution of Venice, and the descriptions of her art-treasures according to "sestieri," are admirably clear, and the same may be said of those of Padua, Verona, &c. The superiority of this survey of Italy, which Mr. Hutton is slowly completing, over most other series of guide-books lies—apart from its literary merits—to a large extent in the fact that it includes not merely the capitals, but all the principal places of interest in the districts dealt with.

We opened *Italian Castles and Country Seats* (Longmans) with high hopes, but they were doomed to disappointment. "Modern Italy has its poor," says Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller in her preface,

"but it also has its rich and highly cultured class, and it is of this class more especially that I have written. It would take a more nimble pen than mine to do justice to the charm and simple elegance of the high-class Italian men and women, who live their lives luxuriously, but quietly, quite indifferent as to whether the world knows of them or not."

This sentence gives us the key-note to the book. The author has mixed with all that is best in the great world of Italy to-day, and in these letters to her mother we often hear at least as much of her friends as of their castles. In our opinion the letters should have been revised and severely curtailed.

Unlike the Englishman, the wealthy Italian prefers to make his home in town, and it is in his palace there or in a villa just outside the walls that he keeps most of his treasures. He does not, as a rule, spend more than a few weeks of the year at his country seats, of which he often possesses several. He rarely entertains there, except for the shooting; and the accommodation, especially in Calabria and the South generally is often exceedingly primitive in consequence. Hence Italian country life is a sealed book to most foreigners. Yet in number and in historical interest Italian castles yield to no others in Europe. Mrs. Batcheller often includes short notes on the families whose houses she visited, and these certainly abound in contrasts, the modern and the mediæval being strangely blended. There are many wonderful surprises and experiences to be had in Italy, but a garage with beautiful frescoes by Zuccaro is a rarity not to be duplicated, the author surmises. At her exclamation of surprise the Duke of Lante said: "Yes, but this large room I have no other use for, and it is exactly suited for my automobiles."

The photographs are as interesting as anything in the book, and we wish there were more views of the castles and villas.

After the superficial travel-books on Italy that pour from the press every year, one turns to *My Italian Year* (Mills & Boon) with genuine relief. Mr. Richard Bagot has lived almost entirely with Italians of all classes for the last twenty years, and can therefore speak with authority, but he never forgets to emphasize the essential difference between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon points of view. The headings of the chapters suggest a tour from Turin to Syracuse, but they are no index to the contents, for the

book is full of digressions on all manner of topics; and in spite of occasional repetitions, this method, on the whole, proves eminently successful. Mr. Bagot is not afraid to speak out, and he is no clerical, as readers of his novels will remember. We sympathize with his strictures on the Englishman who regards Italy as a museum to be kept intact for his own delectation, and protests against innovations meant merely to benefit the natives. No wonder Italians resent such interference. We wish the Italian editor had printed Mr. Bagot's proposed letters on the spirit in which similar works are carried out in London. If the best ideals of creative art lie dormant at present in the country, they are replaced by inventive and creative genius in other directions more important for the present generation. Mr. Bagot is an enthusiastic, if discriminating admirer of the progress of the last fifty years, but he admits that the country is not, and probably never can be, united socially. It will be news to many people that drink is a crying evil in the North and in Rome, and that unsuccessful efforts have been made to diminish the number of the wineshops.

In some interesting pages devoted to literature the author rightly regrets that the foreign public still regards D'Annunzio as the noblest representative of modern Italian literature. So small is the Italian reading public that Mr. Bagot maintains that even Carducci is known only by name to most of his countrymen. Surely this is an exaggeration after the great success of the collected edition of his poems, in spite of the fact that Carducci can never be a popular poet. We have been able to mention only a few points in this well-informed, readable book, which we cordially recommend to every one interested in the present condition of Italy.

Mr. Douglas Sladen is a born sightseer, and in *How to See Italy by Rail* (Kegan Paul) he has compiled a book which will be invaluable to the tourist as a kind of primer to the regular guide-book. It is built round an elaborate chapter on 'Railway Routes recommended to Travellers.' The early chapters contain short accounts of Italian painting, sculpture, and architecture, and describe the charms of Italy and its scenery in the various provinces. We are glad to find Mr. Sladen upholding the country's claims as a holiday resort in late spring and in summer. The pages on the advantages of belonging to the Italian Touring Club are timely. In the chapters on how to see the chief towns in each province the author never forgets that he is writing for the railway traveller. Part II. consists of lists of galleries, churches, painters, monuments, which is thoroughly up-to-date, &c. The book owes not a little to Miss Dorothy Ripley's photographs.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Women's Work in Local Government (England and Wales). By J. E. Brownlow. (Nutt.)—Mrs. Brownlow's little book sets forth clearly and succinctly the nature of the various bodies by which the local government of this country is carried on, the work allotted to each of them, the persons who may elect them, and those who may serve upon them. On almost every page she shows how necessary is the special knowledge possessed by women, and how inadequately the field is at present covered. It is impossible to read without

perceiving how unfortunate is the existing scheme of registration, that excludes from so many posts all married women and so many daughters living in the homes of their fathers. Many opportunities of useful public service in the departments of the poor law, of housing, education, the care of the insane and of women offenders, are at present largely wasted, partly because so many women of the leisured class are debarred from making use of them. Of course, it is also true that some women who might devote their time to the public service are hardly aware of the possibilities open to them. It might be very advantageous if large schools would include among their lectures for senior girls a short course upon local government. For this purpose no better handbook could be employed than Mrs. Brownlow's volume.

RELYING too much upon the works of contemporary authors whom he does not always quote correctly, Mr. J. C. Wright in *Changes of a Century* (Elliot Stock) does not impress us favourably. An author who confuses Jane Austen with Hannah More, who in the same line misspells the names of two famous pedagogic writers (Richmal Mangnall and Jeremiah Joyce), and who obtains from a modern essayist his account of a tale in a classic like 'Mrs. Leicester's School,' is hardly likely to inspire confidence in a reader of average acquaintance with the books of the nineteenth century. Yet Mr. Wright succeeds in exhibiting the objective differences between the nineteenth century at its darkest and ugliest and the age we live in. It would be idle to enumerate them here; perhaps one may say, however, that the would-be evolutionists of our age have somewhat ignored the bane that lies in a superabundance of useful but unbeautiful things.

Mr. Wright justly calls attention to the tyranny of the advertisement. It is indeed monstrous that the unoffending passenger should willy-nilly have thrust upon him wherever he goes reminders of diseases in the shape of advertisements of remedies for them. When one reads of children of three acting as candle-holders in mines, and of such cruelties to animals as drew from Cruikshank the etching entitled 'The Knacker's Yard,' one is inclined to accept our twentieth-century Parliamentary altruism as a substitute for national joyousness, and an atonement for the increase of timidity and false shame in the productions of the modern press. Evil utilitarianism was perhaps at its worst in the early part of the nineteenth century, and at that time the jollity and heartiness of certain characteristic seventeenth-century poems may have sounded like echoes of a lost civilization.

THE pseudonymous "Celt" who has garnered a posy of reflections concerning the nature of women under the title of *Woman, the Good and the Bad: the Dicta of Famous People of all Times* (Gay & Hancock), displays a catholic indulgence in favour of both the moralist and the humorist. Indeed, as soon as the critic realizes the slender proportions of this volume and the ominous fact that virtually every writer of distinction, even the anchorite who regards the earth as the exclusive inheritance of the male sex, has turned the searchlight of his mind upon the problem of woman, he will readily acknowledge how creditably the anthologist's task has been performed. True, the homilist and the satirist of every age obviously possess the field. Throughout the era of civilized man, there has been a preponderance of

theoretic class feeling about women. If, therefore, this collection of idealisms, epigrams, sallies, and denunciations regales us with ribaldry directed against feminine foibles, with sprightly shafts of banter, somewhat unctuous summaries, and deft writing at women's expense, that is but in a minor degree the fault of the compiler. The prevailing conception that women are the very devil, or, as Meredith says, are "stars that are merely meant for shining," he or she placidly accepts. For all that, if a more instructive measurement of life's values were considered, and if the estimates of the salient proclivities of women were allowed fuller diversity and a more universal outlook than these quotations afford, surely the material collected would appear less disproportionate than it is. In spite of the array of great names, many of these jottings are the veriest veneer of wisdom; others—a serious minority—epitomize essential truths. At best, for an hour's reading, the gaiety of these saws is entertaining.

WE have received *The Post Office London Directory for 1912* (Kelly's Directories), admirably bound for our special use by the publishers. The amount of detail included in this analysis of London is amazing, and the Introduction will give some idea of the elaborate attention and perpetual vigilance which are required to keep such a work up to its high standard of accuracy.

ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

THE death of Rosamund Marriott Watson on Friday in last week is a grievous loss to all true lovers of poetry. Ailing long since, and often in desperate case, yet she seemed one whose bright spirit and fortitude must conquer once more, if only to see another spring, to watch the changes of the year with delicate intuition, and thrill to the birds again.

Her work in poetry is not extensive, though wider in range than has been supposed—a single volume would hold it all; but it is wonderfully level in achievement, always felicitous in expression, nearly always of haunting quality.

Some years ago she was recognized in these columns as one of three women poets who remained to us after the death of Christina Rossetti. Her place in English poetry should be secure, for she had—with the gifts of technique which mark the scrupulous artist, and which are, perhaps, not so rare as they were—a sense of passion and wistfulness that are all her own, a feeling for the ever-present beauty of earth and the elusive atmosphere, whether of London streets or country fields, combined with that dream trance which transfigures the world, and conveys a gleam of intimate things almost too subtle for expression to the printed page. Humour freed her from that *simplesse* posing as simplicity which is the bane of many a lyricist.

Her themes—the beauty of a summer night, the miracle of recurrent spring, the voices of the birds—above all, she was the laureate of the blackbird—are such as have engaged dozens of pens, and left us cold. The little flashes and mystic hints of life, so significant for many groping souls to-day, are for the few who are ever young:—

The heart of youth and the House of Dream,
They are here once more while the spring stars gleam.

After 'The Bird Bride,' which has lyrical charm of too fantastic a sort, 'Vespertilia, and other Poems,' 'A Summer Night, and other Verses,' and 'After Sunset' showed full maturity. They have a sense of atmosphere seldom equalled, and at their best a concinnity of phrase such as comes seldom without a severe classical training. Mrs. Watson's care for form is, as we once said, her least feminine attribute. That is as nothing compared with the sincerity of the poet's vision, the feeling for colour and mystery, but without it the labour is often in vain, the appeal evanescent.

There have been poets who achieved success with little knowledge. Mrs. Watson was a widely accomplished woman, busy with journalism, an omnivorous reader whose memory supplied the highest of standards. She wrote at one time on art in *The Academy*, and gave evidence of her fine taste in a volume on 'The Art of the House' in 'The Connoisseur Series.' In 'The Heart of a Garden,' a garland of verse and prose, she was happily at home. She inspired in a great novelist one of his finest heroines. She took a keen interest in music, in many forms of art and literature, and was an admirable letter-writer, abounding in sympathy and humour.

All who knew her—of whatever rank or occupation—feel a deep sense of loss. Her intimates mourn the generous and loyal heart, the gay humour, the easy freedom from cant and pedantry, the quickest to see, the first to encourage. V. R.

THREE NEW LETTERS FROM EDWARD FITZGERALD.

THE following letters were written to my father, Thomas Constable, who died in 1881. They were found among his papers only three months ago. They are printed with FitzGerald's characteristic capitals and otherwise exactly as he wrote them:—

I.

Little Grange: Woodbridge: Suffolk.
May 5/74

SIR—

I am being extremely interested in your Memoir of your Father [Archibald Constable and his Literary Correspondents, 3 vols., 1873]: of course the more so as I approach the final Crisis, which I so well remember.

I dare say you have been troubled with many letters from Strangers on the Subject of your Story. Excuse my doing so—about a little matter too, which (after all) may be irrelevant. You must not trouble yourself to answer if it be so.

I have possessed for 20 years and more a little Picture by Stothard, professing to [be] a View of your Father's house near Edinburgh. I cannot recall the name: but, beside that it is a delicate picture by one of the most delicate & amiable of Painters, I have taken pleasure in believing it to represent the house where your Father and Sir Walter may have often met. The enclosed sketch—a Scratch—will perhaps be sufficient to remind you of any such place as it purports to represent: and I should be obliged to you if you could authenticate it to me. But, as I said before, not if it be any trouble to you.

I have never been in Scotland, though I have been these 20 years determining to see Edinburgh, and Abbotsford—Perhaps this Summer!—I fancy, however, that this Picture represents Scotch Landscape, at any rate: indeed the Architecture of the House alone (very dimly indicated in this Sketch) is, I suppose, enough to assure me of that. I please myself with fancying that the man on Horseback may be a kind of *Dumbiedikes*!

Perhaps Stothard was, at some time, your Father's Guest?

The Picture is, I am sorry to say, much cracked, where the transparent Glazing was laid on—perhaps before the under-colour was dry.

Once more, excuse my troubling you, Sir; and believe, at least, that I am your's, very much interested in your Book, EDWARD FITZGERALD.

Thomas Constable Esq:—

II.

Little Grange: Woodbridge
May 13 [1874]

DEAR SIR.

I must thank you for your polite & speedy answer to my Letter. I am glad that my little Picture does really represent a Spot which so many memorable men have haunted.

Yes, I have been deeply interested in your Book:—and really felt uncomfortable as the Catastrophe drew on—Letter by Letter—The early *Murray* Letters had great Character & Humour; reminding one also of the more convivial Living in those days. Some of the Correspondence as of Playfair, Mackenzie, &c. I was not so interested in as doubtless many of your Northern Readers would be. The only disagreeable speck in the whole work is—Sir Walter's grudge against Jeffrey for the Review on *Marmion*. I thought he was too brave, generous, and utterly careless of what he wrote, to resent such a Review—which also (as I remember) is not altogether unjust. Perhaps Scott thought himself attacked as Tory rather than as Poet. I cannot bear to acknowledge a speck on his Chivalrous Character—the noble, dear, Fellow!

I always knew that Lockhart had a vein of Malice in him: but I scarce thought it would have extended to a misrepresentation of the Dead. However, one has no Worship of him to keep sacred as one has of Sir Walter. One wonders that two men so different should have become so closely united: indeed we Southrons heard that Sir W. never liked him. Be that as it may, Lockhart was a terrible Hypocrite indeed if he did not love Scott; whose Biography must be one of the most interesting Books in our Language.

Permit me to say sincerely that your Book appears to me excellent in its unaffected simplicity of style, and Candour to all Parties. One is rejoiced to get hold of a Book nowadays that is naturally and easily written, without all that Epigrammatic & Graphic slang which has been the fashion since Dickens' days perhaps. I love Dickens too: but if I had to write books, should return to dip myself in Sir Walter.

You are very hospitable in offering to let me call on you if I ever go to Edinburgh. Ah! let me get there!

Your's much obliged

E. FITZGERALD.

III.

Little Grange: Woodbridge.
Nov. 17

DEAR SIR—

I told you in the Summer that I thought of going to Edinburgh; whither I went—in July—by Sea from London: & back again, after only three clear Days. It was stupid of me! not to stay longer: but it has left me with a Desire to go again: which I scarce ever felt before after such Expeditions. I went, however, almost entirely to see Sir Walter's Home & Whereabout: and I saw it all the very day before the House was closed to Visitors: on account of some Honeymoon—an ill-omened place for a Honeymoon, I thought. But it was all & more than I expected: House, Grounds, Country around: and winding up with Dryburgh, like a piece of solemn Musick. Then I was prevailed on to go for a Day to Lochs Katrine & Lomond: which I felt sure I sh^d not care for so much as under a Mist of Poetry & Romance—nor did I. One day I drove about Edinburgh: but went to see none of the Sights: which I say again was stupid: but, if one lives, may be remedied. I thought the City beautiful; Shops so good & People so intelligent & civil. I was sorry not to have brought away with me a large Photograph of the Castle from Princes Str. at a Shop down some steps nearly opposite Scott's Monument. But I hesitated at having another Parcel to take care of. Could you tell me the name of the Bookseller?

You were polite enough to ask me to visit you in case I went to Edinburgh: do not think that I forgot or undervalued your kindness: but I could not think of availing myself of such an offer after so slight an Introduction, & of my own making. Believe me that I am thankful: & that I beg to remain your's truly

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

By the by I will tell you that I wrote that little Memoir of my old friend B. Barton which you gave a word of Praise to in your Book. I wondered how B. B. or I had got to Edinburgh; and, on looking back to the Memoir after some 25 years, thought it a nice little thing.

The picture mentioned in the first letter was, I can hardly doubt, one of Craigcrook, where my grandfather lived about 1812.

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.

THE 'ODES OF SOLOMON.'

Westroad Corner, Cambridge, Dec. 22, 1911.

SINCE Dr. Rendel Harris first published the 'Odes of Solomon' in 1909 a great deal has been written about them, and a good many regrets have been uttered that we should be dependent for their text upon a single very late copy. I write now to point out that the greater part of these 'Odes' are extant in a tenth-century Syriac MS. in the British Museum (B.M. Add. 14538)!

I examined the MS. to-day, and hope to publish a collation of at least part in *The Journal of Theological Studies*, but the mere fact of the existence of this MS., so long overlooked seems to me of special interest.

I append Wright's description ('C.B.M., 1008a), merely translating where he transcribed the Syriac:—

"4. A collection of Hymns, very imperfect. Fol. 149a. Those that remain are numbered from 12 to 45, and from 57 to 58. The eighteenth begins thus: 'My heart was lifted up in the love of the Most High and was enlarged: that I might praise Him by my name. My members were strengthened that they might not fall from his strength....' and the nineteenth thus: 'A cup of milk was offered to me: and I drank it in the sweetness of the delight of the Lord. The Son is the cup and He who was milked is the Father: and that the Holy Spirit milked Him....'"

When Orientals cannot find things that are under their eyes, they say "the Shaitān was sitting upon it"; it seems evident that the Shaitān has been sitting hitherto on this page of Wright's well-known Catalogue. F. C. BURKITT.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1911.

PART I.

THE great event of the year, the sale of the first portion (A-B) of the Huth Library, well known to students and collectors through the catalogue published more than thirty years ago, was so recently described in *The Athenæum* (Nov. 25th) that there is no need to refer to it again in a summary of the year's activities further than to say that the total amount realized (50,821*l.*) makes it certain that this sale will, when completed, rank as the most important, from a financial point of view, which has ever taken place in this country. Times have changed since the great Fonthill Library was sold in sections for 89,200*l.*; and even the comparatively recent sale of the Ashburnham Library for 62,700*l.* affords but partial evidence of what it would have brought had it been reserved until to-day, when competition is so much keener and money of apparently less account than it has ever been. For the Heber Library in 1834-7, 57,500*l.* was obtained; and the Sunderland Sale with its 56,000*l.* makes up the quartet against which the Huth Library will, when it has passed into history, be arrayed. All these sales were very rich in books of the kind for which there is at present the greatest inquiry, and which during the last few years have become more and more elusive as the demand for them has become more widespread and persistent. It may be said that the great public libraries of the world have swallowed them up—all but a comparatively small number, and that a few more years will see the end even of these, so far as any chance of private possession is concerned.

The rich collector who would form a library on the principle of procuring the very best that tradition has sanctified and the needs of the hour have made imperative must set about it quickly, or he will be too

late. He knows it, and that in itself amply accounts for the feverish haste to be "in at the death," as other than bookish sportsmen have it, for there is a regrettable feeling abroad among collectors of every school and of objects of every character that what is not their own, and never can be, is dead indeed to them.

It seems that we are now in a transition period, and that many books which have passed out of reach are gradually having their places taken by others of a similar kind, but later in date. This is particularly noticeable in the case of *Americana*, eighteenth-century books of that class having acquired a much more important position than was the case a few years ago. They seem to have become scarcer, and certainly afford many examples of that "levelling-up" process which is seen to be going on in other departments of literature. The passing of the nineteenth century appeared to make all books older by a hundred years—an illusion, no doubt, but the world is full of such fantasies.

On a survey of the Book Sales of 1911 it is plain that the ordinary bookman has still innumerable chances if he will be content to grasp those within his reach, for really good books are now continually being sold for sums at which they could not have been got a dozen years ago. Very expensive volumes, whether in print or manuscript, have no doubt increased in value immensely during that period, but then their number is relatively small. The majority of books have fallen in value materially, and their number is legion; and between the two classes we have that important section of which I have spoken, which is gradually making its way upward, but is, as yet, well within reach. There is plenty of room here, one would think, for energy, and not much for regret when the matter is looked at aright; and almost every sale which has taken place, from the first on January 13th to the latest of a few days ago, contributes something to prove the truth of this position. This sale of January 13th was held by Messrs. Sotheby, and it comprised a lengthy series of books relating to Canada and the United States, for the most part printed in the nineteenth century—too late, of course, to be of all-round importance. Their degree of scarcity is reflected in the price—219 lots in the catalogue went for 120*l.* A single work of the kind printed in the seventeenth century might have sold for more than this total, and a score or so of eighteenth-century books of a similar character for as much. I speak generally, of course, taking the mass rather than individual examples, and merely adduce this particular instance as cogent evidence of the importance of age in all matters of bookish concern where rarity is made the prime factor. On the other hand, many old books are common enough, simply because there is no special demand for them, and so it falls out that a burning desire for possession, combined with age, constitutes the foundation of every library which in these days would be accounted great.

It is significant of the fact that there are so few great libraries remaining that the most important sales which actually take place are more often than not of a miscellaneous character, that is to say, the books are brought together from a variety of sources. The year has certainly witnessed the sale of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler of Connaught Place (10,759*l.*); Capt. Douglas's collection of works illustrated by Cruikshank (4,086*l.*); the late Sir Theodore Martin's library (2,773*l.*); a selection from the library of the Right Hon. James Round, formed chiefly during the eighteenth century

(about 2,000*l.*); some books and manuscripts from the library of the Earl of Kinnoull (2,760*l.*); and the collection of Dr. Augustus Jessopp (1,748*l.*). All these were private libraries having one or more days given up to them, but they constitute only a small minority.

Isolated books of exceptional interest are, consequently, in greater evidence, and they leave large gaps before and behind them: books like "The Waltz, an Apostrophic Hymn, by Horace Hornem, Esq." (i.e., Lord Byron), 1813, 4to, which sold at Sotheby's in January for 64*l.* (cf. leaf repaired); Ben Jonson's 'Works,' 2 vols., folio, 1616-40, 31*l.* (old calf, not subject to return); and 'Engravings from the Choicest Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence,' published by Graves & Co. in 1835-46, folio, 69*l.* (hf. mor.). All these were in a miscellaneous sale of January 16th, and there was nothing else of much importance. It was not, indeed, until the latter days of the same month that any real activity became noticeable, viz., at the sale of the library of the late Rev. J. H. Dent and other properties at Messrs. Hodgson's. That the catalogue contained some very desirable books may be perceived on consulting *The Athenæum* of Feb. 4th (p. 129), where its contents are given. Among the *Americana* was Hamor's 'Present Estate of Virginia'; and Gray's annotated copy of Stow's 'Survey' can be classed with the three volumes sold later of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' 1840-47, with inscriptions by Barham, one in verse:—

3 To Mrs. Hughes, who made me do 'em—
Quod placeo (si placeo) Tuum

Thos. Ingoldsby.

Capt. Douglas's extensive collection of printed books, pamphlets, and other works illustrated by George Cruikshank, previously referred to, was the finest ever brought together, being superior to that formed by Mr. H. W. Bruton of Gloucester or even to that of the late Mr. Edwin Truman, sold at Sotheby's in 1897 and 1906 for 2,519*l.* and 3,091*l.* respectively. Books from the Truman Collection, and perhaps also from the Bruton, were acquired by Capt. Douglas. Thus 'The Humourist,' 4 vols., 1819-20, in the original pictorial red boards, may be the same copy that figured in all three collections, and if so, the sums realized for the work were as follows: 60*l.* (Bruton), 107*l.* (Truman), 127*l.* (Douglas), these amounts giving a very fair idea of the trend of prices throughout.

The books forming part of the Townshend Heirlooms, sold on February 22nd, were not of any great interest; and Mr. H. Penfold's library, sold with other books on March 2nd, was not productive of much. Topographical works constituted the main feature of the latter collection (see *Athen.*, March 11th, p. 278).

On March 8th a copy of Lyndewoode's 'Constitutiones Provinciales,' printed by Pynson, without date, small 8vo, fetched 52*l.*, it having the arms of Henry VIII. on the sides, and a note apparently in his autograph; and a miscellaneous sale held by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on March 15th and following day dealt with a number of works on military costume, now in great request. One of them, Hamilton Smith's 'Costume of the Army of the British Empire,' 1815, 4to, containing 59 coloured plates, fetched 35*l.* (unbound, one plate torn); and 90 coloured plates of costumes of the Austrian Army, no title or description, 23*l.*

The Athenæum of March 25th (p. 332) gave an account of the miscellaneous sale held by Messrs. Sotheby on March 15th and two following days—one of the most im-

portant of the year, many of the books as recorded in the pages of 'Book-Prices Current' fetching large prices. Some of them were typical seventeenth-century American pamphlets of such extreme rarity that they are scarcely obtainable. Sir George Peckham's 'True Report,' one of the most important of the books, had not been sold in this country for many years, but one fetched 5*l.* 18*s.* in 1842. Gilbert White's manuscript 'Flora Selbornensis,' which realised 51*l.*, is separate from the Garden Calendar which he kept regularly from 1751 onwards, and is to be printed, it is understood, by the Selborne Society.

The library of the Right Hon. James Round "and other properties," to which reference has been made, included a copy of Sir William Alexander's 'Mapp and Description of New England,' 1630, small 4to, which sold for 150*l.* (unbound); and an imperfect copy of Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' printed by Caxton in 1483, folio, which also realized the same amount. The most noticeable book in the collection, however, contained the 'Two Royall (or Queenes) Masques' and the 'Description of the Masque,' usually known as 'The Hue and Cry after Cupid,' "invented" by Ben Jonson, and printed in 1609, as well as a number of pieces by the same author, Milton, Davies, and others. This fetched 135*l.*, chiefly on the strength of the Masques and 'Description'; while a presentation copy of the first edition of 'La Henriade,' 1728, 4to, with "To Mr. Round from his humble servant Voltaire" on the flyleaf, brought 75*l.* (original boards).

The late Mr. Joseph Dixon's library, sold at Messrs. Christie's on March 22nd, was essentially of an English character throughout; and so was that of Mr. Hilton Price, disposed of at Messrs. Sotheby's a few days later. At the former sale, the Kelmscott 'Chaucer,' in the original half canvas, fetched 64*l.*, having recovered materially from its fall of three or four years ago. We next come to the first portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler, sold on April 5th and five subsequent days. This and the second portion, sold on May 29th and three following days, were not out of the ordinary, strange as it may seem in face of the large sum (nearly 11,000*l.*) realized for the whole collection. They were catalogued in 2,109 lots, and the prices were so evenly distributed throughout that very few of the books fetched more than 10*l.*, while the vast majority went for much less. This was a scholar's library, formed with the one definite object of reading, and that, unfortunately, was not altogether in its favour from a commercial point of view. Still, some of the books excited considerable competition, as, for instance, 'The Chronicle of St. Albans,' 1483, small folio, 103*l.* (imperfect as usual: this was the Ashburnham copy, which sold in 1897 for 180*l.*), and the same, printed by Julian Notary in 1515, which fetched 49*l.* (mor.g.e.). Other books of exceptional interest included 'The Nuremberg Chronicle,' 1493, folio, 39*l.* (hf. leather, rough edges); a fourteenth-century MS. of Guillaume de Guilleville's 'Le Pelerinage de la Vie Humaine,' with 82 miniatures in the text, 530*l.*; Smith's 'History of Virginia,' with the four original maps (remargined) and both portraits inlaid, 40*l.* 10*s.* (mor.); Boccaccio's 'De Mulieribus Claris,' first ed., 1473, folio, 51*l.* (modern mor.); Horace Walpole's copy of 'The World' by Adam Fitz-Adam, with numerous MS. notes in his handwriting, 28*l.*; and a variety of Bibles, Testaments, Missals, Breviaria, and other service books, most of which sold for comparatively small amounts.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Arnold-Forster (Frances), *The Law of Liberty: an Outline of Bible-Study based upon the Epistle to Philemon and other New Testament Writings*, 3d.

Catholic Directory, 1912, 1/6 net.

Clergy Directory and Parish Guide, 1912, 4/6 net.
A useful book of reference which reaches a high level of accuracy.

Corona Mystica: Little Flowers of the Sanctuary, by "A Franciscan," 2/6 net.

With a preface by the Rev. Charles Hart.
Field (Rev. T.), *Did It Happen? an Open Letter to the Rev. J. M. Thompson*, 6d. net.
New edition.

Hibbert Journal, January, 2/6 net.

Includes many items of interest, among them an article on 'Balfour and Bergson,' by Sir Oliver Lodge, written with power and insight; 'The "Corruption" of the Citizenship of the Working Man,' by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald; 'Popular Philosophy,' by Prof. W. P. Ker; and 'Civilization in Danger,' by M. René L. Gérard.

Humphreys (Rev. A. E.), *Christ's Daily Orders from Each Day's New Testament Evening Lesson*, 6d.

With foreword by the Lord Bishop of Durham.
Nisbet's Church Directory and Almanack, 1912, 2/ net.

Smith (J. M. P.), Ward (W. H.), and Bewer (J. A.), *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Micah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Obadiah, and Joel*, 12/6

Part of the International Critical Commentary.

Law.

Digest of English Civil Law: Book III. Law of Property, by Edward Jenks.

The present volume deals with the law of property, and is concerned with the definition and contents of estates in land. It is a most useful compendium of English civil law, and is copiously annotated. A fourth volume may be expected in the late spring.

Oldfield (L. C. F.), *The Law of Copyright, including the Copyright Act, 1911, the Unrepealed Sections of the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862, the Musical (Summary Proceedings) Copyright Act, 1902, the Musical Copyright Act, 1906, and the United States of America Copyright Act, 1909, and the Berlin and Berne Conventions, and Tables of the Laws, Treaties, and Conventions in Foreign Countries.*

Fine Art and Archæology.

Adams (Henry), *Theory and Practice in Designing*, 6/ net.

The difficulties of so technical a subject have made simplification no light matter, but the author has done great service in elucidating the theory and practical design of structures. The book is profusely illustrated with diagrams and the like, and bristles with information.

India, Annual Progress, Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the Year ending 31st March, 1911, 4/

Poetry and Drama.

Hail, Brigit: an Old-Irish Poem on the Hill of Alenn, edited and translated by Kuno Meyer.

A fine Gaelic panegyric on the triumph of Christianity. It is full of pictures, and has a swift, rhythmic movement. The apostrophic atmosphere of the poem makes translation difficult, but, even so, the prose rendering by the side of the Gaelic might have been a little freer. An erudite introduction sketches the scope and nature of the poem, with philological and metrical information.

Heynes (Amy Elizabeth), *Stray Rhymes*, 1/6

Miss Heynes placidly accepts the normal stock-in-trade of the lyricist, and treads the path of old themes and melodies with commendable rectitude. Her studious refusal to peg out a claim of her own keeps her achievement anæmic and threadbare. Her languorous ditties lack power and self-confidence.

Iliad Pocket Book, arranged by S. E. Winbolt, with an introduction by T. Herbert Warren, 2/ net.

The object of this booklet is to present "a series of cameos of life in the Homeric age," as Homer reflects them. The principle of selection has been modelled on that of the 'Virgil Pocket Book' and the 'Horace Pocket Book.' So far as setting, arrangement, and critical discrimination are concerned, the

thing is well done. But one is inclined to doubt the wisdom of the enterprise itself. Homer, far less than Virgil and Horace, is amenable to excisions from the context. The exigencies of the story and the sense of epical continuity are too powerful. The 'Iliad' is not the kind of poem one searches for self-sufficing entities of observation upon life.

Irving (H. B.), *Some Thoughts on Hamlet*.

A notable contribution to the study of Hamlet. Mr. Irving's view corresponds with that early nineteenth-century attitude which Prof. Bradley is inclined to regard as obsolete. Mr. Irving reinforces the Coleridgean dicta as to the integral weakness and uncertainty of Hamlet's character. Investigation of late years has arrived at rather more complex conclusions. It is well to keep in our minds the suggestion that there are certain streaks in Hamlet's mental psychology which defy logical analysis: of this, no doubt, the dramatist himself was well aware.

Kelly (Marshall), *Ambition Plays of Shakespeare*, 6/

It is a pity that Mr. Kelly is at once abrupt and prolix in inverse ratio to the exigencies of his material. We confess to suspicion of a Carlylese style, which, intent on flaunting its arabesques, crowds out the pronoun and the preposition. Nor have we an intimacy with such words as "shriekery," "riggish," "be-chatter," and "pravity." It is dubious, moreover, whether so many as fourteen of Shakespeare's plays can be summarily classified as dealing with the dominant idea of ambition, unless the term be allowed an extreme flexibility. The author concludes his volume with an epilogue, embodying an attack on the democratic idea, and recommending "the volition of heroes" as the only "valid sovereignty of earth"!

Mason (Charlotte M.), *The Saviour of the World: Vol. V. The Great Controversy*, 2/6 net.

The fifth volume of Miss Mason's poetic interpretation of the Gospels. Her expression is somewhat slack and meandering, on account of the uncertainty of her poetic aims. She seems unable to make up her mind whether a literal and expanded version of the Gospels or an exposition is the better suited to her purpose. She hovers on the hazardous borderland between the didactic and the narrative, and fails to weld her material into a unity of cause and effect. Miss Mason brings intelligence and perception to her theme. Though she is not free from garrulous irrelevancies, genuine religious feeling pervades the whole, and gives it substance. But the verse is liable to sprawl, and is an incomplete medium to the thought.

Poetry Review, No. 1, January, 6d.

A new monthly periodical devoted to the study and appreciation of modern poetry of all countries, in which is incorporated *The Poetical Gazette*.

Scheffauer (Herman), *The Masque of the Elements*, 3/6 net.

In this portentous drama of the "Threnody and Birth-Song of the Elements," the cosmic agencies and the supernatural paraphernalia are on so vast a scale that they elude a limited and human understanding. The language of the poem is an appropriate megaphone for its "cyclonic staves." Its audacities are infinite, and it plunges recklessly amid leviathan superlatives. The author "piles up his tremendous tomb of sound" regardless of those critical values which mortals deem vital to poetic achievement.

Shakespeare: Henry IV., Part I., edited by Frank Wadleigh Chandler. Henry VI., Part I., edited by Louise Pound.

Two further instalments of the Tudor Shakespeare. Forty volumes are to be issued, the remainder being in preparation. The editions are creditably done, and are admirably adapted for use in schools. The notes and introductions are brief, but sufficient, though the latter are unnecessarily cut up into sub-headings.

Sonnets, by "Lucilla," Second Series, 2/6

To describe "Lucilla's" sonnets as pedestrian and cumbersome is not to deny them all artistic merit. Though without vertebræ, they are richly and choicely phrased, and abound in opulent imagery. But the prevalent impression remains that they make good prose, and bad poetry; that poetry is the alien element, and that the cutting into metrical forms is purely arbitrary. "Lucilla's" best qualities are a certain quietism and ease of expression.

Music.

Smith (Herman), *The Making of Sound in the Organ and in the Orchestra: an Analysis of the Work of the Air in the Speaking Organ Pipe of the Various Constant Types, and an Exposition of the Theory of the Air Stream-Reed, based upon the Discovery of the Tone of the Air, by Means of Displacement-Rods*, 6/

Long and careful study has gone to the making of this examination, reinforced by much practical experience in the workshops. The book contains 30 illustrations.

Bibliography.

Writings on American History, compiled by Grace G. Griffin.

An efficient bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during 1909, with some memoranda on other portions of America. It will be valuable for reference, and the classifications are scrupulously systematized.

History and Biography.

Black (William George), *The Civil and Ecclesiastical Parish in Scotland: its Origin and Development*.

An historical treatise on the evolution of the "parochial parish" and its absorption into local government. The lecturer declares that the rural parish originated with a civil rather than a religious community, and supports his contention with some suggestive data. The argument is lucidly and compactly formulated.

Coulomb (Charles A.), *The Administration of the English Borders during the Reign of Elizabeth*.

A concise inquiry into the administrative conditions prevailing in the Marches and the "Debatable Lands," with their relation to the Crown. The control exercised by the royal and county officers was so lax and inefficient that an abnormal machinery of government was instituted under the jurisdiction of Wardens. Their discretionary powers were almost absolute. A counterpoise to their autocracy consisted in the appointment of special commissioners for certain spheres of administration. There is a close examination into the function of Border law. On the whole, these vexed districts appear to have been governed without organization. The centralization resulting from the union of the two kingdoms under James I. produced a more desirable régime. The author has brought together some valuable and significant data.

Jose (Arthur W.), *History of Australasia from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, with a Chapter on Australian Literature*. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 3/6 net.

A full history of Australasia from the earliest times. The book is thorough and straightforward, and deserves its popularity. One of the most illuminating chapters is that on Australian literature.

Old and New Bombay: an Historical and Descriptive Account of Bombay and its Environs.

A popular survey; in paper covers and rather awkward form of the historical vicissitudes Bombay has undergone from the earliest times to the present day. Considerations of space have forbidden any but a casual examination into its position in mediæval times and under Portuguese rule, but the story of its absorption into the Empire is satisfactorily delineated, though with some flourishes. The illustrations and reproductions are clear and copious.

Geography and Travel.

Ramakrishna (T.), *Life in an Indian Village*. New Edition, with an Introduction by Sir W. E. Grant-Duff, 2/6 net.

A keen instinct for visualizing certain aspects of Indian life, and the simplicity and humanity with which the story is told, make a reissue of this delightful book welcome. It reflects the most diversified life, and includes descriptions of old myths and legends. It was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on October 25th, 1890.

Education.

Teachers of Mathematics Association for the South-Eastern Part of England: *Journal*, No. 1, December, 1/6

Philology.

Classical Quarterly, January, 3/ net.
Simplified Spelling: an Appeal to Common Sense, 6d.

Issued by the Committee of the Simplified Spelling Society. Its propaganda work has not been very successful, in spite of influential membership and support. It is a clear and readable manual, doomed, we fear, to a limited circulation.

School-Books.

Black's Literary Readers, written and edited by John Finnemore: Book VI.

With illustrations in colour by Col. R. C. Goff, Trevor Haddon, H. S. Landor, and others.

Science.

Clark (A. Graham), Text-Book on Motor-Car Engineering: Vol. I. Construction, 8/6 net.

Primarily for students, but its material is such that it will be found useful for those engaged in motor-car construction, theoretic or practical. There are numerous illustrations and diagrams to throw light on the subject matter.

Henderson (Rev. Alex. C.), A Popular Introduction to Astronomy, 2/6 net.

A second edition of this excellent exegesis of elementary astronomy is heartily welcome. Some good engravings which have been added will aid much in explaining the contents. The book is so suggestive that it would serve as an admirable guide to more abstruse research.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, in the Six Years 1900-5, under the Direction of Arthur A. Rambaut, Vol. XLIX., 10/6 net.

The tabulated results of years of arduous labour in observation and calculation.

Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report of the Board of Regents, 1910.

The annual report of the operations and conditions of the Institute, with financial statements. It includes a general appendix, comprising a selection of miscellaneous memoirs of interest to all whose activities are connected with the society or the knowledge it aims at promoting.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: 2054, On Psomocarpa, a Neglected Genus of Ferns, by Dr. H. Christ; 2055, A Remarkable New Fern from Panama, by William R. Maxon; 2058, A New Kingfisher from Panama, by E. A. Goldman.

Fiction.

Bodkin (M. M'Donnell), Young Beck, a Chip of the Old Block, 6/

This detective series is well above the mediocre. The hero exposes, among other things, an ingenious system of cheating at bridge. His friend, however, who narrates the story, out-Watsons Watson in his lack of intelligence. Orthographical slips are surprisingly numerous.

Dell (E. M.), The Way of an Eagle, 6/

A romance in crescendo, swirling and panting through nearly 400 pages. It starts on a high note with the breathless escape of a tigerish hero and a drooping heroine from a garrison beleaguered by Indian tribesmen. After this the action droops from exhaustion, but the central characters are charged with the most fervid intensity and variety of emotions throughout. Worn out by these gymnastics, the novel expires at length in a "tenderness so utter" that it is quite indescribable. In the First Novel Library.

Gilchrist (R. Murray), The Secret Tontine, 6/

People who like heady and effervescing fiction may find a congenial draught in the story here set forth of the perils which stalk a Derbyshire family of high degree. The plot is embroidered with multiplicity of incident; the characters live that animated existence impossible, alas! in the jejune world of reality; the finale is as harmonious as it should be, but contagion of interest there is none. Perhaps Mr. Gilchrist's familiarity with the world of the extreme dastardly and the ultra-altruistic is such that he cannot impart it. For the novel is of a dull sensational order, and fails to quicken us.

Kinross (Charles), A Change of Sex, 6/

The publisher opines that this "first novel" will "give rise to much speculation." The idea of a man and a girl finding that they have changed places and clothes and friends, though still in love with each other, would perforce fulfil such expectation, but we have been unable to ascertain that it does so to advantage in the present book.

Pain (Barry), Stories in Grey, 6/

For notice see p. 9.

Smith (Ellen Ada), The Last Stronghold, 6/

For notice see p. 8.

Smith (F. Hopkinson), Kennedy Square, 6/

For notice see p. 8.

General Literature.

Army Review, January, 1/

Dickensian (The): a Magazine for Dickens Lovers, and Monthly Record of the Dickens Fellowship, Vol. VII., 1911, 4/ net.

As far as biographical memoranda, gossip, and reminiscence are concerned, this magazine, now published in book-form for 1911, has a practical utility. But its appeal is not likely to extend beyond its special circle, and as literature its quality is negligible.

English Review, January, 1/

The editor in 'We Come Down to a Shilling' explains that the reduction in price means no pandering to commercialism, or running after names and titles. The present number is full of interest. Mr. W. H. Davies is the best of the poets. Mr. Frederic Harrison deals with ancient prose, and more with English versions than original texts. He might have mentioned the Oxford translation of Apuleius, as he mentions the Fowlers' Lucian, and in other ways he is hardly abreast of the present opportunities for study, though his survey is full of interest. Mr. George Moore and Mr. Walter Sickert have clever and characteristic articles, and Mr. Henry Newbolt begins 'A New Study of English Poetry.' There are two papers concerned with the drama, including an uncompromising view of Mr. Brookfield's appointment. There is also a portrait of William de Morgan by Mr. J. Kerr Lawson. We congratulate the Review on its independence, and expect to see it introducing new writers to the cultivated public—writers who would otherwise get no chance among the purveyors of cheap and popular stuff.

Home Counties Magazine, December, 1/6 net.

My Book of Memory: a Birthday Book of Shakespearean Extracts, compiled by Mariamne Francis, 3/6 net.

Scott (Walter Dill), Increasing Human Efficiency in Business: a Contribution to the Psychology of Business.

A curious amalgamation of economic, physiological, philosophical, and hygienic considerations. The writer appears to be greatly taken with what is still looked upon as a typically American ideal of squeezing as much effort out of the human frame as its physical and mental organism will endure. A more comprehensive study, with an international rather than an individual perspective, would base its inquiry and conclusions on broader foundations. Mr. Scott's remarks at the beginning of his book, proposing experiments for invigorating the man-machine when to all intents and purposes he (or rather it) is exhausted, sound brutal.

Statistical Society Journal, December, 2/6

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: Chateaubriand, Les Martyrs, I.; Montaigne, Essais, I., 1/ net each.

Two more volumes in the welcome and praiseworthy issue of masterpieces of French literature at popular prices. The publishers intend to bring out in all one hundred volumes, comprehending virtually all the articulate periods of the French genius. The volumes, which in size and shape closely resemble the companion series of "Everyman," are more attractively bound, and the print, though smaller, is firmer and more delicate.

World's Work, January, 1/ net.

There is plenty of diversity in this number, though unfortunately the literary quality is almost uniformly mediocre. The most illuminating of the articles is 'Dream Drama and Crowd Drama,' which investigates the new ideas of Max Reinhardt and Mr. Gordon Craig.

Yale Review, January, 75 cents.

*FOREIGN.**Poetry and Drama.*

Fabre (Émile), Les Sauterelles, Pièce en cinq Actes, 2fr. 50.

Wilde (Oscar), Théâtre, III.: Les Comédies, II., Traduction d'Albert Savine, 3fr. 50.

The two comedies contained in this volume ('An Ideal Husband' and 'The Importance of Being Earnest') have lost little of their original sparkle in this translation, although M. Savine appears to think "Miss" an abbreviation of "Mistress," and uses the latter term in that sense throughout the first play, and once in the second.

History and Biography.

Hauser (Ph.), Les Grecs et les Sémites dans l'Histoire de l'Humanité, 12fr.

This unusually comprehensive book begins the history of human thought somewhere before palæolithic man, and carries it up to M. Bergson. The author appears to be an adherent of the Darwinian view of evolution. There is no bibliography, no index, nor any references to original authorities. Indeed, the book can make little claim to scholarship. It seems to have been written principally with a view to the justification of the Semite, and since the influence of the Arab and the Jew upon European civilization has hardly, except from scholars, had sufficient recognition, it may thus far serve a useful purpose.

Jahncke (Dr. Rudolf), Guilelmus Neubrigensis.

First number of the Jenaer Historische Arbeiten. William of Newburgh, an English Augustinian monk of the twelfth century, has received somewhat less than due attention. His 'Historia Rerum Anglicarum' is of comparatively little use to the historian in search of facts, but, on the other hand, it is remarkable for its display of critical faculty, and its anticipation of our modern classification of facts, and discrimination of value in evidence. Dr. Jahncke's study falls into two main divisions: (1) a discussion of William's methods as an historian, his treatment of his sources, his arrangement, and style; (2) an account of his opinions in regard to the Church, to politics, and to philosophy and religion.

Sociology.

Bakounine (Michel), Œuvres, Tome V., 3fr. 50.

Vol. 43 of the Bibliothèque Sociologique. A selection from the lectures, published letters, and newspaper articles of Bakounin.

Cœurderoy (Ernest), Œuvres: Tomes II. et III., Jours d'Exil, Deuxième et Troisième Parties (1853-5), 3fr. 50 each.

Vols. 45 and 46 of the Bibliothèque Sociologique. The exiled revolutionist travelled widely over Europe, and recorded his impressions on the places visited and on things in general in a curious style, sometimes approaching the absurd, at other times reaching a lofty standard of expression. All the manuscripts of Cœurderoy from 1855 to the date of his death in 1862 have disappeared; the editor of these volumes—Max Nettlau—is of opinion that the widow destroyed them. 'Jours d'Exil' contain little of historical interest, except perhaps to the student of the early history of the Socialist movement.

Fiction.

Doyle (A. Conan), Derniers Mystères et Aventures, Traduction d'Albert Savine, 3fr. 50.

One understands something of Sir Conan Doyle's vogue on the Continent when perusing this brilliant interpretation by M. Savine. It is full of agility and nervous force. The translator has evidently fulfilled his work with the satisfaction of personal enjoyment, and possesses the rare gift of communicating it.

Kipling (Rudyard), Brugglesmith, Traduction d'Albert Savine et Georges-Michel, 3fr. 50.

A selection of ten stories. 'Brugglesmith' is faithfully translated, but has lost much of its boisterous hilarity.

Tolstoï (Comte Léon), Œuvres Complètes: Résurrection, Traduction de J. W. Bienstock, 2 vols., 2fr. 50 each.

These are the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh volumes of the complete French translation of Tolstoy which is being issued by M. P. V. Stock. In response to applications, the chronological order of publication has been abandoned, in order no longer to defer the appearance of 'Resurrection.' It seems as if this protest might have been attended to before. The translation itself is a vindication of those qualities inherent in French literature—ease, elegance, and a shining transparency. It adheres closely to the original, without being over-literalized, and is finely adaptable to idiomatic rendering. Its defect lies in a certain prosiness. The "élan vital" of the original is somewhat worn down.

White (Edward), Terres de Silence, traduit avec l'Autorisation de l'Auteur par J. G. Delamain, 3fr. 50.

The descriptions of scenery contained in this Canadian novel appear very impressive in the French version.

Wilde (Oscar), Une Maison de Grenades, Traduction d'Albert Savine, 3fr. 50.

An excellent translation.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

A MEMOIR of Bishop Ernest Roland Wilberforce, the third son of the famous Bishop of Oxford, by Mr. J. B. Atlay, with two portraits in photogravure, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 18th inst. Like his father, Bishop Ernest Wilberforce ruled two English dioceses in succession. He was chosen at the early age of 41 to organize the newly created See of Newcastle, and he died after twelve years of service as Bishop of Chichester. He was a leader in the temperance movement, and was one of the clergy who went on the mission of help to South Africa after the war.

A BOOK for boys by Mr. E. W. Hornung, entitled 'Fathers of Men,' will be published by the same firm on the 18th inst. The story will recall to old Uppingham boys school-life under the head-mastership of that unconventional man of genius, Dr. Thring.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish almost immediately a new volume in his "County Coast Series." The subject is 'The Sussex Coast,' and the author Mr. Ian C. Hannah, son of the Dean of Chichester. The book is concerned especially with places of historic interest, though the modern seaside resorts are dealt with. The striking changes in the coast-line also receive attention.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S LIFE, by Mr. Wilfrid Ward, will be issued by Messrs. Longmans & Co. on January 22nd, in two volumes. The work is based on the Cardinal's private journals and correspondence.

AMONG the earliest books to be published in the New Year by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are Dr. M. Aurel Stein's important work 'Ruins of Desert Cathay,' a personal narrative, in two volumes elaborately illustrated, of explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China; and a new volume by Sir Charles Bruce, entitled 'The True Temper of Empire, with Corollary Essays.' The former should carry much weight in archæological and geographical circles, for the discoveries are of great interest.

The same firm have nearly ready 'Formal Logic: a Scientific and Social Problem,' by Dr. F. C. S. Schiller; and 'The Principle of Individuality and Value,' the Gifford Lectures for 1911, delivered in Edinburgh University by Dr. B. Bosanquet. 'Formal Logic' is an account of formalism from a hostile point of view.

Messrs. Macmillan also hope to publish shortly 'The Modern Prison Curriculum, a General Review of our Penal System,' by Dr. R. F. Quinton, late Governor and Medical Officer of Holloway Prison; and a work entitled 'Common Land and Inclosure,' by Prof. E. C. K. Gonner.

ARTICLES of special interest in the January magazines are 'Literature and

Journalism,' by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, and 'England's Taste in Literature,' by Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, in *The Fortnightly*; and Sir H. W. Lucy's continuation of his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness' in *The Cornhill*.

The articles suggest the question whether the taste of the ordinary public has improved, and whether writers who, like Sala, were trained by Dickens to reach a certain standard of style and study did not surpass the present exponents of what is, or passes for, literary journalism to-day.

THE New Year honours include several names of interest to the world of learning and letters. Among the Knights are Mr. Valentine Chirol, *The Times* man of foreign affairs; Mr. Rider Haggard, storyteller and agricultural expert; Prof. Henry Jones, a scholar of distinction whose 'Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher' has just appeared in popular form; Mr. T. H. Hepburn, a keen worker for education in Devonshire; Mr. S. R. Keightley, a versatile writer; and two heads of Universities, Principal H. A. Miers of London and President B. C. A. Windle of Cork, both of whom have done much for the illumination of science by their writings.

Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas, who adds K.C.B. to his other honours, has written admirably on the colonies. Mr. E. K. Chambers, who becomes C.B., is not only a hard worker at the Education Office, but also an authority on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan stage. We notice further honours under Science and Art.

A COLLECTION of the letters written by Dickens to W. H. Wills of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* has been made and edited by Mr. R. C. Lehmann under the title 'Charles Dickens as Editor.' The book will be published, with portraits of Dickens, Wills, Thackeray, and Wilkie Collins, by Messrs. Smith & Elder before the date of the Dickens Centenary.

The same firm will have ready on the 25th inst. a work on 'The Gambia,' by Mr. Henry Fenwick Reeve, with 32 pages of half-tone illustrations and maps. Mr. Reeve writes with the object of calling attention to the strategical value of a great harbour and waterway on the North-West African Coast, where such advantages are scarce, and to the value of the deposits of iron ore in the cliffs overhanging the navigable channels. He deals with the history, geography, geology, ethnology, and natural history of the settlement.

OLD SCOTS SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES are appreciated in Mr. Alexander Gray's hundred-guinea prize essay in the January issue of *The Scottish Historical Review*. Prof. Alois Brandl contributes a note on the 'Ruthwell Cross Poem,' favouring an early date on historical grounds of cross-worship. Mr. A. W. Johnston writes on

'Ragna-rök and Orkney'; Sir H. Maxwell translates the 'Lanercost Chronicle'; and Mr. Moir Bryce edits a Grey Friar petition from St. Andrews in 1466, to which Dr. Maitland Thomson appends an epilogue.

THE death occurred at Edinburgh on Monday of the Rev. Dr. James Oswald Dykes, Principal-Emeritus of Westminster College, Cambridge. Ordained a minister in 1859, Dr. Dykes won great repute as a preacher during the nineteen years he filled the pulpit of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. He made many contributions to theological literature, including 'On the Written Word' (1868), 'Beatitudes of the Kingdom' (1872), 'Sketches of the Primitive Church' (1874), 'Abraham the Friend of God' (1877), 'Laws of the Ten Words' (1884), and 'Studies in the Epistle to the Romans' (1888). His last published work was the Cunningham Lectures on 'The Christian Doctrines of Creation and Providence.'

At the Annual Meeting of the New Spalding Club, held in Aberdeen on December 29th, it was reported that Dr. Robert M. Wilson had consented to edit the volume dealing with Agriculture in North-Eastern Scotland, a project which had fallen through owing to the death of Dr. William Alexander, who had undertaken the editorship. During the past year there had been issued to members 'The Records of Inverness,' Vol. I., edited by Mr. W. Mackay and Mr. H. C. Boyd. Two other volumes are at present in the press: 'The House of Gordon,' Vol. III.; and 'The Gordons under Arms,' compiled by Mrs. Skelton.

Their forthcoming publications include 'The Records of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen,' by Mr. J. A. Henderson; 'Folk Music and Song of the North-East of Scotland,' by Mr. Gavin Greig and the Rev. J. B. Duncan; 'Selections from the Records of the County of Banff,' by Mr. James Grant; 'The Records of Inverness,' Vol. II.; 'Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine,' by Mr. Kellas Johnstone; 'Records of the Scots College,' Vol. II., by the Rev. W. Forbes Leith, S.J.; 'The Rise of Natural Science in the North of Scotland,' by Prof. Traill; and 'The Register of Baptisms in St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Braemar' (1703-57).

THE death was announced on December 29th at Holytown, near Glasgow, of Mr. Alexander Riach, for twenty-three years editor of *The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*. Mr. Alexander Riach was a native of Elgin, and became an operator in the old Telegraph Company before the service was taken over by the Government. For a time in Aberdeen, he moved to Edinburgh, and was selected to take charge of the Edinburgh end of *The Scotsman* special wire to London. In 1870 he accepted a sub-editorial position on *The Scotsman*; between 1883 and 1886 he held a similar position on *The Daily Telegraph*, but returned to Edinburgh to

be first editor of *The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*, which under him was raised to success.

An early and lifelong friend of Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Riach printed some of the earliest contributions from his pen. It was the perusal of some of these in the *Dispatch* which led Sir W. Robertson Nicoll to introduce Mr. Barrie to a wider public.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have just published a translation from the French of Colette Yver's 'Love versus Law,' a love-story in which both hero and heroine are lawyers in the French Courts of Justice. The hero does not progress in his profession, brilliant though he is; while, on the other hand, his wife is amazingly successful. The story contains a picture of the new woman of France. There are actually thirty lady barristers practising at the French Bar to-day, and M. Robert, the famous French criminal lawyer, drew a flattering picture of his lady colleagues when he delivered a series of lectures (organized by the feminine Institute of Law) to the Lyceum Ladies' Club in Paris.

So far back as 1878 the First and Second Diaries of the English College at Douay were published under the auspices of the Fathers of the London Oratory. The Catholic Record Society has taken up this great work, and Vols. X. and XI., comprising the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Diaries, together with the Rheims Report, 1579-80, which was supposed to be lost, were posted to the members of the Society during last week. These two volumes have been edited by Dr. Edwin Burton, of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, and the Rev. Thos. L. Williams, of St. Edmund's House, Cambridge.

The Seventh Diary will not be printed for some time, for it is hoped that the Sixth, which is missing, may yet be found, and so be able to appear in its proper sequence.

MR. FRANCIS ESPINASSE, formerly well known as a journalist, and one of the Brethren at the Charterhouse, died last Wednesday morning. Born at Edinburgh in 1823 and educated at the University there, he came to London in 1843 as assistant at the British Museum. He became an intimate friend of the Carlyles, and his literary career owed much to Carlyle's advice. Later, as secretary, journalist, or editor, he worked in Manchester and Edinburgh. He published 'Lancashire Worthies' (1874-7), and, in the "Great Writers" Series, 'Voltaire' (1892) and 'Renan' (1895). He contributed extensively to the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

MR. LEONARD HUXLEY has edited and gathered into a single volume the educational passages from the writings of Matthew Arnold, laying under contribution his unpublished reports as Inspector of Schools as well as his published works. The volume will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 18th inst.

LAST Tuesday evening Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens died suddenly at the Hotel Astor, New York. He had been giving readings in the United States from his father's works. Last year he visited London, and was new to audiences, having emigrated early in life to Australia, where he was joined by a younger brother, E. Bulwer Lytton Dickens. He was the eldest survivor of the brothers, and was born in 1845 in the house in Devonshire Terrace.

THE January issue of *The Book Monthly* gives prominence to the question of the overcrowding of the autumn publishing season. As the subject was discussed by us so far back as our issue of January 1st, 1910, we make a quotation from our article, entitled 'The Publishing Season and the Book-Trade':—

"Is anything really gained by this crowding of books into Seasons? Would the public interest wane if the autumn and winter flood was reduced, and there was a chance all the year round—even during what we are accustomed to call our summer—to choose from a larger array of new books? We do not believe that the public would notice the reduction in the autumn and winter, and it would certainly profit by the more equable disposition throughout the year."

AMONG the lectures announced by the University of London are 'Italian Literature from Dante to Petrarch' on Tuesdays, and 'Italian Literature from Foscolo to Leopardi' on Fridays, both beginning next week, by Dr. Antonio Cippico; and 'The Phonetics of English' on Mondays, beginning on January 15th, by Mr. D. Jones.

Classical students can hear Prof. E. A. Gardner on 'The Visible Surroundings of Greek Life' on Fridays, beginning on January 19th; while on the 22nd Prof. H. E. Butler begins a Monday course on 'Alexandrian Poetry and its Influence on the Poetry of Rome.'

MR. JOHN LANE will publish next Friday 'Napoleon and King Murat, 1808-1815: a Biography compiled from Hitherto Unknown and Unpublished Documents,' by M. Albert Espitalier, translated by Mr. J. Lewis May.

AN interesting work is about to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul from the pen of Arthur Lillie, who died so recently as November last. He spent years of his life in India, and has written largely on Buddha and the influence of Buddhism on Christianity. The new work is entitled 'Rama and Homer,' and seeks to trace similitudes between the Iliad and Odyssey and Ramayana, the epic of Hindustan.

WE regret to announce the death of the Russian writer N. N. Zlatovratsky on December 23rd. He belonged to the so-called school of folk-novelists. The writers of this school are pure idealists: they describe the life of the peasant and labouring classes, and believe that through them the educated classes can reach a higher level of civilization if only they will study their customs and philosophy.

The works of Zlatovratsky show how tenderly and sincerely he loved the peasants, how deeply he respected them. But notwithstanding his idealism Zlatovratsky always remained a realist. His more important works are 'Everyday Life in the Village,' 'Golden Hearts,' 'Peasant Jurymen,' and 'Foundations.'

It is but natural that the interest evoked by Mrs. Allen Harker's delightful story, 'Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly,' which we favourably reviewed in our issue of October 17th, 1908, should have made its readers desire to hear something more of the benevolent tutor, whose reform from an unfortunate weakness was so delicately brought about. Among the earliest novels to be published in the New Year by Mr. Murray will be 'Mr. Wycherly's Wards.'

The Times of Tuesday last had an important letter, carrying eight representative names as signatures, suggesting that the Crystal Palace should be used for a National Folk-Museum. It was argued that at the present time—such is the growing dearth of material—it will probably be found more difficult to form a folk-museum in England than in any other country; and, if the enterprise is further postponed, it will be yet harder. Such museums have been established in the Scandinavian capitals, in Moscow, Berlin, Paris, Budapest, and Sarajevo.

The Museum at Stockholm furnishes the nearest parallel to what is here proposed, illustrating the folk-culture of the Scandinavian peninsula—specially the daily life, occupations, and amusements of the peasantry. Affiliated to the Stockholm Museum is the Open-Air Museum at Skansen, where ancient cottages, farm-buildings, churches, and mills have been re-erected and appropriately furnished, and where there is a dancing-floor for the performance of national dances, as well as a collection of living examples of Swedish mammals and birds.

The letter goes on to show in some detail how the Crystal Palace and its grounds might be made to fulfil a similar purpose, by the collection within the building of characteristic English products of all epochs, and objects illustrative of the different phases of English life; and by the erection in the grounds of ancient buildings from different parts of the kingdom, and of different ages.

MESSRS. PIERRE ROGER & CIE. of Paris have arranged to include in a series of books of travel published by them Mr. Hamilton Fyfe's 'South Africa To-day.'

RECENT Government Publications of interest to our readers include University Education in London, Fourth Report (1½d.); Civil Service Examination Papers for Officers in the Army in Modern Foreign Languages, October, 1911 (1s. 1d.); Army Qualifying Examination Papers, September, 1911 (6½d.); Catalogue of MSS. in the Museum of the Record Office (8d.); and Army Review, January, 1912 (1s. 4d.).

SCIENCE

The Thunderweapon in Religion and Folklore: a Study in Comparative Archaeology. By Chr. Blinkenberg. (Cambridge University Press.)

THERE can be no doubt about the great value of Dr. Blinkenberg's monograph on the thunderweapon. The collection of material is in itself a piece of research for which the scientific world will be grateful to him. He goes into great detail with regard to the evidence from Denmark; and the need of exact regional surveys in regard to the distribution of folk-customs is illustrated by the curious fact that in this comparatively small country we find no fewer than three kinds of thunderstone—the prehistoric flint-weapon, the belemnite, and the echinite—each of which has as an object of superstition a particular district more or less to itself. Carrying the investigation further afield, the author has attempted, by means of a wide search amongst literary sources of information, to map out the distribution of this type of belief for the entire world. It is thereupon found to be held almost universally in Europe (including ancient Greece and Rome) and in Asia (including Indonesia). In Africa it is not rare, being well represented, for instance, on the Guinea Coast. The author, by the way, knows the bronze imitations of stone-axes from Benin, but does not appear to know the actual stone-axe from the same place, which is to be seen in the special showcase devoted to this class of cult-object in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford. As for the examples reported from America, he is probably right in supposing the idea to have been introduced by Europeans, since no native term for the thunderstone has ever yet come to hand.

When we turn to the theoretical side of the book, we have only to complain that the author's scientific caution and moderation are almost too great; so that, whilst indicating a new interpretation of the facts, he perhaps hardly pushes it home. The usual explanation has been the one so well set forth in Tylor's 'Early History of Mankind,' to the effect that people who had passed out of the stone-age, and forgotten the original use of the flint implements, perceived them to be mysterious when they came upon them by chance, and hit upon this theory of their connexion with the thunder. Dr. Blinkenberg's facts about the distribution of the belief would certainly seem to show that, where stone-weapons are still in their hey-day, as in Australia, America, and the Pacific, there is no tendency to connect them with the thunder. He argues, however, from the wide distribution in the Old World that the superstition must go back to the stone-age. His notion is that primitive man likened the effects of the lightning to the crash

and flash of sparks that followed on one of his own more powerful applications of his flint-axe. This view is, of course, psychologically tenable, but rests on no direct proof. Nor, again, can any great importance be assigned to his contention that to thunderstones ideas are attached characteristic of primitive religion such as taboo; since an advanced culture, such as that of the Romans, may remain impregnated with notions of this kind. If, on the other hand, there were any reason to suppose that the belief in question originated in a single centre, and thence spread by means of migrations or cultural contact, then there would indeed be good reason for postulating a very high antiquity for it. Dr. Blinkenberg evidently inclines to this hypothesis, but it is just here that he appears afraid of a whole-hearted advocacy of monogenesis—such as has recently become fashionable in cultural anthropology. As it is, he contents himself with some very interesting proofs that early in the bronze age we find side by side the Mycenaean cult of the double-axe of bronze and the Assyrian cult of the single-edged bronze axe; this points, he thinks, to a parallel evolution from some earlier form which can only have been a cult of the stone-axe. On the whole, however, it is perhaps wiser to aim at solidity rather than brilliancy of handling in a subject so intricate and obscure. By building broad rather than high, Dr. Blinkenberg has built to last.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—Dec. 15, 18, and 22.—Prof. R. A. Stewart Macalister, late Director of Excavations for the Palestine Exploration Fund, delivered the Schweich Lectures on Biblical Archaeology, his subject being 'The Philistines, their History and Civilization.'

In the first lecture he dealt with recent researches and discoveries, and briefly traced the development of Cretan civilization as the source from which the Philistine nation had most probably sprung. In the second lecture he discussed the problem of the Philistines with reference to the Old Testament and Assyrian records, and the traditions of the people among the modern peasants of Palestine. In the last lecture the organization of the Philistines, their country and cities, their language, religion, and art, were discussed from the point of view of recent investigations.

The lectures will be issued in *extenso* as one of the volumes of the series of Schweich Lectures.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 21.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Miss R. M. Cardew, the Rev. H. Friend, and Miss E. M. Wakefield were admitted Fellows.—Sir J. McCrone Douie, Mr. J. W. Haigh Johnson, and Miss B. Lindsay were elected Fellows.—The Rev. H. Friend read his paper entitled 'Some Annelids of the Thames Valley,' which was discussed by Prof. A. Dendy and the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, the author briefly replying.—Mr. W. C. Worsdell gave a lantern exhibition of a series of slides showing abnormalities in fungi, and explained his views on the causes which produce them. Prof. F. O. Bower, Prof. D. T. MacDougal (visitor), the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Prof. A. Dendy, Dr. Stapf, Miss E. M. Wakefield, Miss E. N. Thomas, and the President joined in a discussion, and the exhibitor replied.—Dr. A. B. Rendle showed specimens obtained in 1911 of the dissected leaf-form of horseradish, *Cochlearia Armoracia*, and Dr. Stapf referred to one or two points suggested by the specimens.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Dec. 20.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer, President, in the chair.—Mr. Rousselet described a reflecting microscope by John Cuthbert, which had been presented to the Society by the Committee of the Quekett Microscopical Club. Mr.

Rousselet traced the history of the reflecting microscope from 1672, when Isaac Newton first suggested its construction to the Royal Society, down to 1827–8, when Cuthbert, at the suggestion of Dr. Goring, produced the design exhibited.—Mr. F. Shillington Scales gave a lecture on 'The Photomicrography of the Electrical Reactions of the Heart.' He described the principle and construction of the Einthoven string galvanometer, with especial reference to the optical arrangements and the methods of photographing the movements of the wire, resulting from the differences in potential set up by the heart-beat. Photomicrographs of the movements of the hearts of various animals under the influence of drugs were also shown.—The Rev. Hilderic Friend read a paper on 'British Tubificidae.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'Landscape,' Sir W. B. Richmond.
— London Institution, 5.—'Learned Greek Women: Sappho and Aspasia,' Mr. W. L. Courtney.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Tendency of Recent Modifications of the Lands Clauses Act,' Mr. Frank W. Hunt.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Play of Young Animals,' Prof. P. Chalmers Mitchell. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— Asiatic, 4.—'Carchemish,' Mr. D. G. Hogarth.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Reinforced-Concrete Wharves and Warehouses at Lower Pootung, Shanghai,' Mr. S. H. Ellis; 'The Direct Experimental Determination of the Stresses in the Steel and in the Concrete of Reinforced-Concrete Columns,' Mr. W. C. Popplewell; 'Composite Columns of Concrete and Steel,' Mr. W. H. Burr.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Some Impressions of Australia,' the Earl of Dudley.
Wed. Society of Arts, 5.—'Soap Bubbles,' Lecture II., Prof. C. V. Boys. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— Geological, 8.—'On a Late Glacial Stage in the Valley of the River Lea, subsequent to the Epoch of River-Drift Man,' Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.—'On the Propagation of Waves through a Stratified Medium with special reference to the Question of Reflection,' Lord Rayleigh; 'On the Variation of the Specific Heat of Water, with Experiments by a New Method,' Prof. H. L. Callendar; 'The Mechanism of the Semipermeable Membrane and a New Method of determining Osmotic Pressure,' Prof. F. T. Trouton.
— London Institution, 6.—'Beethoven: the Man and his Music,' Mr. C. Egerton Lowe.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Some General Principles involved in the Electric Driving of Rolling Mills,' Mr. C. A. Ablett.

Science Gossip.

THE New Year Knights include Dr. E. B. Tylor, the honoured leader and master in anthropology; Dr. W. F. Barrett, a distinguished exponent of physical and psychical research; Dr. J. H. Benson, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; Dr. R. J. Collie, well known as a writer on the medical side of workmen's compensation; Dr. J. M. Davidson, a specialist in X-ray work; and Mr. A. B. Kempe, a barrister who has devoted much time to mathematics.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have arranged to publish shortly a new volume of their 'Science Monographs,' entitled 'Researches in Terrestrial Magnetism,' by Dr. C. Chree; 'Spices,' by Mr. Henry N. Ridley, Director of Botanic Gardens, Straits Settlements; and 'Milk and the Public Health,' by Dr. William G. Savage, County Medical Officer of Health, Somerset.

THE total rainfall at Greenwich in December was 4.02 in., which goes far to make up the deficiency that might have been caused on the year's whole record by the four dry months, June to September, which together produced only 5.04 in. of rain, as compared with an average fall for the period of 8.93 in. The total fall in the last three months of 1911 was, however, nearly 4 in. in excess, and the yearly average, deduced from the records of the sixty-five years 1841–1905, has been all but reached. The average fall in December is 1.83 in., so that 4.02 in. is unusually high for the month; but a slightly greater amount was recorded in 1872; and in 1868, which was a year with a hot and dry summer like that of last year, the December rainfall reached 5.45 in.

THE sunshine record at Greenwich during December was also in excess of the average, and the month generally was warm—the

mean daily temperature being $44^{\circ}5$. Again in comparison with the year 1868, it is found that the mean daily temperature of December of that year was higher still— $46^{\circ}1$. In fact, the winter of 1868–9 was generally warm, the coldest of its months being March.

A DATUM that should be fundamental in meteorology treated as an exact science is the solar constant of radiation, or the number of heat-units that would be received from the sun in each unit of time by a square unit of the earth's surface when the sun is in the zenith, if cloud and atmosphere generally were absent. This quantity is difficult of determination, yet its value is found, and though these results, obtained by different physicists, are diverse, there is a broad uniformity. It is now pretty generally recognized that the solar constant varies by about 5 per cent of its value; but no effect, such as might be ascribed to this as cause, has been detected in meteorological records.

FINE ARTS

Michel Angelo Buonarroti. By Sir Charles Holroyd. (Duckworth & Co.)

"I HAVE finished the chapel which I painted. The Pope is well satisfied, but other things do not happen as I wished. *Lay blame on the times, which are unfavourable to Art.*"

Thus during the height of the Renaissance, while supremely accomplished masterpieces were in the making, we find the artist uttering the same complaint with which we are familiar to-day; nor will any one who reads Buonarroti's life, with its record of wars and other violent material interruptions, doubt that the complaint was justified. Sir Charles Holroyd does not paint Michel Angelo as, under stress of danger, the definitely craven character depicted by M. Rolland in his recent biography. The present work simply adds a running commentary to Condivi's life, with copious extracts from the master's letters (mainly demonstrative of filial piety), and an appreciation of his art which, while it hardly shows lack of insight, yet, through generously neglecting to pry into the occasional instructive weakness of a genius, fails somewhat to make clear to the ordinary reader the precise nature of his strength. From an artist like Sir Charles Holroyd we could have tolerated greater detail in the treatment of technical matters, and a franker acknowledgment of those secret irreverent reservations which qualify even the most hearty admirations of the actual practitioners of an art. The desire above all things to do justice to the greatness of his theme even leads him to exaggeration when, dealing with the three successive days on which the Adam of 'The Creation' was painted—first down to the collarbone, then down to the hips, and the legs last of all—he declares: "Such power of work and of finish is utterly inconceivable to any artist of to-day. Some will even excuse the imperfection of the study of a head by saying that they had only three

or four sittings." Speaking, as he expressly does here, of the quantity and complexity of a work, and not of its quality, the writer is likely to mislead the ignorant, while the initiated will be tempted to smile at yet another critic determined to exalt the art of the past at his contemporaries' expense. Neither in scale nor in complexity, of course—but in quality only—is this three days' work at all extraordinary. As for scale, a scene-painter can do a complete "set" in forty-eight hours; and, in the matter of complexity, think of the "double pages" done in half that time, and crowded with figures, which the weekly illustrated papers gave us a few years back. What is rare in our days is the power of painting a figure thus cold-bloodedly in sections without loss of spirit. Of two impossibilities, we could more readily believe in a modern artist who should throw off an "Adam" in one day, than in one who should build it up in three.

In this new edition the translation of Condivi has been retouched by the light of Mr. Herbert Horne's published version; and it is pleasant also to find acknowledgment that several suggestions made in the first edition—notably, the removal to the Academy of the unfinished statues formerly in the Boboli Gardens—have been carried out by the authorities at Florence. These half-disengaged figures are among the finest results of the great, but much-disturbed activity on which we can imagine the artist looking back with so divine a discontent. A phrase in his letters deserves quoting because it is so typical of a severe intellect afflicted by age.

"About the staircase of the library," he writes, "of which so much has been said to me, there comes into my mind, as in a dream, the image of a certain staircase, but I do not believe this can be the one I then thought of, for it seems so stupid."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE issue of *A Catalogue of an Exhibition of Old Masters in Aid of the National Art Collections Fund*, Grafton Galleries, 1911 (Lee Warner), impels us to refer to the great success which attended the efforts of the Committee of Selection. The Exhibition formed a less sensational triumph than that held in the same galleries two years previously, but was hardly, if at all, inferior to it in the high standard of quality and note of distinction of the pictures, a large proportion of which were previously quite unknown to the general public. The student of the history of art, if prevented from seeing them, would do well to avail himself of such opportunity of acquaintance as the issue of the present Catalogue affords. It contains eighty full-page plates in collotype and one in photogravure, and they are on a scale sufficient to afford a just impression of tones. If it had then been possible to produce such a record, what a treasure to its fortunate possessors would the catalogue of the Manchester Exhibition of 1857 be to-day!

The present Catalogue, like that of the exhibition of two years earlier, is emphatically one for the collector to cherish. For the

student it possesses an obvious advantage over its predecessor in the larger number of works chosen for reproduction; the variety of its contents and their wealth of material may be surmised from the mention of plates of the four Duccios from Mr. R. H. Benson's collection, of three Signorellis, five Rembrandts, and four plates of the wings of the Van der Goes altarpiece lent by His Majesty the King from Holyrood.

The editing of the work has been admirably done. The names of both Mr. Roger Fry and Mr. Maurice Brockwell appear on the title-page, the latter being mainly responsible for the compilation of the catalogue, which contains exact descriptions and discussions of questions as to provenance. The results of recent research are stated with considerable detail in cases where criticism has been most active. Perhaps at times, as in the case of the picture at Brant Broughton, which Mr. Berenson claims to be the central panel of an altarpiece executed by Masaccio for the church of the Carmine at Pisa, the citation of extracts from various opinions may leave the decision rather unnecessarily involved, but this in a catalogue is preferable to the dogmatic note which may be, and often is, the alternative. The time of issue of the volume has also allowed of the insertion of some expressions of opinion from various critics at the opening of the exhibition, thereby enhancing the completeness of the record. We should add that the book is not dear in view of the quality of its contents.

The Book of Bridges, by Edme Arcambeau, with eighteen illustrations in colour by Jessie M. King (Gowans & Gray), is a picture-book of considerable interest, the letterpress, which has an interest of its own, being subordinate to, and merely descriptive of, the illustrations. The eighteen water-colour sketches are remarkable examples of subjective impressionism.

The book describes and depicts a portion of the Seine as it flows through Paris, from the Pont d'Alfort, near the junction with the Marne, to the Pont de Solferino, opposite the Tuileries Gardens. Some of the pictures are more recognizable as views of riverine Paris than that of the Pont Neuf, and many of them are beautiful, however fanciful the artist's vision. Especially pleasing are a peep through an arch of the Pont Royal towards the Pont de Solferino—a peaceful rural study with flowers and trees in the foreground—and a line of rocks barring the horizon, and the Pont de Tolbiac, giving the impression of a tidal estuary sweeping out to sea beneath the walls of a feudal castle. It would have been interesting if the accomplished artist had put side by side with each of her studies a photograph of the same view, to show what appeals specially to the educated eye of the expert. Miss Jessie King must, we think, have made her sketches soon after dawn on spring mornings. This would account for the tender green verdure in a smokeless atmosphere, but not for the complete absence of life from the busy banks of the Seine in matutinal Paris.

M. Edme Arcambeau's share in the volume is an admirable description of the scenes portrayed, illustrated by quotations from M. Georges Cain and other writers who know their Paris. His own protest against the projected demolition of the Pont des Arts is forcible and just. If he is a Frenchman, and the text as it stands is written by him, he has acquired a marvellous command of English. If it is a translation, we offer our compliments to the translator.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ACADEMY.

At present it is probable that these exhibitions, like those at the Grafton, do but facilitate the departure (which all alike deplore) of reputed masterpieces from this country. The question of State interference with this exodus, which Mr. MacColl has recently raised once more, is doubtless economic rather than artistic. On the face of it, it appears that the million of potential expenditure he asks for would almost certainly prove a profitable investment from the national point of view. From the standpoint of one primarily interested in contemporary artistic activity, however, it appears possible that, once effectively denuded of its stores of inherited art, the country might display a more active interest in the work of modern schools, and that this work warmed by patronage and with the cliché of European critical approbation upon it, might cross the Atlantic at an enhanced price when duly matured.

From neither point of view need we mourn unduly if the collection of Sir Joshua's works in the first room at Burlington House finds a home outside these islands. In the full-length of *Anne, Duchess of Grafton* (12), the gorgeousness of costume is decently subordinated to the simple backward sweep of line which is the *raison d'être* of the picture. The *Dr. Johnson* (2) is wonderful as a replica, but still by no means equal to the original in the National Gallery. The *Portrait of Frederick Howard, fifth Earl of Carlisle* (4), is adroit and expressive, with the failing (typical of the school) of a head somewhat empty in comparison with the elaboration of the accessories. There are other capable things, yet the general effect of the painting in the room is at once dull and pretentious, as fashionable portrait-painting naturally tends to be.

The group of Primitives in the next room is also not of the first importance, in spite of the great names displayed. The Giovanni Bellini (*St. Francis of Assisi*, 41) appears to be generally admired, and certainly the details of landscape and accessories are very interesting and well painted; but it has neither the technical beauty of Bellini's best work—being, indeed, singularly oily in quality—nor the plastic simplicity and massiveness which in an occasional design make us think of this painter as unconsciously among the greatest of masters. Nevertheless, it is clearly an important work, with a certain stark blackness more reminiscent of his altarpiece in the Frari than of his other more sensuous vein, which would have seemed more suitable for the subject. The little Mantegna alongside (42) is rather small and dry—not perhaps on that account uncharacteristic of the master in works of this character; but neither as decoration nor as drama does it do justice to the powers of a master of both. The *Virgin and Child with St. John* (40), ascribed to Botticelli, is much less admirable. The choice of type is conceivably that of the painter alleged, but the draughtsmanship is hardly that of Botticelli in any of its various phases. Another *Virgin and Child* (44), attributed to Cima, is very characterless, but with a certain technical accomplishment. A third *Madonna and Child* (43), ascribed to Lorenzo di Credi, is indifferently painted, but shows a good sense of pattern. Even Gheeraert David's *Descent from the Cross* (47) is not quite a first-rate example, careful and modest painting as it is.

Of the seven canvases exhibited under the name of Rembrandt, Mr. Boughton-Knight's *Cradle* (51) appears to us the finest. *Elisha and the Shunammite Woman* (59) is an attractive example of the influence

of the master upon a less masculine mind; yet it is in many respects more satisfactory than the *Portrait of a Man* (52), which seems evidently authentic, but presents a vivaciously modelled mask rather than a head. That handling so eloquent as that of this face and hand should be to some extent irrelevant to the purpose of the picture as a whole is not quite uncharacteristic of Rembrandt, whose intense interest in humanity often overrode his respect for pictorial coherence. Many will prefer this spontaneous if unprincipled grappling with the difficulties of presentment to the brilliant and plausible, but somewhat empty *Portrait of a Cavalier* (81), which, while conceivably a poor original work, might almost equally well be a supremely capable forgery.

Only less great than that of Rembrandt, the names of Rubens (113 and 140) and Tintoretto (103 and 107) may be found attached to works of considerable size, but very moderate merit. One of the most pressing duties of criticism is to discredit the prejudices due to the vulgar worship of signatures which stands in the way of any sincere appreciation of art to-day. It is doubtful whether any of the works hitherto cited occupy the place in our affection which is won by certain minor canvases by admittedly minor artists. First among these are a series of landscapes of extraordinary beauty—two by Jan van Goyen (78 and 82), two by Claude Vernet (139 and 141), and one by Hogarth (118). All these are expressed in terms of a convention with which we have long been familiar, but in each the painter uses his idiom with a high degree of spontaneity to deal with subject-matter in which he is completely absorbed. Only a little less perfect are two figure pieces by Hogarth: *The Painter in his Studio* (153), in the vein of Vermeer, and an example of childish portraiture, *Gerard Anne Edwards* (151). Romney's *Mrs. Canning and Child* (124) is the most sincere example of the fashionable portraiture of the eighteenth century; while of the other portraits, Lely's *Young Widow* (85) captures us by sheer compactness and craftsman's skill, and Cuyp's *Portrait of a Young Girl* (77), if less brilliant than the portraits shown in the same galleries a few years back, holds the attention by its intimacy of characterization.

Necessarily to be considered apart from the rest of the exhibition, and indeed constituting an exhibition in itself, is the collection of the work of the late E. A. Abbey in the last four rooms. The Academy has generously represented the achievement of the artist, who, by as generous a bequest, demonstrated his belief in the continued usefulness of the institution. It is an apotheosis of the art of drawing from the model, which, after all, is probably what the majority of Academicians are most honestly united in believing in. It is probably a general, and on the whole beneficent, poverty which has been the prime factor in forcing artists to choose one of two methods of cheapening the cost of producing a painting. They have either been obliged to reduce their subjects to such a simple and everyday affair as can really be studied all together at no great expense, or more rarely they have embarked on the art of using for purposes of design such stock of knowledge—knowledge of structure, of character and environment, of the principles of light and shade, of perspective, and of movement—as a life of generalized study may store up within them. There can be little doubt that in the long run both these courses of action will be seen to evolve an

art more logical, more unified, more truly homogeneous, than the brilliant compilations of Mr. Abbey, which are, after all, but a clever compromise. At the same time, just because we believe his work will speedily become out of date, we anticipate for him a niche in art history, though principally for the pen drawings of the period of the 'English Songs.' It is easy to say that such works as *The Noble Patron* (298), or the drawings for *The Leather Bottel* (307), for *Sally in our Alley* (302 and 308), for *Phyllida Flouts Me* (271), lack concentration and coherence if judged from a severe standard of æsthetics; but they are superbly true to the artist's standard of æsthetics, which sufficed to keep his touch at once eager and delicate, so that there are perhaps a score or more of drawings to be picked out of this collection which should have an interest akin to Watteau's as an historically exact record of a phase of fancy. The beauty of these drawings and of fragments in the others is a little lost in so large an exhibition, which gives an impression of mere restless copiousness. The group of oil paintings in the Octagon Room, on the other hand, is admirably arranged. The pictures never looked so well before, and we should not be surprised if they were to provoke a recrudescence of imitation by the younger exhibitors at the Royal Academy.

LANDSCAPES AT THE ROYAL WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY'S GALLERY.

At the seventeenth of these annual landscape exhibitions a group of pictures by the late J. Aumonier recalls to us that the death of Mr. Abbey is not the only loss art and the Academy sustained during the past year, and it seems an odd oversight that the institution which for so long a term of years could count upon the assistance of so accomplished and sensitive a painter should not have included a memorial group of his work in the present exhibition at Burlington House. *Wrangle* (6) is the best picture now showing in Pall Mall, delightfully dainty in texture, with the varied resourcefulness of touch which comes of long experience taxed to the utmost by an eye which sees in nature a great deal to suggest. The larger *Handborough Farm* (7), if not quite so easy and spontaneous, has the same wonderful quality of execution—notably in the sky, with its extraordinarily bold use of dragged paint. This subtle technical variety is the hall-mark of the best nineteenth-century painting, and for a time at least we shall almost inevitably lose it in our search after greater simplicity of design. *Ambersham Common* (1) and *Handborough Mill* (3) are other excellent examples of the painter whose work constitutes the most important exhibit in the present show.

The list of exhibitors on this occasion differs considerably from that of the last year or so. We have no longer the work of Messrs. Peppercorn, Mark Fisher, and Austen Brown; and it cannot be said that Mr. John Lavery, Mr. Adrian Stokes, and Mr. Lamorna Birch are adequate substitutes. Of the original group of painters, Mr. James Hill (in 12, *Wareham*) and Mr. Leslie Thomson (with *Near Wroxham*, 47) have each one admirable picture. Mr. Hill shows still in his other work the besetting sin of concentrating his attention as a draughtsman upon such form—often small and trivial enough—as profiles sharply, to the neglect of the line of cleavage between the general mass of light and shade, which, vaguely defined perhaps to the eye, is essentially structural to the sense.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERIES.

Shanklin, Isle of Wight (28), by F. Williamson, is, in its rather dry fashion, so accomplished and sincere as to be on the whole the most estimable work in this collection of somewhat uninspired water-colours. Amid such surroundings we can understand how Israëls (13), Fortuny (17), and W. Hunt (36) got their reputations. The catalogue contains many respectable names, like those of Callow, J. Syer, and Sir John Gilbert, but the actual drawings are disappointing.

Fine Art Gossip.

WITH the generous assistance of Lord Strathcona, Sir Julius Wernher, Lady Wantage, and others, Mr. A. G. Temple has been able to acquire for the permanent collection at the Guildhall the Pre-Raphaelite picture of "The Cavalier and the Puritan," by W. S. Burton.

WE congratulate Mr. Frederick Wedmore, an art critic and writer of distinction, on his knighthood.

MURILLO'S 'Immaculate Conception,' at the Museum of Seville, has been partially destroyed through careless cleaning. The flesh tints of the cherubs, painted by thin glazes, have been completely dissolved by a spirit employed by the restorer, Virgilio Mattoni, who has been arrested, and is now awaiting trial under the Spanish law which forbids any person to attempt to restore a painting in a public gallery without formal authority from the Academy of Fine Arts.

AN IMPORTANT EXHIBITION of drawings and water-colours, opened last week at the Galerie Druet, 20, Rue Royale, Paris, reveals the increasing attention paid to water-colour by modern French artists. M. Marquet's luminous impressions of Morocco, M. K. X. Roussel's pastoral idylls, and the nude studies of M. Francis Jourdain and M. Manguin are notable contributions to a collection which also contains lyrical charcoal drawings by M. Paul Signac, some curiously expressive studies of cats by M. Kees van Dougen, and characteristic works by MM. Alcide Le Beau, Bonnard, Camoin, Maurice Denis, Georges d'Espagnat, Jules Flandrin, Othon Friesz, Hermann Paul, Valotton, and Valtat.

VISITORS to the important exhibition of Italian portraits held at Florence recently will be glad to have a permanent and illustrated record which appears in the new number of *Les Arts*, and in which over forty of the portraits and portrait groups are reproduced.

M. ROLL has decided to retire from the presidency of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, which he has held since Carolus Duran took over the direction of the Villa Médicis. It is expected that his successor will be either M. Rodin or M. Albert Besnard.

THE friends and admirers of the late Prof. Legros will be gratified to hear that his family has arranged to hold an exhibition of the paintings, drawings, goldpoints and crayons, medallions, and sculpture left by him. It will open at the Fine Art Society's, New Bond Street, on Friday in next week.

THE well-known painter Ludwig Voltz, whose death in his 87th year is announced from Munich, was one of a family of artists.

He was especially successful as a painter of horses and hunting scenes, and he was also a clever illustrator.

A FORETASTE of M. Rodin's shortly expected volume on 'Les Cathédrales' is given in the current number of the *Revue Française*, which contains a paper by Madame Judith Cladel based on unpublished notes by Rodin about the cathedrals of France.

A ROMANCE MUSEUM is being founded at Lausanne by a society recently formed to collect old furniture, arms, glass, and other objects having an artistic or historical value in relation to French Switzerland.

THE COMMITTEE OF OLD-PARIS has petitioned the Ministry of Fine Arts to transfer to the Louvre Carpeaux's sculptured group 'La Danse,' considered to be his masterpiece, which, owing to its present position in the open, is exposed to the danger of being permanently injured by the weather.

SIR GUY LAKING has acquired for the new Historical Museum of London the greater portion of the collection of historical costumes and armour formed by the late Ernest Crofts, R.A.

THE NEW CAMPANILE at Venice, reconstructed on the model and on the site of the old tower, is now almost completed, and will be formally opened on April 25th.

A SOCIÉTÉ DES AMIS DU MONT-SAINT-MICHEL has been formed with the following objects: (1) To watch over the safety of the Mount; (2) to prevent the demolition of the ancient houses thereon; (3) to put into execution the decisions of the Ministry of Fine Arts for the preservation of the rock in its "primitive insularity"; and (4) to study all questions of interest to tourists in the neighbourhood.

EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. (Jan. 6).—Mr. S. Bagehot, De la Bere's Water-Colours, Private View, Fine Art Society's Gallery.
— Sir Alfred East's Paintings and Drawings, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
— Mr. Alexander Jamieson's Paintings, Carfax Gallery.
— Mr. Roger Fry's Paintings, Alpine Club Gallery, Mill Street, W.
— Mr. Walter Tyndale's Water-Colours, 'An Artist in Egypt,' Private View, Leicester Galleries.

MUSIC

English Folk-Carols. With Pianoforte Accompaniment, and an Introduction and Notes. Collected in Various Parts of England by Cecil J. Sharp. (Novello & Co.)

THIS is another of those volumes by which Mr. Cecil Sharp has materially enriched our knowledge of the ancient folk-music of England. It contains carols which are for the most part new in form, if not entirely unknown by name in previous collections. Four of them—'God Bless You, Merry Gentlemen' (a title deliberately adopted in preference to the more usual 'God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen'), 'The Virgin Unspotted,' 'As I Sat on a Sunny Bank' (better known by its second stanza, 'I Saw Three Ships come Sailing By'), and 'The Ten Joys of Mary'—have a familiar text, but there, except in the first case, the familiarity ceases. Mr. Sharp always has some new form of melody, some new scale to propose, even in the

case of tunes which are not altogether unknown in previous collections. He also has developed a style of accompaniment for his folk-songs which is both tasteful and ingenious: a mixture of modern feeling with ancient modal harmony, the result of which justifies a certain anachronism in the method.

There is no field more suited for the display of the best qualities of folk-music, its sincerity and directness, than the carol. Certainly among Mr. Sharp's examples we have many charming specimens of the unconscious art of the country-side. Such modal melodies as 'King Herod and the Cock' (i.), 'The Sinner's Redemption' (viii.), and 'The Little Room' (xvii.), or vigorous tunes like 'Come, all you True Good Christians' (ix.), and 'On Christmas Night' (x.), of a more modern type, are all delightful, and there are others equally good.

There is, however, a strain of pedantry in these collections which appeals, perhaps, to the expert in folk-music, but is a little annoying to the plain musician. Mr. Sharp makes it his boast that he obtains a true text by taking his tunes down from the lips of old men and old women living in country villages, yet we are not always sure that we can take these authorities quite so seriously as he does. The tune of the second version of 'I Saw Three Ships' is plainly the childish ditty 'Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush,' with a slight variation. No harm in that, because the same folk-tunes have often many uses; but the different fourth verse opens in a manner which certainly sounds as if the old ranter's hymn, 'Here We Suffer Grief and Pain,' had got mixed with it. Are we to assume that such an accidental admixture is improbable among these village musicians? If not, no tune can be beyond question. Mr. Sharp's experience is great, and doubtless his judgment in such matters is mature, but there is no other criterion of what is true tradition, and what is mere scattered reminiscence. Among so much that is excellent, we should hardly raise the question were it not for a rather pronounced flourish of trumpets in the Preface with which this volume is introduced. We think that it is as unnecessary to call upon us "to note the noble sweep," and "severe grandeur" of tunes which, after all depend upon the editor's power of selection and suitable setting, as it is to repeat the statement that no musician could write such airs. The discovery of their manifold beauties, which we do not wish to deny, should be left to the musical public.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Music and Nationalism: a Study of English Opera. By Cecil Forsyth. (Macmillan.)—"No book," says our author, "has been wholly devoted to giving an account of the forces which have influenced the Musical Stage in England." In the present volume he has attempted to fill that gap, but he has extended his scheme and briefly discussed "the more general relationships of

National life and Musical Productivity." This wider subject naturally comes first. "Why," asks Mr. Forsyth, "does one nation develop musically while another remains musically undeveloped?" For he declares that "all nations are equally musical," a statement, however, open to question.

"Outside chronic poverty," says our author, "there is only one factor which can have any deterrent effect on national musical development, and that is the acquisition of world-power." And, again, "It is England who has, since Elizabethan days, most devoted herself to the aim of World-Empire." Was there, then, no musical development when Byrd, Bull, Dowland, and Morley flourished? Was there not development throughout the seventeenth century, culminating in Purcell, who "faced the problem of lyrical drama, and found a solution of its difficulties, perhaps more satisfactory and artistic than any which had been offered by his contemporaries or predecessors"? After him, but only then, did the development cease. Within ten years after Purcell's death Italian opera appeared in London (i.e., in 1705), and yet no English composer "drew the sword" bequeathed to him by Purcell, in order to repel the foreign invader.

During the eighteenth century no genius arose to carry on the development started by Purcell. Had his life been prolonged, enabling him to mature his gifts, and directly or indirectly to influence and stimulate rising composers, the story of English music would, we believe, have been very different.

Mr. Forsyth, in support of his theory, points to the Roman Empire, which for so long a period aimed at World-Empire: "No musical development of any sort took place." But at that time there was no art of music in the sense in which we now understand it. The cases of England and Rome are not parallel.

In discussing the wider question we have to a great extent answered Mr. Forsyth's narrower question: "Why is there no trace of connectedness in the history of English Opera?" "It is," as he remarks, "a history of hesitation, of intermittent effort, and of acknowledged failure." The German, we are told, has been able to "build up, brick by brick, an immense and noble artistic structure, while the Englishman has been running about trying first one style of foundation, then a second, which he abandons distractedly for a third." On the other hand, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven gradually raised instrumental music to its highest point; while Gluck, Weber, and Wagner did the same for opera. Of the English composers of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth not one could be called a genius; moreover, the aim of many of them was simply to amuse the public. The composers named above, taking their art seriously, produced masterpieces. They were all comparatively poor, except Haydn, Gluck and Wagner, and only late in life were these in tolerably comfortable circumstances.

The author sets the reader thinking, and that cannot be said of many books on music. The chapters on 'The English Language and Operatic Singing' and on 'The Composer and his Public' are most practical. We must also mention an excellent 'Bibliography of English Opera.'

Post-Victorian Music, with other Studies and Sketches. By Charles L. Graves. (Same publishers.)—This book consists largely of a collection of articles reprinted, with some alterations, from *The Spectator*. They are thoughtful, and written in a pleasant

style, but they do not call for serious criticism. We shall refer to one or two of the papers just to show whom Mr. Graves respects, whom he admires, and of whom he disapproves. Mendelssohn will serve for the first. The part which he played in the revival of Bach's music is enough to win him immortal gratitude, says our author, and we heartily agree with him, as we do when he states that the composer at his best maintained an even perfection which few of the immortals have reached. We feel that he has here pointed out the essential difference between talent and genius; for "even perfection" is the very hall-mark of talent. He admires Debussy's art work, though he remarks that "we do not want music to be consistently of subnormal temperature, any more than we want it to be consistently inflammatory and overstimulating." But 'Pelléas et Mélisande' is the only work for the stage which Debussy has produced, and it is likely that, in a work of different character, he will produce music of a different kind.

Mr. Graves admits that Strauss is abnormally clever, and that he has written much fine music, but he dislikes the jests and eccentricities in the composer's latest works (i.e., in 'Salome' and 'Elektra'). So do many people; but seeing that all great composers, notably Beethoven, have indulged in similar things, one can scarcely bring that as a charge against Strauss. The restlessness of the music in the works named, the insignificance of their themes, and the intentional cacophony for realistic purposes are much more objectionable.

There is one paper which the rising generation will probably pass over as dealing with matters out of date. It refers to the good work done by Sir August Manns, with the help of his enthusiastic friend Sir George Grove, at the Crystal Palace, during a period of nearly forty years. Men come and men go; after Manns there was Richter, and before Richter had left England, Sir Henry J. Wood had started those concerts at the Queen's Hall which have done so much for the public and for the art of music itself. Those who are old enough to remember the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace in their best days will know the value of them; but the rising generation is ignorant of this pioneer work, or, if not, thinks it of little value in comparison with what is being achieved to-day.

Musical Gossip.

MASSNET'S 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame' will be performed at the London Opera-House next Wednesday. It will be interesting to see how it will be received; for though the beautiful work, based on an old legend, was given with an admirable cast at Covent Garden in 1906, it failed to attract the public. We think there is only one other opera, also by a French composer, without any woman's part. A drama, 'Omasis, ou Joseph en Égypte,' was produced at Paris in 1806. As great objection was taken to the love episode introduced into the simple yet strong Bible story, Alexandre Duval undertook to write a libretto strictly on Bible lines, and Méhul, who was present, agreed to compose the music. Within a few months, 'Joseph en Égypte,' which ranks as Méhul's master work for the stage, was produced.

The part of Le Jongleur, strange to say, will be taken on Wednesday by Mlle. Victoria Fer.

MR. JOSEF HOLBROOKE announces his eleventh year of Modern English Chamber Music. The three concerts will take place at the Æolian Hall on Thursday evenings, January 25th and February 22nd, and Monday afternoon, March 25th. At the second some choral songs by Mr. Holbrooke will be given for the first time; and at the third his new Miniature Suite for five wind instruments.

MESSRS. MESSENGER AND BROUSSAN will give next May at the Paris Opéra two performances of 'Tristan et Isolde,' under the direction of Arthur Nikisch; two of the 'Maîtres Chanteurs,' probably under that of Hans Richter; and one cycle of the 'Tétralogie,' with Weingartner as conductor.

AN unpublished work by Beethoven was produced by the Brussels Quartet at Jena at the first Academical Chamber Concert there. It is entitled 'Duett mit zwei obligaten Augengläsern,' and consists of a movement in sonata form for viola and 'cello. The curious superscription refers apparently to some joke concerning the two players for whom the piece was written, probably during the early Vienna period. The autograph is in the British Museum.

APPROPOS of the Liszt centenary celebrations, an article by René Deschermes in the current *Mercur de France* draws attention to a little-known book by Adolphe Pictet, and summarizes the circumstances which in 1836 brought George Sand, Liszt, and Madame d'Agoult together in Switzerland. First published in Paris (Duprat, 1838), 'Une Course à Chamounix' is of interest merely from a typographical point of view. As a study of Liszt and his two friends at a unique period of their lives by a creditable witness it has almost the importance of autobiography.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES, WED, FRI., and SAT. London Opera-House. (Matinee also on Saturday.)
MON. Orchestral Concert for Young People, 2.30, Æolian Hall.
THURS. Richard Buhlig's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
— Joseph Malkin's Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Nights at the Play, by H. M. Walbrook (Ham-Smith), contains criticisms of plays contributed to *The Pall Mall Gazette* between 1907 and 1910. Mr. Walbrook has reprinted notices of such works only as he found it possible to praise. But since he liked nearly every piece produced during those years that was good, or even moderately good, his is a pretty complete record of the London stage during a period which saw, among other events, Miss Lena Ashwell's Kingsway management and Mr. Frohman's Repertory Theatre; and the critic is by no means so wedded to the drama of ideas that he can discover no virtue in the "commercial" playhouse. If he is sealed of the tribe of Bernard Shaw, he can also commend unreservedly 'John Glayde's Honour.' If he is worshipful in his attitude towards Mr. Galsworthy, he is ready to wax enthusiastic over 'An Englishman's Home.' If he loves Mr. Barrie, he has terms of lavish approval for Mr. Jerome's 'Passing of the Third Floor Back.' If he hails with delight the new dramatist revealed in 'Irene Wycherley,' he can also enjoy 'The Brass Bottle' and 'The Chorus Lady.'

But, where not a few of his colleagues were content to admire, in such cases, for example, as those of 'Mid-Channel,' 'The Playboy of the Western World,' 'Don,' and 'Nan,' he strikes out an independent line and shows a more questioning spirit. Studies of the shabbier phases of life, when they are not relieved by much humour, or exalted to the level of tragedy, depress and disconcert Mr. Walbrook, just as does acting which betrays the animal in man or woman. So the general atmosphere of Sir Arthur Pinero's story of Zoe Blundell repels him no less than the ferocious realism which is one side of Grasso's talent. Here we strike the limitation or prepossession of a critic who is otherwise agreeably catholic in his tastes and ardent in his appreciations.

Two qualities of the born critic of the theatre Mr. Walbrook possesses. He has not allowed professional routine to get on his nerves or stale his sympathies, and with this freshness of curiosity he combines the happy knack of being able to reproduce exactly his impressions in print. But he is so scrupulously eager to make all acknowledgments of pleasure received that he deems it his duty to mention the work of every actor or actress who helped in an artistic ensemble; and since he generally postpones till the last paragraph or two his tributes to a playwright's interpreters, the symmetry of his notices sometimes suffers. But these are the penalties of the conditions of hustle under which many reviewers perform their work, and of the ephemeral character of not a little of the matter that demands their attention.

Perhaps the most interesting section of Mr. Walbrook's volume is its Preface, in which, contemplating the growth of the repertory system outside London, he expresses renewed hope for the future of the British theatre.

Now that Mr. Somerset Maugham has published three of his plays: *A Man of Honour, a Tragedy in Four Acts*; *Lady Frederick, a Comedy in Three Acts*; and *Jack Straw, a Farce in Three Acts* (Heinemann), there remains only one prominent English dramatist who has not subjected his work to the ordeal of print. That is Mr. Barrie, who, one may be sure, could as safely afford to do so as Mr. Maugham himself. The two men have this much in common, besides being the most popular and sought-for entertainment-makers of our day, that they were both novelists before they turned playwrights, and both stand high in general repute as men of letters. It is not conceivable that the printed script of 'The Admirable Crichton' could fail to enhance the fame of the author of 'Sentimental Tommy'; it is certain that the novelist who gave us 'The Merry-Go-Round' has no need to blush for his earliest essays in drama as they show in type.

Mr. Maugham has chosen to inaugurate his series with the most serious of all his compositions, 'A Man of Honour'; his first stage success, 'Lady Frederick'; and the liveliest and most fantastic of his lighter plays, 'Jack Straw,' which he calls downright a farce. On his technical skill, his wit and his happy sense of humour, and his capacity for phrasing effectively, there is no need to dilate on the present occasion. Among our younger play-writers there is no other so accomplished or versatile as he; and though he has been sometimes reproached in these columns with turning out wares to suit the market and gratify the tastes of the frivolous, his ability has never been denied.

Fortunately, the three plays under notice do not exhibit him as in any way lowering his standards. 'A Man of Honour' was written at white heat of inspiration, and, though his first effort, represents the high-water mark of his art—it is very nearly a masterpiece. In 'Lady Frederick,' in which he followed conventional models, he was really interested in the personality of his fascinating heroine. 'Jack Straw' is a frolic of high spirits, and its author must have enjoyed inventing it as much as audiences enjoyed watching it. The barmaid-wife Jenny and her cad of a brother are the studies which are the making of Mr. Maugham's "tragedy"; beside these carefully observed types their upper-class companions show curiously attenuated and bloodless. Lady Frederick herself, with her Irish charm and reckless good-nature, and the scene of the dressing-room in which she disillusions her young lover, are the elements which should still preserve the "comedy" named after her a place on our stage. 'Jack Straw' should be worth reviving so long as Mr. Hawtrey is at hand to impersonate its imperturbable waiter-Archduke, or Miss Lottie Venne can appear as the prince's vulgar and virulent hostess.

The dialogue as a whole bears close scrutiny very well. There are phrases that are rather too stilted and self-consciously literary in 'A Man of Honour,' phrases in which the characters talk bookishly and with too great an addiction to metaphor. While the author's wit flashes out at nearly every sentence in 'Lady Frederick,' it often has too pedantic a setting. The epigrams smell of the lamp. They seem to have been shaped and re-shaped till they have lost something of their spontaneity. Mr. Maugham has the excuse of putting many of them into the mouth of a ponderous spokesman, Paradine Fouldes, and he would probably urge also that stage speech needs a certain formality and elaboration if it is to carry across the footlights. But surely Mr. Shaw has shown that it is possible to combine colloquial diction with what is vocally effective. The same stiffness is to be found to a lesser extent in 'Jack Straw'; here again the witticisms, and not merely those of the Archduke, are sometimes a trifle laboured, and rhythm is secured at the expense of naturalness and simplicity. Mr. Maugham would gain by correcting this weakness in an otherwise vivacious style.

WE criticized Mr. Israel Zangwill's drama of modern world-politics when it was staged by Sir Herbert Tree at a memorable matinée two months ago, so that there is no need to say much more of it, now that it appears in book form, except in respect of one point on which judgment was then deferred—the blank verse employed by the author. The reader must not expect great poetry in *The War God, a Tragedy in Five Acts* (Heinemann), but he may count on finding verse that is almost uniformly fluent, and rises, when the occasion demands, to considerable heights of eloquence. If the dramatist needs any defence for employing a medium which, after all, is still in use in the theatre, he has it in the fact that his blank verse adapts itself as readily to homely talk as to rhetoric, allows equally of the rapier-play of wit and the broad effects of humour, and runs for the most part smoothly and straightforwardly. Now and again he succumbs to the device of altering the natural order of his sentences so as to secure the rhythm of his line, and there are times when his verse tends to become prosaic.

One feature calls for remark: his lines are, as a rule, "end-stopped," whether the pause be brought about by a full stop or a comma. We find little enjambment in them, and not a pretence at what Prof. Saintsbury calls the verse-paragraph. Mr. Zangwill's interpreters must have found it possible to rest their voices legitimately at the end of nearly every line. One of the speeches of Frithiof, the Tolstoyan apostle of peace, addressed to his Bismarckian rival, will serve to make this clear:—

I hear the cannon booming peace and love.
Poor soul! I came in love to bring you peace,
That peace of God which passeth understanding.
Why squat here spinning crafty labyrinths,
Jetting your filthy network o'er the globe?
You think to bind the future? Poor grey spinner!
Fate, the blind housewife, with her busy broom
Shall shrivel at one sweep your giant web
And leave a little naked scuttling spider!

Adequate rhetoric, we allow, but it soon needs to take breath, and it is facile rather than inspired.

AN enthusiast if ever there was one, Mr. E. Gordon Craig has a knack of putting off those who would in ordinary circumstances sympathize with his idealism, just because he too often assumes the mystic manner of the prophet and talks with confident preciosity about projects which are still in the air. Nobody with any experience of the stage will deny that this "son of the theatre" has a right to speak about its art with some authority. He has in his day served his apprenticeship as an actor; he has done work in the way of scenic design, invention of costume, experiments in lighting, and stage-arrangement generally, that has attracted attention and interest, not only in this country, but on the Continent as well; he has devoted himself whole-heartedly to a study of the theatre and the possibilities of fashioning therein a living and a progressive art.

What his attitude is in his book *On the Art of the Theatre* (Heinemann) will be familiar to all those who read the two dialogues he published some while ago with that title, and now reprints with other rather discursive papers which have been contributed from time to time to *The Mask*. He would do away with actors and playwrights alike, and he would banish so-called realism in the matter of scenic effects. Believing that the human body is a bad instrument for art, because it is always at the mercy of emotion, and has not the automatism of complete self-control, he would prefer the marionette to the live player, but a marionette made beautiful and permitting of graceful movements, not jerky and ugly, as is the puppet of to-day. Convinced that audiences come to see rather than to hear, and that appeals to more senses than one furnish only confused and confusing messages, he would concentrate all energies on satisfying the eye and the imagination in the theatre, and would dispense with the services of the dramatist. An idea should be conveyed in his playhouse of the future, and words might be used as well as scenery and action, for Mr. Craig's motto combines "light, sound, and movement." But the libretto of such dramas as he conceives of would be unimportant, except in so far as it gave opportunities for the charms of voice. Assured in his own mind that "actuality, accuracy of detail, is useless upon the stage," he feels nothing but ridicule for what is "realistic" or "effective" in stage-production, and insists that the secret of the art of the theatre is to create beauty. The artist on whom he relies for that is a stage-manager who takes his functions seriously, and insists on controlling all the crafts which go to the presentation of the play.

This admirable Crichton must be a trained actor, no longer acting, who is capable of designing his own scenery and costumes, plotting out his drama, rehearsing his company, arranging his effects, and looking after the lighting-apparatus. Further, he must be allowed to be a despot in his theatre.

Now it is obvious—is it not?—that Mr. Craig, in advocating the scheme thus sketched, is fighting against the whole tendencies of dramatic and theatrical art. More and more have the different departments been specialized with the growth of time—more and more arts and crafts have been enlisted under its banner. Ever since the drama was a conscious art, the dialogue invented by the playwright has been considered its most important element. Indeed, for long the stage was a platform stage, and the actor's duty was to declaim long speeches in the style of the orator. Even now, though the proscenium arch serves as the frame of a picture, "conversation" seems to be becoming more and more an essential of the modern play. Equally necessary, in ordinary belief, has been the personality of the actor. Our dramatists look out for interpreters of a certain temperament or natural gift, and often shape their characters or plots to suit such a temperament. From Shakespeare and Molière downwards, the author has always let his material—i.e., his actors—so affect his art. In fact, the human instrument employed has probably everything to do with the exceptional potency of the drama's appeal. Mr. Craig is going to throw away these time-honoured aids of playwright and player—for what? He does not really explain. He has not yet found the alternative instrument. He talks of an "uber-marionette" in place of the actor. He urges the foundation of a college devoted to theatrical research—research which shall explore the "unknown" as well as analyze the stage-conditions of to-day and the achievements of the past. But all his statements and promises are vague. He would have us throw aside what we have been taught to look upon as the inevitable supports of the art, and then plunge us into a land of mists and shadows where we stagger bemused and mystified. His ardour and sincerity are undoubted, his ideas are interesting if puzzling, but it is only in his beautiful designs that he makes his intentions wholly clear and entirely avoids affectation.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. WILLIAM POEL, the production of whose 'Alcestis' we noticed a fortnight ago, staged conjointly with it on the 3rd inst. the morality 'Jacob and Esau,' which was first printed in 1568. The antiquity of the Biblical story, to which the drama strictly adheres, the naive crudity of the dramatic mechanism, and the bizarre mediæval point of view, all conspired in emphasizing the audacity of the venture, in spite of the fact that the play has been performed before. But scepticism was dispelled as soon as the action was under way. It is one of the sturdiest of the moralities, purged of some of the irrelevancies and excessive comic relief, in which our patient forefathers found such delight. Its action is continuous, compact, and spontaneous. It drives roughly through to the climax with convincing zest, knit up with rhyming couplets of a rude vigour and homeliness of phrasing. The characterization, broad and patent as it was, was kneaded firmly into the dramatic entirety

of the play. The acting and the stage setting, on the other hand, seemed too choice and eclectic for the raw and almost boorish achievement of the Elizabethan playwright. A special tribute is due to the exponents of the cunning Rebecca and the huffing, brutal Esau; while Jacob, a kind of Biblical Blifil, was rendered with fine reserve.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"There is every prospect of Paris having a Bernard Shaw season this spring, and Mr. Shaw is expected to visit Paris as the guest of the Municipality during the year. Meanwhile, not only is the publication of a French translation of certain of his plays announced for March, but already the Théâtre des Arts has in active rehearsal 'Widowers' Houses,' which will be produced this month under the title 'L'Argent n'a pas d'Odeur.' It is also reported that a translation of 'Arms and the Man' will be played at the Odéon early this year."

THIS WEEK has seen the 900th performance of 'Peter Pan,' the 600th of 'The Blue Bird,' by the Haymarket company at the Queen's Theatre, and the 300th of 'Fanny's First Play,' now moved to the Kingsway Theatre.

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QUERIES :—Dinner-Jacket—Kings with Special Titles—Edgar Allan Poe's Mother : Elizabeth Arnold—Decorated Shoe-Horns : R. Mindum—Dean Swift : Rev. — Gery—Sir William Davenant's Entertainment, Rutland House—J. R. : Letters to Lord Orrery—Miner Family—Patrick Archer, Merchant—Mrs. Gordon—Latin Phrase for "Mistletoe for the New Year."

REPLIES :—Sir Francis Drake at the Middle Temple—Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale,'—Mistletoe—"Salamander," a Heavy Blow—London Corporation and the Medical Profession—Bennetto—Irving's 'Sketch-Book'—'Catalogue of Honor'—Maida—"Riding the high horse"—Marryat : 'Diary of a Blasé'—'Mathematical Transactions'—"Sabbath day's journey"—Gordon's 'Geography'—Lackington's Medals—J. Suasso de Lima—FitzGerald and 'N. & Q.'—Matthew Prior : Major Daniel Gotherson—Straw under Bridges—"Latter Lammas"—Penge as a Place-Name—"Wigesta"—Murderers reprieved for Marriage—"The Robber's Cave"—Fire-Papers—Casanoviana : Edward Tiretta.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—"The Chilterns and the Vale"—'Denominative Verbs in English'—'Whitaker's Almanack' and Whitaker's Peerage, 1912—Reviews and Magazines.

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QUERIES :—"Milieux d'Art"—Somerset Carpenter Arms—Phillipps Family—Lairds of Drumminor—Statue in Cavendish Square—Our Lady's Fast—Thomas Gower—Dark Saturday—Oxford Degrees and Ordination—Beaupré Bell—H. Card—Bishop Griffith—J. Hindle—Ancient Terms—Arno's Grove—"Cousin and Counsellor"—Capt. Stubbs at Salamanca—Catholick as a Surname—Dennie of London and Jamaica—Thiers's 'Traité des Superstitions'—Diseases from Plants—Broadbent Portraits—Capt. Benjamin Joseph—Coltman Family.

REPLIES :—Halletts of Canons—"Quam nihil ad genium, Papiniane, tuum!"—Timothy Bright—Rating of Clergy to find Armour—"Dillisk" and "Slook"—Holed Stones—Henry Fielding and the Civil Power—Felicia Hemans—Lucius—"Though Christ a thousand times be slain"—Langley Hill—Miss Howard—Cibber's 'Apology'—Tattershall : Elsham : Grantham—"Writes me"—Theophilus Leigh—Weare : Thurtell—"The Swiss Cottage"—Rev. — Iliff—Authors Wanted—"Honorificabilitudinitatibus"—Daniel Purcell—Jane Austen's 'Persuasion'—Guild of the B.V.M. in Dublin—Southey's Letters—Hamlet as Christian name—Manzoni : 'Promessi Sposi.'

NOTES ON BOOKS :—"Old English Libraries."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

THE NUMBER FOR December 23, 1911, CONTAINS—

NOTES :—Christmas in Brittany—Mistletoe—Christmas Bibliography—Whittington and his Cat : Eastern Variants—Christmas : its European Names—Portrait at Hampton Court—Portrait found in an Indian Bazaar—Needles in China—Lord Herbert of Cherbury's Rabbinical Studies—Capt. Cuttle's Hook.

QUERIES :—Edward Casaubon—St. William's Day—Threading St. Wilfrid's Needle—West India Committee—The Staple of Calais—Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale'—"Amurath addressed as Amurath succeeds"—Authors Wanted—Straw under Bridges—Lord Tilney—Bishops addressed as "My Lord"—White : Warren : Milburn—John Bright—Eliza Wesley—Col. Gordon—"United States Security"—Peplow Grant of Arms—Thomas Cromwell, 1752—Dr. Richard Russell—Grandfather Clocks in France—T. Martin, Miniature Painter—Suasso de Lima—"Mayfair"—Balzac—Philip Savage—Caversham : Chapel of St. Anne.

REPLIES :—Hebrew Medal—Long's Hotel—Antigallican Society—"Pe...tt"—W. Alabaster—Foreign Journals in the United States—E. Purcell—"The Swiss Cottage"—Yarm : Private Brown—Britannia Regiment—"Convict Ship"—Spenser and Dante—Prime Serjeant—Authors Wanted—Porch Inscription—"Walm"—G. Woodberry—28th Regiment—Riming History of England—Urban V.'s Name—North Devon Words—Donny Family—Lowther and Cowper Families.

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Victoria and Albert Museum, December 5, 1911.

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H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING

of the SOCIETY will be held in the MOCATTA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, January 17, at 8 P.M., when a Paper, entitled 'The Folk-Lore of the British Gypsies,' will be read by Mr. T. W. THOMPSON.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., January 5, 1912.

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JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1912.

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LITERATURE

The Lysistrata of Aristophanes, acted at Athens in the Year B.C. 411. The Greek Text Revised, with a Translation into Corresponding Metres, Introduction, and Commentary, by Benjamin Bickley Rogers. (Bell & Sons.)

Αἱ Χάριτες τέμενός τι λαβεῖν ὅπερ οὐχὶ πεσεῖται
ζητοῦσαι ψυχὴν εὖρον Ἀριστοφάνους.
Plato.

"Ce poète comique, qui n'est ni comique ni poète, n'aurait pas été admis parmi nous à donner ses farces à la foire Saint-Laurent."
—Voltaire.

Two quotations that illustrate more neatly the difference between a great man and a clever critic it would be hard to find. Perhaps no one has felt so surely as Plato the significance of the universe, or perceived so clearly that no parts of it, not even the great facts of life and the simple emotions, are common or unclean. To him, therefore, it seemed that the Graces, seeking an imperishable temple, discovered the soul of Aristophanes. To Plato, who knew that there is essential comedy just as there is essential tragedy, and that both are roads by which men come at truth, these plays were full of beauty and significance; whereas to Voltaire, who never perceived the essential beneath the accidental, they were stupid and vulgar farces. Life, for him, was an affair of the intellect—an affair of intellectual relations controlled by intellectual conventions. Life was Society; and comedy the mirror held up to Society by talent. Humour meant wit—the bedecking of superficial things with brain-spun finery. The reve-

lation of that profound humour that lies beneath the surface he neither practised nor appreciated. Indeed, an interest in what lies beneath the surface seemed tolerable only so long as it was reasonably insincere. Truth, thought Voltaire, was too good for lackeys; sincerity too coarse for the gentry. No great man ever feared coarseness; but little ones, however much they may relish indecency, cannot afford to be found ill-bred.

To have read Mr. Rogers's translations is to know that he is on the side of Plato. Unfortunately, we are only just beginning to rub our eyes after a bout of prudery that would have dumbfounded Plato and filled Voltaire with disgust. Even now, were Aristophanes alive and publishing, his plays would be vetoed by the Censor and boycotted by the libraries probably, while a judge of the High Court could surely be found to sentence the author of 'The Birds' to three months' hard labour for blasphemy. Mr. Rogers, therefore, who made this translation, not in the Athens of Plato, but in the London of Podsnap—in 1878, to be exact—is not to be blamed for having allowed it to bear the mark of its age. Nevertheless, though pardonable, his compromise is deplorable, since it robs this translation of precisely that quality which gives to most of the others their high importance. For Mr. Rogers is one of those who during the last five-and-twenty years have been busy awakening us to a new sense of the possibilities of life. His share in that task has been to express and restate, in a form appreciable by the modern mind, some of the adventures and discoveries of the Hellenic genius. He is one of those scholars who, consciously or unconsciously, have joined hands with the boldest spirits of the age, and, by showing what the Greeks thought and felt, have revealed to us new worlds of thought and feeling. Now, to write like the sociologists, the subject of 'The Lysistrata' is the fundamental nature and necessity of the interdependence of the sexes. But what Aristophanes thought and felt about the matter, what Plato praised and Voltaire misunderstood, is just what we shall not find in this translation. For instance, the scene between Cinesias and Myrrhina is essential to a perfect understanding of the play, but the latter part of it (ll. 905-60) is not so much as paraphrased here. And so the spirit languishes; it could flourish only in the body created for it by the poet, and that body has been mutilated.

This version, then, fails to bring out the profound, comic conception that gives unity and significance to the original; nevertheless, it has something more than literary interest. The comic poet offers matter worthy of the consideration of politicians and political controversialists, and this the translator has rendered fearlessly and well. For 'The Lysistrata' is a political play, and cannot be discussed profitably apart from its political ideas and arguments. It can no more be treated as pure literature than the poetry of Tennyson can be treated as anything else. Frankly "pacifist," and

to some extent "feminist," hostile, at any rate, to arrogant virility, it sounds in its ideas and arguments oddly familiar to modern ears. Political wisdom, like human folly, seems to obey a law known to men of science as "the Conservation of Energy"—quantity and quality are permanent, form alone changes. It is the Aristophanic method that differs so greatly from that of most modern satirists. For Aristophanes does not confine himself to driving the blade of his wit into the rotten parts of a bad case; he does not score intellectual points only. His method is more fundamental. A clever controversialist can always find joints in the harness of his foe. When one popular philosopher of to-day meets another, it is sometimes hard to say which makes the greater number of hits. Even harder is it to say that the cause of truth has been much advanced. One may hold, fairly enough, that both sides have been made ludicrous; but it is still fairer to admit that neither has been discredited. If Aristophanes never succeeded in ruining a party, at least he succeeded in discrediting some pestilent opinions. This he did, not so much by a brisk display of intellectual handiness, as by showing that a pompous superstructure was baseless. He makes us feel a position to be absurd, instead of merely thinking certain things in it silly.

The superior, sneering official has not escaped shrewd knocks from the wits of every age. There is a type of mind which, under every form of government, pushes to the front by sheer lack of virtue. Wherever life has become sufficiently mechanical to support a bureaucracy, there will the Poloniuses and Shallows gather, and, wherever there is an official caste, there will be satirists or torture-chambers. Yet, though the self-complacent magistrate has been the butt of the ages, Aristophanes and Shakespeare, and perhaps Flaubert, have alone revealed his essential nullity, because they alone have looked for something essential beneath the accidental. Nothing could be simpler than the character of Polonius; nothing could be more subtle. A rap here, a stab there, and the soul of a minister is exposed. We have come to see, we scarcely know how, that, if he ever had one, he has lost it. Some idea of the simplicity and subtlety of the Aristophanic method may be gathered from the following scene, but to illustrate the extravagance and beauty of the form, or the profundity of the conception, no quotation can suffice. Lysistrata has unfolded her famous scheme for stopping the war: there is to be a sympathetic strike; the women of all the combatant states, principals and allies, are to withhold their services until the war has been stopped:—

Lysistrata (ending a speech). Then shall the people revere us and honour us, givers of Joy, and givers of Peace.
Magistrate. Tell us the mode and the means of your doing it.
Lys. First we will stop the disorderly crew,
Soldiers in arms promenading and marketing.
Stratyllis (leader of the chorus of women)
Yea, by divine Aphrodite, 'tis true.

Lys. Now in the market you see them like Corybants,
jangling about with their armour of mail.
Fiercely they stalk in the midst of the crockery,
sternly parade by the cabbage and kail.
Mag. Right, for a soldier should always be soldierly!
Lys. Troth, 'tis a mighty ridiculous jest,
Watching them haggle for shrimps in the market-place,
grimly accoutred with shield and with crest.

Strat. Comes, like a Tereus, a Thracian irregular,
shaking his dart and his target to boot;
Off runs a shop-girl, appalled at the sight of him,
down he sits soldierly, gobbles her fruit.
Mag. You, I presume, could adroitly and gingerly
settle this intricate, tangled concern:
You in a trice could relieve our perplexities.
Lys. Certainly. *Mag.* How? permit me to learn.

Lys. Just as a woman, with nimble dexterity,
thus with her hands disentangles a skein.

Mag. Wonderful, marvellous feats, not a doubt of it,
you with your skeins and your spindles can show;

Fools! do you really expect to unravel a terrible war like a bundle of tow?
Lys. Ah, if you only could manage your politics just in the way that we deal with a fleece!

Mag. Heard any ever the like of their impudence,
these who have nothing to do with the war,
Preaching of hobbins, and beatings, and washing-tubs?

Lys. Nothing to do with it, wretch that you are!

The women conclude that one who talks thus is no better than a dead man; and when he sets out on some trusty platitude concerning woman's sphere and the married state with

Truly whoever is able to wed—

Lysistrata takes him up sharply with

Truly, old fellow, 'tis time you were dead.

Accordingly they prepare with sacrificial pigs, funeral cakes, fillets, and chaplets to give the walking corpse a decent burial. The magistrate stumps off, taking Heaven to witness that he never was so insulted in his life, which, as Lysistrata observes, amounts to nothing more than grumbling because they have not laid him out.

Twenty-three centuries are gone since Aristophanes wrote 'The Lysistrata,' but the safe official who dismisses with a traditional sneer or a smile the notion that any can manage, except those who have been trained to mismanage, is still with us. Perhaps he has outlived the class whose prejudices and limitations he formerly expressed; but in the days of Aristophanes such a class existed, and it is represented here by the chorus of old gentlemen. In those days the men were not the only fools. Aristophanes had no intention of making out that they were. He was a better artist than party man. He was a comic poet who revealed the essential comedy of all things. The chorus of women, Lysistrata herself, and the other leading ladies, all have their foibles and absurdities; only the chorus of men, who are so keenly alive to them, seem never to guess that there are smuts on the pot. To seek in this age and country a companion for these old fellows would be to insult our Western civilization. Let us invent a purely fantastic character; one who could not sleep at night for fear of Prussians and Social

Democrats, who clamoured daily for a dozen Dreadnoughts, conscription, and the head of Mr. Keir Hardie on a charger, and yet spent his leisure warning readers of the daily papers against the danger of admitting to any share of power a sex notorious for its panic-fearfulness, intolerance, and lack of humour; such a one would indeed merit admission to the χορός γερόντων, would be a proper fellow to take his stand ἐξῆς Ἀριστογείτονι, beside the brave Aristogiton, and πατάξαι τῇσδε γράδς τὴν γνάθον, beat down this "monstrous regiment of women."

Aristophanes was a staunch conservative, but he disliked a stupid argument wherever he found it. He cared intensely about politics, but he could not easily forget that he was an artist. Neither the men nor the women are tied up and peppered with the small shot of his wit; they are allowed to betray themselves. The art consists in selecting from the mass of their opinions and sentiments what is most significant, and making the magistrate, who speaks for the party, deliver himself of judicious commonplaces. The chorus of wiseacres, the bar-parlour politicians, whom chance or misfortune has led to favour one side rather than the other, are less cautious without being less platitudinous. Their talk is all of "inevitable war" and "stripping for the fray," "vindicating rights," "tyranny" and "traitors," "spoliation," "innovation," and "striking good blows for the cause"; at least it was twenty-three hundred years ago.

Men Chorus.

This is not a time for slumber;
now let all be bold and free,
Strip to meet the great occasion,
vindicate our rights with me.
I can smell a deep, surprising
Tide of Revolution rising,
Odour as of folk devising
Hippias's tyranny.
And I feel a dire misgiving,
Lest some false Laconians, meeting
in the house of Cleisthenes,
Have inspired these wretched women
all our wealth and pay to seize.
Pay from whence I get my living.
Gods! to hear these shallow wenches
taking citizens to task,
Prattling of a brassy buckler,
jabbering of a martial casque!
Gods! to think that they have ventured
with Laconian men to deal,
Men of just the faith and honour
that a ravening wolf might feel!
Plots they're hatching, plots contriving,
plots of rampant Tyranny;
But o'er US they shan't be Tyrants,
no, for on my guard I'll be,
And I'll dress my sword in myrtle,
and with firm and dauntless hand,
Here beside Aristogiton
resolutely take my stand,
Marketing in arms beside him.
This the time and this the place
When my patriot arm must deal a
— blow upon that woman's face.

One is tempted to quote Mr. Rogers indefinitely; indeed, there are a score of good things to which we would gladly call attention. Having warned readers that this version is not a translation in the sense that the versions of 'The Frogs' and 'The Birds' are, we can, with a clear conscience, urge all to read it who care for good literature or are interested in political ideas. They will not be disappointed; only,

we would suggest to those whose Greek has grown a little rusty that a literal translation in French or German would be a suitable companion for the English paraphrase. Without it, they will hardly understand what provoked Plato's splendid compliment or the nervous indignation of Voltaire.

Henry Fox, First Lord Holland: a Study of the Career of an Eighteenth Century Politician. By Thad W. Riker. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. RIKER'S sub-title judiciously indicates the scope of his able book. With Henry Fox the affectionate husband, the fond if injudicious parent, the cordial friend and host, the enthusiastic art collector and gardener, he is but little concerned. In his account of the politician's private life he virtually follows Sir George Trevelyan, and he has missed a significant passage in the 'Journal' of Elizabeth, Lady Holland, which implies that Henry Fox, in his old age, did not accept the extravagance of his son Charles with the complacency that is commonly attributed to him. This piece of evidence was worth giving, because it gets rid of the contradiction that a man who was rapacious in the acquiring of money should have been absolutely indifferent as to what became of it. Lady Holland did not love Charles Fox, but there is no reason to doubt her statement that his parents were grieved by his indebtedness. It must have been a bitter thing for the aged placeman, as he was nearing his end, to have to provide no less than 140,000*l.* to save his favourite son from ruin.

Within the limits he has imposed upon himself, Mr. Riker has been conspicuously successful. He has delved deeply and intelligently into eighteenth-century politics, and one of their most typical characters appears, as the result of his labours, in a far more satisfactory presentment than had previously been given to history. We do not get a new Henry Fox, for Mr. Riker is far too truthful a writer to attempt a refurbishing of that somewhat dingy career, but we get to know ever so much more about him. In fact, despite Mr. Riker's honest admission that he has been unable to obtain access to the Holland House manuscripts, it may well be the case that but little more remains to be known. Was an astute person such as Henry Fox likely to leave undestroyed the evidence of the means by which he became so rapidly rich, when the City was railing at him "as the public defaulter of unaccounted millions," and he was living in constant apprehension of having to disgorge? It does not, somehow, seem the sort of thing he would have done. If a weakness in treatment must be pointed out, it is that no idea is given by Mr. Riker of Fox's capacity as a writer of dispatches when Secretary of State. "War and Foreign Office Papers (*passim*), Public Record Office," figure in the bibliography, but they are infrequently cited.

Henry Fox's career is a melancholy example of a decline in worth and dignity as the years went on. Up to a certain point he lay open, though with some qualification, to Chesterfield's sarcasm that "he had not the least notion or regard for the public good or constitution," but he was a creditable specimen of the vigorous party man. He followed Walpole faithfully, and cherished his memory. Under the laxer direction of Henry Pelham he allowed himself much greater latitude; but as he avowedly belonged to the Duke of Cumberland's party, and as ministerial homogeneity was far from a recognized principle, his displays of independence by no means amounted to a scandal. They earned for him, it is true, the icy hostility of Hardwicke, a timorous politician whom Mr. Riker sums up with much insight. Then came the welter of politics whence emerged the powerful Pitt-Newcastle Ministry. Our author tells the story with much documentary detail; he clears up several disputed points, and he does substantial justice to individuals, with the exception of Pitt. Later on, when he draws the inevitable contrast between the two rivals, he perceives clearly enough why Pitt was great and Henry Fox a good deal less than great. But, in commenting on his documents, Mr. Riker allows himself too short a perspective; and we hear far too much about Pitt's "arrogance," his "somewhat tyrannical nature," and his "egotism." All that may be more or less true, but Pitt's pride was in his country.

As Mr. Riker well remarks, Henry Fox reached the crisis of his career in the autumn of 1755, when he became Secretary of State for the Southern Department, an office he had previously refused. He seemed the ideal man for the post. In the management of the Commons he was incomparable. He held his own in debate, his superior judgment, as he was thoroughly aware, making up for Pitt's advantage in oratory. The reports of his speeches are fragmentary, yet we can catch the aptness of his retort on the "Cousinhood," that "the clamours of one family will never pass for the voice of the nation." After that debate Speaker Onslow told Fox that, "if Pitt... did not provide better matter to make his fine speeches upon, he would soon grow as insignificant as any man in the House." But Fox risked all on one throw; he must, as Horace Walpole observed, be "First Minister" or "ruined." The crafty Newcastle took care that he should be isolated in the "Conciliabulum" or inner ring of the Cabinet; and his representations for a more vigorous war policy, notably in the relief of Minorca, went unheeded. He was compelled, in short, to defend failures in public which in private he had done his best to prevent. The ugly feature in his conduct is his persistency in drawing the net, as Mr. Riker puts it, about the hapless Byng. There must have been a spice of cruelty about him—possibly of cowardice as well.

His bitter experience as Newcastle's distrusted underling killed the honourable

ambition in Henry Fox's breast. He was content, thenceforth, to grow rich on the pickings of the Pay Office, with but little voice in affairs, except during the autumn of 1762, when he was "His Majesty's Minister in the House of Commons" for the corruption of Parliament and the extermination of the Whigs and their dependents. Mr. Riker's estimate of Henry Fox's venality is, one unfortunate word excepted, a just and moderate reckoning. He amassed wealth much as his father, old Stephen Fox, whom Evelyn praised without stint, had lined his pockets before him. The auditing of his accounts, according to the haphazard custom of those days, being years in arrear, he played with the balances, investing and selling out with much astuteness; and he profited by a long run of his office while war contracts abounded. In so doing he was following precedent, ignoring the fact that Pitt, while at the Pay Office, had broken away from the evil tradition. Mr. Riker inserts a "perhaps," but that is surely a mistake. Pitt's disinterestedness stands above all cavil, and it is just because he elevated political ideals that his rival, who stuck to the old system, became the best-hated man in the country.

Mr. Riker does not bring much fresh evidence to bear on the purchase and proscription of the Whigs by means of which Fox forced through the Peace, but his account of that comprehensive revenge is written with spirit. We agree with him that "His Majesty's Minister" did not regard himself as a conscientious adherent of a strong kingship, for directly his vengeance was sated he began urging for retirement with a peerage. He knew, of course, that Bute was contemplating a similar step, and his own health was unequal to the strain which events put upon it. What he did not foresee was that, having consigned himself to the shelf, his claims would fall on unresponsive ears. When Grenville made it one of the conditions of a continuance in office that Holland should be dismissed from the Pay Office, the King merely remarked, "I don't much like turning him out, but with all my heart, Mr. Grenville." His repeated pleadings for an earldom went unregarded; on one occasion he "left London, much dissatisfied with the Court, and the Court with him." There is some force in Horace Walpole's contention that Holland had well earned promotion in the peerage, but, after all, George III. had summed up the value of his instruments in corruption not unfairly when he said, "We must call in bad men to govern bad men."

The Vision of Faith, and other Essays. By Caroline Emelia Stephen. (Cambridge, Heffer.)

MATTHEW ARNOLD, in the Preface to 'Culture and Anarchy,' used the phrase "the members of a non-conforming or self-made religious community." In spite of the insight and fragrance of

Caroline Stephen's outlook, the present reviewer gets from her the impression of a "self-made creed," of a point of view which has — not rejected indeed, since we cannot reject what we have never had—but has failed to grasp the real essence of "the Church"; of that Church so careful, as Baron von Hügel showed, of the respective elements in religion, the institutional, the intellectual, and the mystical. Miss Stephen pays tribute to the second, and high honour to the third, but passes by the first. Yet, for many minds, the institutional has been, and still is, the necessary casket of the other two.

It is happily true that

"no one can now fail to recognize the existence of a very high degree of goodness and great beauty of character and purity of life in many of those who reject all forms of religious expression, and who deny the beliefs underlying them."

But this passage, and the following,

"the more fully the idea of faithfulness or sincerity, as distinguished from mere correctness of theory, enters into our idea of the faith that saves, the more cautious shall we be in the use of either words or symbols to represent our faith without being quite sure that they do so accurately."

seem to suggest that there is some almost necessary opposition between a "right faith" and a "good life." As a matter of fact, some of the greatest saints of the world are, as again Matthew Arnold pointed out, to be found in that body where faith is defined most rigidly. The fact is, perhaps, that very many people, not markedly original or speculative, have found it easier to profess a right faith than to live a consistently beautiful life. So men, watching them, have put down their failure to their orthodoxy—an odd cause indeed. In her strictures on the orthodox, as, *e.g.*, where she speaks of the Athanasian Creed, Miss Stephen writes as if unaware of the doctrine of the "soul of the Church."

The longest paper, 'The Vision of Faith,' seems to have been delivered to some Cambridge society, and Miss Stephen speaks of "that which is crumbling and passing away." In the learned circles of Cambridge all things may seem to partake of the Heraclitean flux. But there is a great world outside curiously ignorant of academic arrangements; and there are signs in that bigger world that the stir and fret of thought are really sorting out those whom Miss Stephen calls "believers and unbelievers"; that it is a process rather of separation than of destruction. The nineteenth century proclaimed loudly that certain elements in life had "gone for ever," but they are with us still. Of all the eras which most of us misunderstand, our own may surely rank *facile princeps*.

Many readers will turn to the 'Essay on Pain.' Here again, except in one short passage where it is recognized that "the Light of Revelation has shone in the darkness," the sense of "self-made"

theory is uppermost. Miss Stephen poses the question thus :—

"These ask not what God ought to allow, but how we ought to meet that which is allowed; not whether the infliction of pain can be morally justifiable, but whether the endurance of it can be made morally profitable."

As a matter of fact, surely these are not two questions, but different forms of the same answer. If pain be prophylactic—if in some cases, as humanity is here and now, it, as it appears, be the only prophylactic—is it not its own justification? We recall such a book as John Cordelier's 'Path of the Eternal Wisdom,' to mention a very recent view; we remember the lifelong practice of St. Teresa's hardy motto, "Aut pati aut mori," and we are led to wonder whether it is only by practice in the Church that men know what the Church really holds; and whether all other theories are not the achievement of those outside.

It is strange that Miss Stephen, so fond of young people, in whom the fact appears most patently, and so observant, should not have noted how we meet here and there persons who cannot learn through pain, whose perfection seems to depend on their continued dwelling in life's sunlight. When she wrote of "our overcrowded and in many respects corrupt city populations," she surely saw, though she did not say, that these are largely the outcome of human selfishness and carelessness, sometimes of blank, unforeseeing stupidity; not a puzzle, except as to their removal; but an open shame to all serious human beings.

It is in the letters that the reader finds the charm, delicacy, and quiet, shrewd humour which won the writer all those friends, and made the Porch so sought-out a resort. In them there appears, even more convincingly perhaps than in the set discourses, the real religion of the writer, and that conspicuously in those to the elder daughter of Charles Darwin. In one of these there is a happy sentence precisely hitting a crucial point:

"If by a 'reasonable faith' you mean a faith which succeeds in explaining everything, mine assuredly is not that; and that would appear to me not faith but omniscience."

Writing to the same beautifully of death, she says :—

"Fancy the midges or the coral insects troubling their heads about which or how many should live or die; and I doubt whether even little birds feel keenly about it. . . . One cannot begin to apply 'when Thou hidest Thy face they are troubled,' much lower than dogs."

To Lady Farrer she speaks of her love for her garden, and conveys the unique Cambridge environment, that curious quiet which, despite stray motors and "progress," the little town has managed to preserve in its heart of hearts: the sky-seeking poplars, the flat spaces journeying into eternity, the enwrapping "greyness and greenness."

The Principal of Newnham College contributes the Introduction. Perhaps it is not impertinent to add that in its distinctness from the outlook of its subject, in its quiet strength and sincerity, it gives, were any needed, one more proof of the combined originality and many-sidedness of the members of that distinguished family of whom, without flattery, it may be said that to know is to respect them.

BIOGRAPHY.

IN *A Duke and his Friends: the Life and Letters of the Second Duke of Richmond*, 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.), the Earl of March gives a lively picture of a great nobleman's existence in the eighteenth century. The social interest takes precedence of the political, though we get an animated account of the battle of Dettingen and the unpopularity incurred by George II. through wearing a yellow, or Hanoverian, sash during the engagement, instead of the true British red; while "the 45" is illustrated by flurried letters from the Duke of Newcastle, and the artless effusions of officers at the front. Scotland was to them a foreign country "where there is nothing but pride and falsehood," and Prince Charlie an "Italian dog." The brutal Hawley undertook to clear the country if Parliament would give the soldiers a guinea a day and a pair of shoes for every rebel's head they brought in. The Duke of Richmond, a steady Whig despite his descent from Charles II. and Louise de Kéroualle, corresponded not only with the Whig factotum, Newcastle, but also with Lord Chesterfield and Lord Hervey, who were wits as well as Whigs. Chesterfield, however, writes disappointingly, about a cook; and though Hervey's account of the reception of Gay's posthumous opera, 'Achilles,' is not without point, it does not represent him at his best.

The daily concerns of a ducal house form, as we have said, the chief subject of these agreeable volumes. The Duke's father was none too reputable, but he had an admirable mother, a Brudenell, who watched over her boy with constant anxiety. On the inevitable grand tour he was accompanied by his tutor, one Tom Hill, who might have stepped out of the pages of Fielding, so rollicking and obsequious are his letters. Tom remained a familiar throughout the Duke's life—Richmond's relations with his dependents were, indeed, of a most praiseworthy kind. He was also a staunch and active friend, with all the Whig talent for building up political and social connexions. His chief virtue, in Lord Hervey's eyes, was that "he made great expenses in elections." To us he appears most meritorious as the good-natured father and host, who bore with exemplary meekness the lectures from his uncles, the Brudenells, on his extravagance, and took keen delight in his woods, his hounds, and his menagerie. The last, by the way, was not so unusual a feature in a great establishment as Lord March seems to think: Queen Caroline had two, one in Kensington Gardens, the other at Kew.

To the Duke's credit are two elaborate hoaxes. Disguised as a highwayman, he caused Dr. Sherwin, an unpopular canon of Chichester, to stand and deliver; and a bogus confession in his handwriting, which Lord March has discovered, exhibits a pleasing knowledge of thieves' English. Again, he wrote to Richardson in the name of his friend and butt Cheale, Norroy King

of Arms, and convicted the novelist, in 'Clarissa Harlowe,' of calling a Viscount's daughter "Lady Charlotte," which I wonder your brother booksellers of the genteel side of Temple Bar did not inform you of." The mistake was duly corrected in vol. iii. of 'Clarissa.'

We get but few letters written by the Duke himself, the great majority being from his correspondents. The collection is none the worse for that, since the prettiest epistles are those of his daughter Emilie, the happy, sixteen-year-old wife of Lord Kildare; her more famous sister, Lady Sarah Lennox, might have been their author. Lord March has taken much pains with his editing, and we hope that the archives of Goodwood will yield further materials for his selection and publication. He may be recommended, however, to chasten his style, which is too exclamatory.

My Life Story. By Emily, Shareefa of Wazan. (Arnold.)—There is no doubt that England has furnished foreign lands with many of their most romantic figures and careers; and it is a mistake to suppose that in modern days these extraordinary careers no longer have any place. Less than forty years ago an English girl was married in Tangier to the Shareef of Wazan, of all holy men in the world of Islam possibly the most revered. In Morocco there has never been any compromise between the practices and customs of Islam and Christendom. Even to-day no Nazarene would be permitted to set foot in a mosque in Morocco. Forty years ago the barriers were yet more sharply defined, and that the greatest of all holy men in the land should then wed a Christian, and this without attempting to influence her beliefs or customs in any way, was indeed a startling and unprecedented event. Predictions were not wanting at the time that unhappiness, and even tragedy, would necessarily follow such a step.

In the story of her life which the Shareefa has now published such predictions are to a great extent falsified. Hers has been a busy, interesting, and, in many respects, useful career; not without its troubles and difficulties, of course, but, upon the whole, happy. And now, in these later years, the Shareefa is able, with an unaffected candour—which, indeed, distinguishes her whole narrative—to say that she has never regretted the step she took in marrying Muley Ali ben Abdel-slam, Shareef of Wazan. This is not to say that such unions are generally desirable, or that the average woman in the position in which Miss Emily Keene found herself in 1873 would have been able many years afterwards to say she did not regret her marriage. The exact contrary would be nearer the truth.

The somewhat onerous task of editing these reminiscences has been creditably performed by Mr. S. L. Bensusan. (There is an unfortunate misprint in the name of Mr. Ion Perdicaris on p. 299, which should be corrected in a subsequent edition.) Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham has contributed a preface. The book is in the best sense a human document; its style is admirably simple and unaffected; and its matter is full of vivid interest.

The Life of Sir Edward FitzGerald Law. Compiled and edited by Theodore Morison and George T. Hutchinson (Blackwood.)—Sir Edward Law's career was remarkable, and fully warrants the labour of Mr. Hutchinson in collecting and examining the available records, and of Sir Theodore Morison in editing them, a task which he has performed with much ability and judgment.

The story is often surprising, for, if ever there was a rolling stone, Law was one, yet he never failed to gather moss; and in the different situations he held his whole energy was employed to make his work acceptable to States whose interests profoundly differed.

Law was born in Ireland in 1846, but was descended from a Scottish family connected with banking. Like many successful diplomats, he had a very mixed education: first on the Continent, where he acquired a knowledge of many languages, and afterwards in Scotland and in England, where he was prepared for the Army, one of his masters being the present Lord Morley. From the R.M.A., Woolwich, he passed into the Engineers, but was transferred to the Artillery, with which he served three years in India, being invalided home in 1872. He resigned his commission at the end of that year, thus taking a step which seemed far from promising. "His only assets," we are told, "were his force of character and his knowledge of foreign languages." He took these attributes to Russia, where he remained ten years, and was not very successful in business, though he acquired much information and made many friends, Jews as well as princes.

His next employment was at the Congo, whither he was sent by King Leopold on the recommendation of Lord Wolseley and Col. Brackenbury. He did not stay long there, and after his return home got a place in a telephone company. But throughout all these changes he had kept his name on the Reserve List of the Army, and was justified in what is usually an unfruitful proceeding; for after fifteen years' silence he got a letter from the War Office offering him active service with the Sudan expedition. He joined, and gained useful experience, which he recorded in a memorandum on 'Transport Service with the Suakin Field Force,' but on the abandonment of operations he was recalled. Simultaneously, however, the "regrettable incident" at Panjdeh occurred when the Russians drove the Afghans from the place, notwithstanding the presence of our Envoy, and complications became imminent. Law's knowledge of Russia was believed to be advantageous, and he was summoned to London. When that crisis was over, he went to Manchuria, at his own request, in the interests of the Amur River Navigation Company.

The rest of his career is recent enough to be familiar. His greatest and last appointment was that of Financial Member of the Council in India, and early in 1900 he began work in succession to Sir Clinton Dawkins. India had greatly changed during the thirty years of Law's absence. Since his first visit

"education had been widely extended, and he was of the opinion that it had been a very doubtful benefit. 'Nihilism in Russia,' he used to say, 'was the result of putting higher education within the reach of quick wits who could learn anything from books and pass competitive examinations, but who could not assimilate knowledge or reason for themselves. We are doing our best to make Nihilists of the Indians.'"

Law's work as a member of Council is described in detail in chapters which might with advantage have been relegated to an appendix. He left India in 1905 in broken health, and got a K.C.S.I., but no pension. This, however, does not appear to have seriously hampered him, for in eighteen months he acquired 2,500*l.* a year, and might have had more. He did not enjoy this long, as, worn out by work, he died in Paris in 1908, and was by his special desire buried at Athens. Remarkable tributes to his memory are paid by Mr. J. L. Garvin and M. André Chevrillon, as well as Sir T. Morison.

We are very grateful to Sir Edward H. Seymour for his interesting and suggestive volume of reminiscences entitled *My Naval Career, and Travels* (Smith & Elder), and should have been still more so if only whilst writing it he had, occasionally at least, felt able to "let himself go." An Admiral of the Fleet and wearer of the O.M. who—as we know from the Navy List—has passed his 70th birthday, is bound, both by age and habit, to exercise a close scrutiny on what he writes; but how often, in reading his book, have we wished that rank, honours, and officially trained reticence were sunk full fathom five, and that we could have more of that boyish appreciation of humour which tells of the bargee's comment on the familiar chaff that "there was a rat in his fore chains." Many big books of reminiscences we have read and wished they were a great deal smaller; this, in comparison, is only a little one, and we think that it might have been made much larger without offending our artistic sense.

The book describes in a pleasant though cursory manner many incidents of the author's career in and out of the service—adventures of war, of travel, and of shipwreck, including the salving of the *Howe*; many experiences and reflections on experiences, in which the practical knowledge of the old seaman does not always agree with the theories of the doctrinaire; above all, for the delectation of the lay reader, it is a quarry of good stories, humorous, professional, or gruesome, or all three combined—as, for instance, when speaking of the staff of the whaling fleet, in which the surgeons are usually "young medical students from Edinburgh, who, having outrun the constable, felt safer at sea" for a while, the writer goes on to tell how one day "a man had his leg so smashed that it had to be amputated." The medical opinion of the fleet agreed in this, but each of "the young Galens" was anxious that another should undertake the operation. "I was assured that it was at last performed with a clasp knife and the carpenter's saw. What became of the patient I do not know." But as an experience, and a suggestion of the gruesome, it would be hard to beat the curt remark that "at Old Calabar meat was sold with some of the animal's hair on, to show it had had four legs, and not only two." Some trivial slips in historical references should be corrected before the next edition, which must come quickly: such, for instance, as that Ball gave the celebrated coffin to Nelson; but we wish especially to protest against the portrait of the author put before us. It is surely no fair presentment of the distinguished officer.

PHILOSOPHY.

To read about M. Bergson can never be equivalent to reading M. Bergson, and there is always a danger that, in consulting a manual, the reader may be seeking to acquire conclusions apart from the reasonings that led up to them—a policy barely tolerable in science, and absolutely fatal where philosophy is concerned. Mr. Joseph Solomon, in *Bergson* (Constable), has done his work so well that whoever studies his pages will be inevitably led on to drink at the fountain-head itself. The treatment is suggestive rather than exhaustive. Certain cardinal ideas in M. Bergson's philosophy are adumbrated, for the most part by the straightforward method of repeating his most pregnant phrases and tropes. In this way there is communicated a sense at once

of the supreme novelty of his outlook and of the brilliance of his style; and the little book fulfils the function, not of a mere compendium, but of a genuine introduction.

We start with the idea of change. M. Bergson, the modern Heraclitus, posits the reality of change. It is not an illusion, as science, with its timeless formulæ, would try to make out. On the contrary, the illusion is to suppose that it can thus be explained away. Causal explanations, however valuable as means of dealing with the inanimate, leave the felt reality of change wholly untouched. Real duration is perceived at once for what it truly is in the case of the living. Here the time-process is not negligible, since it involves constant self-creation, or development from self. A proof is that such change is neither actually nor even conceivably reversible.

Thus we are led on to examine the idea of life. As a whole that has duration, life is a continual creation—that is, an active or free adaptation, a process of self-determination. The analogy which best suggests its nature is that of the artist, who does not create in response to a predetermined notion, but rather creates as he goes along. Such, then, is the vital impetus, the life-force. The environment in regard to it is not so much a control as an occasion. The physical impression is treated by the life-force as a question which it answers out of its whole store of experience by reacting upon it as its own nature directs.

Evolution must now be considered. Individual development is seemingly contradicted by evolution in the sense of the continuous process whereby new life is created at the expense of old. But there can be no contradiction in reality. Consequently, the life-principle transcends my self and yours, even if some sort of individual self is implied by the notion of life as self-creation. Life, rather than my life or yours, is the ultimate fact, namely, this life-force which is single, non-mechanical, and developing in a direction, though not towards a predetermined end. Yet we can know it for what it is, inasmuch as it is immanent in our individual selves. Meanwhile, the life-force is not one tendency, but a sheaf of tendencies, which define themselves variously, now as vegetism, now as instinct, now as intelligence. In our own case, though the capacities for all these forms lurk in our nature, the last predominates.

It remains, then, to speak of intelligence. We must realize its limits. It is the creation of life, and therefore cannot grasp the nature of its creator. As Mr. Solomon well puts it, "We can see the limitations of intelligence because we are something more than intelligence." The understanding intelligence, at any rate—that is to say, the analyzing and combining intelligence—deals with parts of experience cut off and fixed. At its best, then, it is like a cinematograph, producing an illusion of movement by means of stationary views. It is inadequate to express the real duration and creative self-development inherent in life as such. Yet this we feel because this we are. Let the scientific intelligence lord it over the inanimate. Its inert fictions must not be allowed to interpose between us and the changing, enduring, creative life that is in us.

Dr. Josiah Royce's new book, *William James, and other Essays on the Philosophy of Life* (Macmillan), breaks no new ground, but is none the less valuable for a clearness of treatment and simplicity of language rare among professed philosophers. In the first essay he is concerned less with the truth of Pragmatism than with

James's position as the representative thinker of modern America, making thought "the prey of endless psychological caprices" by his emphasis on the individual, and obscuring the spiritual side of life by his strenuous ethics and his doctrine of "cash values." In the other papers the author takes for granted the doctrines set forth in 'The World and the Individual,' and reviews in the light of his philosophical idealism certain problems important to the common man. Of these papers, 'Truth in the Light of Recent Discussion' is the most technical. The subject is too vast to compress into a narrow compass, and it may be enough to say that Dr. Royce repeats his former statement of the question, rejecting alike the Humanism of James and the Individualism of Nietzsche, as making knowledge impossible, while he differs from what he calls "barren intellectualism" by holding to an absolute truth which is affirmed even by being denied, yet is not remote, but all-pervasive and omnipresent, bound up with the thought of each individual.

The essays on 'Christianity' and on 'Immortality' are somewhat fragmentary, and less important than the others, though the latter sets forth in an interesting way the dependence of any theory of immortality on our view of the reality of time.

'Loyalty and Insight,' on the other hand, stands out as a model application of philosophy to popular thought. We may agree, says the writer, with the man of science that we must have done with the supernatural and recognize an orderly sequence in the realm of nature, realizing also that, from one point of view, nature is indifferent to values. But this is not enough for Dr. Royce; if our relation to the phenomenal world is but a negotiation with a foreign power, there is no spiritual unity, and, without this, knowledge is impossible. To be loyal is to identify ourselves with a spiritual personality, for we cannot be loyal to the merely external and mechanical. Therefore loyalty is a solution of all the problems of the moral life. If we cannot follow Dr. Royce in this conclusion, leaving, as it does, the problem of values too much in the background, yet the essay remains a fine instance of the popular exposition of a difficult subject.

TOLSTOY.

IN *Father Sergius, and other Stories and Plays*, we have the second volume of the posthumous works of Tolstoy in course of being issued by Messrs. Nelson & Sons, under the editorship of Dr. Hagberg Wright. The first, 'The Forged Coupon,' we reviewed in our issue of November 18th last. The story which gives its title to the present volume will probably appeal with quite unusual force to a somewhat restricted number of Western readers. Prince Stephen Kasatzky, for whom every one predicted a brilliant career, broke with his fiancée, gave his estate to his sister, and became a monk. His original motive was disgust upon learning that the girl had been the Tsar's mistress; but a passionate desire to excel, which had driven him on in the world, drove him on equally in religion. Here—not without touches of cynicism—his spiritual progress is related: his heroism so long as he remains single-eyed, his fall when he has suffered self-pity to invade him. Want of space prevents any illustration either of the fineness of the workmanship or the piercing insight here displayed.

The 'Light that shines in Darkness' is an unfinished play of which the theme is the domestic tragedy of the author's own life. Mr. Aylmer Maude in his Preface labours to persuade us to see as little as possible of an autobiographical nature in it—in fact, to consider Nicholas Sarintsev, who desires, in accordance with his reading of the Gospels, to give up his estates and live as a peasant, and is thwarted by the opposition of his wife, as but in a minor degree representing Tolstoy himself. No doubt much must be allowed for the exigencies of dramatic art; but the problem in the two cases is fundamentally identical, and, being in itself one of supreme interest, it makes the differences in external details appear of little moment. The opinion that this is in some sort a manifesto seems to receive support from the fact that while the play has all the Tolstoyan ruthlessness, accuracy, and peculiar subtlety, it is decidedly more didactic than 'The Man who was Dead.'

The editor did well to set beside it the brief sketch 'There are no Guilty People': where, in an introductory page or two, Tolstoy gives directly his own view of the dilemma in which for thirty years he found himself held. Compared with other people's remarks, it makes one feel that his critics and admirers are hardly big enough, or simple enough, to find the last word about him.

We have seldom come across a volume which contains so much matter packed into so small a space as the *Life of Count Tolstoy*, by Charles Sarolea, also just issued by Messrs. Nelson. The author tells us that "but for Tolstoy's confidence and explicit suggestion this book would never have been written"; and, while he has to acknowledge indebtedness to many earlier writers, this personal relation, which, if not extensive, was evidently highly sympathetic, gives his work a distinct note of immediacy and individuality. The extracts from Tolstoy's own writings are lengthy and numerous.

Nevertheless, we think that Dr. Sarolea succeeds best where he is least required to be intimate. The significance of that gigantic figure upon the European stage; its attitude towards politics and towards the Church; its quasi-Oriental character, Russian of the Russians, and profoundly different from the natural man of the West—all this is clearly, and, within the limits of the undertaking, adequately set forth. But when it comes to Tolstoy in and by himself we feel that the reality was too big for the biographer to grasp, and, if it were not for the photographs, we should get but a vague and confused idea of him from these pages. This sense of emptiness doubtless arises in part from the difficulty of doing justice to Tolstoy's spiritual experience; but it may be also in part a result of the author's mode of writing. He calls Tolstoy "the Grand Old Man," the prophet, the Master, the giant of Yasnaya Polyana; and the sentences—all too frequent—in which this sort of thing occurs are correspondingly jejune. Yet Dr. Sarolea is by no means extravagantly laudatory; on the contrary, he sees, and does not shrink from pointing out, the considerable defects of his hero.

Against one chapter we desire to enter the most emphatic protest—that on 'A Surgical Operation at Yasnaya Polyana,' given as 'Reminiscences of a Russian Surgeon.' It is sought there to show how strangely Tolstoy bore himself at a moment when his wife was in terrible suffering and serious danger. The details given, with the description and interpretation of Tolstoy's

behaviour, strike us as altogether uncalled for, heartless, and in deplorable taste. The public has no business with these private matters: indeed, we greatly wonder that an eminent surgeon was found willing to furnish such data.

On the other hand, we are glad of the author's account of his visit to Yasnaya Polyana, for it may well serve to correct the prevalent notion that Tolstoy, if he lived as an ascetic within the four walls of his room, was otherwise surrounded by luxury. Plainly, this was not so.

The style of the book is easy, with occasional awkwardnesses which appear to be due to the writer's familiarity with French. Thus "the great historian of the French monarchy" is, in English, an odd way of alluding to Saint-Simon. On p. 323 is a sentence which would imply that Dante lived in Florence after writing the 'Inferno.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE whole twenty volumes of "The Harry Furniss Centenary Edition" of *The Works of Thackeray* (Macmillan) are now out. Mr. Furniss maintains the interest of his prefaces to the end, though in the latest volumes his illustrations are not so numerous as in the earlier. They are, however, aptly chosen to exhibit his talents for the grotesque. Mr. Melville in his part of the introductions is informative, but expresses no decided opinions; Mr. Furniss, however, is nothing if not combative, and, having read a great deal about Thackeray from many quarters, tells us what he thinks of the writers, and how he differs from them. His "obiter dicta" are frequent, but generally of the sort which excite thought, if not always approval. "Time," he well says, "is the cruellest of all caricaturists," but when he goes on to remark that nobody now reads Disraeli's novels, we have ample evidence from our own observation to contradict him. Further, books that nobody reads are not produced in cheap editions, as 'Sybil,' 'Vivian Grey,' and their fellows have been.

Incidentally Mr. Furniss supplies some pungent criticism of black-and-white art, and art critics. We learn that he belongs to the Titmarsh Club, and cannot appreciate oysters, cheese, or George Cruikshank. For him Charles Keene is the greatest man in black and white England has produced. He speaks of the present hideousness in caricature which has succeeded an age of conventional prettiness. His great merit lies in the keen eye and research he has brought to the examination of Thackeray's illustrations, their period—not always that they purport to represent—and the extent to which they may be regarded as the work of the novelist himself. He thinks that, when Thackeray drew women, he was more influenced by John Leech than the actual examples before him.

ANOTHER noteworthy series of twenty books is also completed, the issue of Mr. Stanley Weyman's novels and short stories in the handy small octavos published by Messrs. Smith & Elder. All are good reading from first to last, varied as are the scenes and people depicted. The latest, 'The Wild Geese,' a story of eighteenth-century Ireland, is as full of vigour and romance as the French memoirs which made Mr. Weyman's reputation. He has laid down his pen before he shows loss of power, or a trace of the slovenliness which is apt to be fostered by assured success in any form of art.

Life in Shakespeare's England. Compiled by John Dover Wilson. (Cambridge University Press.)—This is not an anthology in the usually accepted sense, though one or two well-known specimens from the great masters are, perhaps unnecessarily, admitted. It is a collection of prose passages from authors of Shakespeare's time, classified so as to illustrate the poet's life, works, and probable surroundings, and chosen not for their style, but as illustrations of some phase of the society of the day. No attempt is made to draw on local sources; and more information on country-town life and manners might well have been included, since on this head much ignorance prevails. Mr. Wilson's annotations are somewhat scanty; we welcome the interesting parallel drawn between Willis, author of 'Mount Tabor,' and Shakespeare, but no mention is made of the fact that Overbury came of a family living in the Stratford neighbourhood. The definitions of the glossary are useful, but brief to curtness, "toys, trash," being hardly an adequate explanation of the hobby-horses in the train of the lord of misrule.

But such trifles do not lessen the value of a volume which, treating of such themes as books and the theatre, the state of the roads, and tales of the sea, will give the student, without over-much reading, a breath of the atmosphere of Elizabethan daily life. The passages chosen show a sense of humour on the compiler's part as well as a wide acquaintance with contemporary literature. "Travellers' tales" of parrots which dispute in philosophy, and of the Scipodes, a people who, having but one broad foot apiece, cover their bodies therewith from the sun and rain, are excellent fooling; but better still is Nashe's story of the country justice who unmercifully beat a rustic audience, thinking that by laughing at a comedy played by her Majesty's servants, farmers and country hinds made light of the Queen's cloth in his presence.

The Complete Works of Emily Brontë.—Vol. II. *Prose.* With an Introduction by Clement K. Shorter. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This volume consists, in the main, of a reprint of 'Wuthering Heights,' but it contains, in addition, some forty pages of facsimiles from Emily Brontë's note books. Our readers may remember that in the first volume of this edition, reviewed by us on Feb. 11th, 1911, Emily's complete poems appeared for the first time. Most of the new matter was of small value, but there were half a dozen lyrics at least in which the peculiarly haunting and subtle music characteristic of Emily found expression as perfect as in the best of her previously known work. It was therefore with regret that critics observed that the editor of the poems had not provided a strictly accurate text. Mr. Shorter, in his Introduction to the present volume, deals very lightly with the various representations which were made, and does not consider it necessary to plead the illegibility of Emily's handwriting as an excuse. Yet on comparing the text of the poems printed for the first time by him with the facsimiles which he provides, we find numerous errors. A single example will suffice. On p. 325 of his edition of the poems we read:—

Shed no tears o'er that tomb
For there are angels weeping;
Mourn not him whose doom
Heaven itself is mourning.

Look how in sable gloom
The clouds are earthward yearning;
And earth receives them home,
Even darker clouds returning.

These two stanzas are one in the manuscript, and "yearning" is a misprint for "sweep-

ing." Emily's MS. is virtually without punctuation, a fact which her editor should surely have mentioned. He gives us

If you still despair, control,
Hush its whispers in your breast;

where the context shows clearly that the meaning is that "if you still control despair and hush," &c. The text of the sixty-seven poems which Mr. Shorter derived from an edition privately printed in America proves to be equally corrupt; and we sincerely hope that, as the MSS. exist, he will undertake a revision.

A Grammar of the Persian Language. By John T. Platts and George S. A. Ranking. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This work is divided into two parts, dealing respectively with Accidence and Syntax. Part I. is a revised and enlarged edition of the 'Persian Grammar' compiled by the late Mr. Platts, formerly Teacher of Persian in the University of Oxford, and published by Williams & Norgate in 1894. His book, though scholarly and thorough, had certain defects of arrangement which rendered it unsuitable for beginners. In preparing a new edition Col. Ranking has introduced the necessary improvements, which relate principally to the classification of the verb and the formation of compounds; he has also added a section on prosody. Mr. Platts intended to complete his Grammar by means of a second part embodying the Syntax, but it seems that he left no written plan or even outline of the subject. The credit for this portion of the work belongs entirely to Col. Ranking, and is all the greater because no European scholar has hitherto produced a systematic exposition of the syntactical structure of the Persian language. It is true that Persian syntax, compared with Arabic, is extraordinarily simple and easy. To mistake the construction of a Persian sentence is seldom possible, yet the reader may often remain in doubt as to the meaning which it conveys. The elegant simplicity of Firdausi and Sa'di, and, indeed, of the best Persian literature in general, is a deceptive thing, as too many translators can bear witness. Col. Ranking has made use of the system adopted by Mr. E. A. Sonnenschein in his well-known series of "Parallel Grammars," and he is to be congratulated on having worked out a clear and consistent scheme, of which the only fault is that it occasionally tends to become too elaborate. Thus we are told that the cases of the Persian language are nine in number—surely an unnecessary complication when the so-called cases are in reality instances of the government of the uninflected noun by prepositions. The Persian for "in the house" is *dar khāna*: what is gained by calling this a locative case, like the Latin *domi*? A few statements require modification. It cannot be said of the particle *mar* that "in every case its function is to emphasize or particularize the noun with which it is connected" (p. 31). In the 'Shāhnāma,' at any rate, *mar* is often prefixed for purely metrical reasons. Similarly, the statement (p. 48) that "instead of the pronoun of the first person the speaker always uses some such word as *banda*, 'the slave, (your) humble servant,'" does not apply to classical Persian literature. Criticisms such as these, however, do not affect the value of Col. Ranking's work, which we cordially recommend to all students of Persian.

The Story of Quamin. By May Harvey Drummond. (Putnam's Sons.)—From the first page of its competent and modest Preface onward, this study of the daily life of black folk in Jamaica is delightful. The author, while tracing the career of

Quamin (*i.e.* Saturday), otherwise Daniel Belteshazzar Fielding, from infancy to manhood, presents a great variety of homely scenes and persons, all of them typical, and as artless as they are effective. She makes no effort at contrasting black with white; the white man hardly comes into the book; and the tragic undercurrent to be noticed in works treating of the negro of the Southern States is happily absent from her pages. But the kindness, the readiness to laugh or cry, the childlike faith and superstition, the no less childlike villainies, and the general happiness of the West Indian blacks are here depicted with the touch of humour which gives life. There is no description of scenery, yet the author has conveyed the island atmosphere. Her use of negro speech is highly comic, but avoids the farcical. Such characters as Nana Dreckett and her shambling husband; cousin Lisbet and deformed Methuselah; Quasheba and other children, will charm the reader; and we venture to predict that this light, unassuming book will be remembered when many more ambitious works are buried in oblivion. The three Anancy stories with which the book concludes are curious, compared with the Brer Rabbit tales derived from them. They would, however, have been better placed in an appendix by themselves than in the text, where they produce a disappointing sense of anticlimax. In fact, conclusion is the author's weakest point, though in her fiction she beguiles the reader into blind acceptance.

THE various yearly records of nobility are now out, and being published before the end of the year, are not, of course, able to give the latest honours. *Burke's Peerage*, &c. (Harrison), has, however, managed to include the distinctions conferred at the Durbar. The volume is full in its details, and, where we have tested it for the latest changes, we have found it accurate. The inclusion of recently extinct peerages is a great advantage for reference. *Lodge's Peerage*, &c. (Kelly's Directories), has reached its eighty-first edition, and shows signs of careful revision. Information concerning baronets and knights is a prominent feature of the work, and the heraldic insignia have received special attention, though they are not guaranteed as in all cases legally borne. *Debrett's Peerage*, &c. (Dean), has also managed to include the Durbar honours. The Preface is interesting in its notes concerning baronets, and includes a paragraph of practical value as to confusion in titles. Ninety pages have been added to this issue, which we have tested and found satisfactory in detail. *Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes* (Kelly's Directories) has reached its thirty-eighth edition, and is at once concise and easy for reference, as it offers one general alphabetical list of an unusually wide scope, including, for instance, the higher grades of the Civil Service, presidents and vice-presidents of learned societies, and justices of the peace.

THE seventeenth volume of Mr. F. A. Crisp's *Visitation of England and Wales* is fully up to the level of its predecessors. It contains the pedigrees of forty-two families, including those of Cecil Rhodes, the Earl of Derby, and Viscount Gough. The pedigree of the Dilke family has special interest to readers of this journal, with which they were so long connected. We observe that the name of one of the executors of the late Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Harry Kynoch Hudson, is incorrectly spelt on p. 134.

The volume, as usual, contains several beautiful reproductions of portraits and book-plates.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1911.

PART II.

EVER since 1886 Messrs. Sotheby have been putting the large collection of manuscripts formed by Sir Thomas Phillipps into something like order and reducing the bulk. This firm held the fifteenth sale of the series on April 24th, and four following days, the sum realized for this instalment being £8,795, and bringing the total thus far to nearly £60,000. An extensive list of prices was given in *The Athenæum* of May 6th.

The first part of the great Hoe Library was sold at New York by the Anderson Auction Company at the end of April and beginning of May, and to pass it by without recognition of the masterly way in which the catalogue was drawn up—apparently by Mr. Beverly Chew, whose name appears to the 'Foreword'—would be ungracious in the extreme. Much has been said about the furious bidding which took place and the enormous prices obtained for many of the Hoe books, and, though competition must have had most to do with this, the excellence of the catalogue doubtless contributed not a little to the result. At this sale a copy on vellum of the so-called "Mazarine Bible" fetched the equivalent of £10,000, the largest amount ever paid for a book, the sum of £7,100 obtained at Paris in 1909 for 'Les Œuvres de Molière,' 6 vols., 1773, with Moreau's original drawings bound up, ranking second. The Huth copy of the "Mazarine Bible" was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £5,800, and it was perhaps better than that belonging to Mr. Hoe, for priority is given to the unmixed issue on paper, to which the Huth book belonged, over the copies printed on vellum. Mr. Alfred W. Pollard refers to this aspect of the matter in his 'Early Illustrated Books' and elsewhere.

The next sale of importance was held at Messrs. Sotheby's on May 1st and following day. It was dealt with in *The Athenæum* of May 13th and was of a miscellaneous character, comprising *inter alia* a number of works on Aeronautics, now fashionable, and of these Blanchard and Jeffries's broadside 'Account of a Voyage in the Atmosphere from England to France,' 1785 fetched £14 10s.

This sale gave rise to the conclusion that presentation copies of books rank high in the estimation of collectors, and there is every indication that they will in the future rank higher still.

The late Sir Charles Dilke's library, or rather a selection from it, was sold at Messrs. Christie's on May 9th, in company with a number of other properties. Blake's 'Songs of Innocence,' with 27 coloured plates and that of 'The Schoolboy' from 'Songs of Experience' added, 1789, 8vo, fetched £250 (mor.); Keats's 'Lamia,' 1820, £50 (boards); 'Poems,' 1817, £30 (calf extra); 'Endymion,' 1818, 8vo, £48 (boards), and the 'Poetical Works' of 1876, with autograph inscription by Lord Houghton to Sir Charles, and the latter's pencil marks and notes, £20 (calf extra). Among the miscellanea was a unique set of the Royal Academy Catalogues from 1769 (the date of the first exhibition) to 1834, containing many hundreds of interesting autograph letters from the chief artists of the period, also a large number of original drawings. This collection, in 16 thick quarto volumes, bound in morocco extra, fetched as much as £504.

Later in the month occurred the sale detailed in *The Athenæum* of May 27th.

This was notable for a perfect copy of 'The Myrroure of Our Lady,' 1530, 8vo, £65 (old calf); and Wilson's 'Rule of Reason,' 1563, and 'Arte of Rhetorique,' 1567, in one volume, furnishing a fine specimen of English binding of the Elizabethan period, £40.

The portion of Mr. S. R. Crockett's library dispersed at the end of the month, and reported in *The Athenæum* of June 3rd, comprised some very good books, many of which were sold in sets.

On June 12th Messrs. Sotheby sold for no less than £1,015 Fielding's original receipt for £600 for the copyright of 'Tom Jones' and the agreement between himself and Miller for its publication. These documents belonged to the Huth Collection, sold in part later, and were bought fifty years ago for £12. It is worthy of note that the three large volumes, by Messrs. Humphry Ward and W. Roberts, of 'Pictures in the Collection of J. Pierpont Morgan at Prince's Gate and Dover House, London' (150 copies privately printed), brought £90 at the end of June. They were gorgeously bound in morocco-super-extra. The Catalogue of the Morgan Collection of Chinese Porcelain, printed at New York in 1904, containing 77 coloured plates, fetched £33 (mor. ex.); and on June 28th Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, at a sale of the late Mr. Moberly Bell's effects, obtained £120 for Voltaire's works, printed at Kehl in 1785-9, and complete in 70 volumes. The reason of this unusually high price was that the work was on large paper, with all the portraits and plates by Moreau in colours. Beaumarchais established a printing-office at Kehl for the purpose of producing this edition, bought Baskerville's types, and expended from first to last upwards of three million francs upon it.

Sir Theodore Martin's library (see *Athenæum*, July 8th), extensive and good of its kind, was composed almost entirely of standard works of English literature, and, though the collection fetched £2,770, individual amounts were mostly small.

That the racy books of Pierce Egan and his school have not lost their interest is apparent from the results of the year's sales; in fact, it is evident that good copies are held in higher regard than ever. At a sale on the last day of June, Carey's 'Life in Paris,' containing 21 coloured plates by George Cruikshank, 1822, 8vo, fetched £26; first editions of the three 'Tours of Dr. Syntax,' 1812-20-21, 8vo, £37; Pierce Egan's 'Life in London,' 1821, and the 'Finish,' 1830, together 2 vols., 8vo, £30; and Westmacott's 'English Spy,' 2 vols., 1825-6, also £30. All these were fine copies, uncut and bound either in calf or morocco extra. At the same sale the first edition of 'La Divina Commedia' having the Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola, 1477, small folio, brought £66 (original vellum, two leaves repaired); and a little later a set of *The Sporting Magazine* from the beginning in 1792 to its conclusion in 1870, together 156 vols., with Sir Walter Gilbey's privately printed index to the engravings, £70 (hf. calf). The last 46 volumes were not uniformly bound, and several of the plates were missing. Sir Walter Gilbey's set sold for £378 in March, 1910; and at a miscellaneous sale at Messrs. Sotheby's in July, 1909, as much as £920 was obtained for what was described as the finest set ever offered.

The extensive and valuable collection of medical works formed by the late Dr. Frank Payne was sold *en bloc* for £2,300, in the comparatively quiet month of July. It consisted mainly of works in English, Latin, and German (printed in this country and abroad during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) by such celebrated prac-

titioners as Peter of Abano (the reputed magician who fell into the hands of the Inquisition and died the night before his execution, carried away, it was whispered, by the fiends his magic art had raised), Paracelsus, Monardes, Ulrich Hutten, and many others. The library of the late Col. Montagu, sold on the 18th, contained a copy of Lady Mary Coke's 'Letters and Journals,' privately printed in 4 vols., 1889-96, and this fetched £34 (as issued); Petrarch's 'Sonnetti, Canzoni, e Triomphi,' 1470, folio, £20 (old morocco, three leaves reprinted); and 'Trials for Adultery, or the History of Divorces,' with all the plates and portraits, 7 vols., 1780-81, 8vo, £30 (calf).

The last sales of the season comprised the library of the late Mr. Seton Veitch of Paisley, held on July 21st, and the miscellaneous sales of July 27th and August 1st, all conducted by Messrs. Sotheby. They are reported in *The Athenæum* of August 5th. Some good and unusual things sold at this time included Sir William Leighton's 'Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowfull Soule,' 1613, 8vo, which had not been seen in an auction room for nearly a century, £7 (old half boards, title soiled and a leaf torn); Robert Greene's 'Penelope's Webb,' 1601, 4to, £25 (unbound, title defective); and books, MSS., &c., relating to Oscar Wilde. Anything by Wilde, not consisting of late reprints, is in great demand.

The new season of 1911-12, opened by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on October 5th, has so far been almost completely dominated by the Huth Sale, and the comparatively few books which have fetched substantial prices have been so recently referred to in *The Athenæum* that there is no need to mention them again. It may just be observed, however, that on October 19th, Vol. II. (only) of Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare,' 1807, 8vo, sold at Messrs. Hodgson's for £71, simply because it was in its original grey boards as issued. In May, 1903, the two volumes so bound, fetched £110 at Messrs. Sotheby's. Again, on November 17th, Messrs. Hodgson sold for the large sum of £226 Thackeray's 'Flore et Zephyr,' in its original wrappers, and this notwithstanding the fact that they and one of the lithographic illustrations were slightly torn. During the last twenty-five years only nine copies of this "Ballet Mythologique" have been publicly offered for sale, and of these two were mutilated and one incomplete. The nearest approach to this most recent example was that which realized £56 in May, 1892. That, too, was in its original cover, and one of the plates was damaged.

Taking the Book Sales of 1911 as a whole, one cannot say that they have proved very remarkable. If the Huth Sale is left out of the calculation, the average disclosed is about £2 15s.—higher, certainly, than that of the previous year, which stood at about £2 10s., but lower than that of 1909 (£3 10s.), and much lower than the average for 1907 (about £4 4s.), which is the highest on record. We may gather from this that of late an unusually large number of unimportant books have been thrown on the market, and that appears from other evidence to have been the case. The records of many years show plainly that books of an ordinary character—those in fact, which are not as yet mirrored in the glass of fashion—are cheaper than they were ten or a dozen years ago, but that the aristocrats of the book-shelf are much dearer, and are likely to become dearer still, for most of the available copies are rapidly finding their way into the great public libraries of the world.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Catholic Who's Who, 1912, 3/6 net.
Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics: Vol. IV.
Confirmation—Drama, 28/ net.

Law.

Strahan (J. Andrew) and Oldham (Norman H.)
The Copyright Act, 1911, with Introduction
and Index, 2/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Builder (The): a Journal for the Architect,
Engineer, and Decorative Artist, 4d.

The most important feature of the New Year's
Number of *The Builder* is an enthusiastic
article on the work of the young Italian sculptor
Angelo Zanelli, whose classic reliefs have been
selected to adorn Rome's monument to Victor
Emmanuel. There is also some interesting
matter on town planning, with one more addi-
tion to the myriad schemes for the beauti-
fying of London—this time not the City, but
the neglected Surrey side.

Coffey (George), New Grange (Brugh Na Boinne)
and other Incised Tumuli in Ireland, 6/ net.

The gist of this volume has already appeared
in Mr. Coffey's papers in the *Transactions* and
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy and
the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries
of Ireland. His materials have been thoroughly
overhauled, and the revisions and additions have
resulted in the embodying of his researches in
this book. Mr. Coffey estimates the influence
of Crete and the Ægean in the extreme west
of Europe in early times. The book is well
equipped with illustrations and quotations from
authorities and old manuscripts.

Every Man his own Engraver: How to Commence
the Half-tone and Line Photographic Zinco
Process, by J. L. and a Mutual Friend, 1/

Marchant (William) & Co., A Reply to an Attack
made by one of Whistler's Biographers on
a Pupil of Whistler, Mr. Walter Greaves, and
his Works.

This brochure gives the outline of the contro-
versy which arose through certain published
remarks of Mr. Pennell, the biographer of
Whistler, upon the exhibition of the works of
Mr. Walter Greaves held in May, 1911. The
manifesto—for it is little else—makes an
elaborate effort at refuting Mr. Pennell's
remarks, and emphatically supports the authen-
ticity of Mr. Greaves's picture 'Passing under
Old Battersea Bridge.' The matter is intricate,
and it can hardly be said that this pamphlet
offers an entirely satisfactory solution of it.

Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement,
January, 2/ net.

Raeburn (Sir Henry), Pictures, the One Hundredth
Exhibition at the French Gallery.

Ricci (Corrado), Baroque Architecture and
Sculpture in Italy, 25/ net.

A superb collection of photographs of Italian
baroque art, from its period of full flower to
the middle of the eighteenth century, when it
declined. M. Ricci contributes an erudite
introduction.

Talbot (F. A.), Moving Pictures: How They are
Made and Worked, 6/ net.

The cinematograph is so firmly established
in popular favour that it has assumed the pro-
portions of a science. It is more than a
development of photography; it exists as a
new and independent mechanism. The infor-
mation set forth is that of the usual textbook,
though its contents aim at reaching a wider
public than that of the experts. As yet
commercial exigencies and the demand for
diversion have made the cinematograph of
little utility, if not harmful, as an educative
force, and Mr. Talbot does good service in
insisting on its achievements and possibilities
in this field, and in the presentation of scientific
phenomena. The study is comprehensive, and
the illustrations are varied and entertaining.

Poetry and Drama.

Aristophanes, The Frogs, translated into Kindred
Metres by Alfred Davies Cope, 3/ net.

For notice see p. 52.

Byrne (James), Lords and Masters, 1/ net.

This play deals with the threadbare theme of
the selfish husband, the neglected wife, and the
tertium quid, slightly varied by the fact that
the wife chooses neither one nor the other,
but rejects both—the husband because he looks

upon her as his property, the friend because he
is constitutionally polygamous. Such a sub-
ject offers dramatic possibilities, but they are
poorly utilized, the author in particular missing
the opportunity offered by the collision of
the principal *dramatis personæ* in the closing
scene. The technique is faulty, and bears
evidence of immaturity; the plot is loosely
woven, at least one of the characters being
irrelevant to the action. Perhaps the best
feature of the play is its easy and unpreten-
tious dialogue.

Church (Hubert), Poems, 3/6 net.

Mr. Church is an introspective writer. His
fondness for abstruse thought often deflects
the poetic impetus into channels of nebulous
and obscure speculation. He can hardly be
described as a poet, but is rather a dis-
ciplined and powerful thinker who expresses
himself in metrical form.

Doce Sonetos, por F. de Arteaga y Pereira, 1/ net.

Fish (Philip Henry), Miniatures in Verse, 3/ net.

Mr. Fish, with perfervid zeal, runs through
a whole gamut of emotional experience. It is
impossible to daunt him. He has fine im-
petuosity, but his lusciousness and flamboyance
of phrasing outrun all bounds. So far as
intrinsic meaning is concerned, he might, by
economizing, and so strengthening his thought,
have delivered his message in half the number
of pages. We frequently detect echoes of
Beddoes and Swinburne. The genre of the
latter, indeed, when transferred from his
masterful ends, is apt to degenerate into fire-
works and kaleidoscopic obscurity. But for
faults of taste, the poetic quality of this volume
would be considerable.

Hartley (L. Conrad), The Poet and the Poetic
Principle, 2/ net.

Mr. Hartley sets himself a portentous task:
that of elucidating the esoteric laws of beauty
which govern the poetic principle. His treatise
resolves itself into a vague metaphysic, saturated
in the atmosphere of poetic aspiration. If his
appreciation avoids being crystallized into
precise definitions, like those of Wordsworth
and Arnold, his argument can lay no claim to
pioneer work outside the area that we are
already cognizant of. Moreover, his insistence
on the essential need of vision in the poetic
properties holds him back from diversifying his
material and discussing other aspects and
promptings of the poetic afflatus. He reiterates
ad infinitum the accepted premises. Though
leaning to romantic colouring, he writes a free
and sound style.

Hazelhurst (John), Flashes from the Orient; or,
A Thousand and One Mornings with Poesy:
Book IV. Winter, 1/6 net.

Mr. Hazelhurst has so steeped himself in
the melodies of a bygone poetic fashion that
his writing has a quaintly archaic ring.
He reproduces those tender, meditative,
objective modes of feeling which we are wont
to associate with the eighteenth-century
quietists. Like them, he philosophizes in
idyllic and elegiac vein; like them, he falls into
the artifice of cataloguing the charms of nature.
He even imitates the classification of 'The
Seasons.' His muse is more pedestrian than
theirs, and his language is even more latinized;
but he shares something of their appeal.

Jephcott (Sydney), Penetralia, 3/6 net.

The author is a strenuous Australian
singer of insurgent passions. He has real
capacity for visualizing scenes and incidents
of outdoor life. His output as yet, however,
is amateurish, and he has not attained to
harmony of expression and feeling.

Logan (John Daniel), Songs of the Makers of
Canada, and other Homeland Lyrics.

One is apt to pay homage to a preconceived
superstition concerning Colonial poetry: that
it is tarred with the Kipling brush, full of
strident and clamorous self-confidence. Mr.
Logan effectually falsifies this easy summary.
His verse bears marks of timidity and lack of
assurance; occasionally he gropes at his
meaning. He is often curiously stilted, but
he never brays out clarion notes at us. Poetic
quality is here in the bud, and holds promise of
ripening. The volume is introduced by a
straightforward essay on the development and
significance of Canadian poetry.

Mask, January, 4/ net.

The January number is less attenuated in
its contents than is sometimes the case. Some
picturesque quotations from Goethe, Heine,
Victor Hugo, Giorgio Vasari, Lafcadio Hearn,
and Oscar Wilde make it attractive reading.
M. Édouard Schuré contributes a charming

if precious article entitled 'The Theatre of the
Soul,' and Miss Dorothy Nevile Lees writes
with sympathy and enthusiasm upon the
'Sacre Rappresentazioni' of Florence. Mr.
John Semar has a note on 'The New Censor,'
though, as he does not mention Mr. Redford's
retirement, it is somewhat out of date. Mr.
Arthur Symonds talks about 'Pantomimes and
the Poetic Drama' with all his old verve.
Moore (William), The Fags, and other Poems,
2/6 net.

Mr. Moore plays delicately with verse in a
laugorous metaphysical atmosphere. His
poetry is tangled with conceits, and labours too
consciously at verbal architecture. He leaves
the impression that his inspiration is to trifle
with fanciful and fugitive blossoms of poesy.
He lacks grip and force, and avoids the broad
currents of human feeling.

Pennypacker (Isaac Rusling), Bridle Paths.

Longfellow, far more, unfortunately, than
Whitman, Lowell, and Emerson, bequeathed
his heritage to subsequent generations of
American poetasters. Mr. Pennypacker owes
him a considerable debt. His poems are long,
trailing descriptions interspersed with lyrical
effusions and prosaic disquisitions. His writ-
ing is but loosely disciplined, for he constantly
lapses into rhymed prose, and at best he is
content to meander with somewhat lacka-
daisical satisfaction.

Rickards (Marcus S. E.), Reflected Radiance,
4/6 net.

Mr. Rickards has a fatal facility in writing
verse. His metrical handiwork is always
skilful, and he juggles with one verse-form after
another with consummate agility. His utter-
ance has precisely that air of dashing insouciance
that we are wont to associate with Tom Moore.
Like Moore, he runs loquaciously on, casually
poetizing about any subject that is congenial
to his alert mind. But the current of thought,
uninformed by any profound unity or earnest-
ness of feeling, ripples shallow and trans-
parent. Mr. Rickards is simply a poetic con-
versationalist of talent, flaccid at times, at
others brilliantly pointed.

Shakespeare, Comedies, 2/

The first volume of the new edition of Shake-
speare in the Oxford Standard Authors
Series. It is a pleasant book to handle, is
printed boldly, and contains an adequate
glossary. Swinburne's brilliant *tour de force*
on Shakespeare supplies the general introduc-
tion. Two other volumes, containing the
Histories and Poems and the Tragedies, are to
follow, with prefaces by Prof. Dowden. The
text is that of W. J. Craig, and the names of
the characters are printed in full. The lines
are numbered, an important matter for the
student.

Stead (William Force), Windflowers, a Book of
Lyrics, 2/6 net.

Mr. Stead battles with symbols; exploits
the capital letter; valiantly personifies;
spins his conceits; tinkers with the meta-
physical; turns his hand to word-painting,
and gravitates to the simple, pellucid lyric.
He is an "homme à tout faire" in the poetic
craft. But he cannot climb to the higher slopes.

Talbot-Crosbie (Bligh), A Western Wakening,
2/6 net.

Mr. Talbot-Crosbie is an adept weaver of
songs. He has an ear for metre, and can fashion
his melodies into a plausible simulacrum of
poetry. Like many Irish poets, he can create
an atmosphere; he is rich in imagery and
suggestion. But he is a virtuoso of that Celtic
school which, having exhausted its first
impulse, yet continues to rely upon it. Lacking
the initiative to create new and vital things,
he embroiders persistently on the old. His
verse, moreover, has a taint of self-indulgent
melancholy about it.

Untermeyer (Louis), First Love, a Lyric Sequence,
\$1 net.

A lyric sequence visualizing the emotions
engendered by first love. The thought has but
little continuity or development—no more
so than Meredith's sonnet sequences. The
author's work is endowed with many of the
qualities incident to poetic expression without
being poetry.

Williamson (Frank S.), Purple and Gold, 3/6 net.

Mr. Williamson more frequently brandishes
than plays his lyre. His careless impetuosity
and a metre as frequently careless spoil his
work. If he could inform the tenuity of his
thought with the "Sturm und Drang" of his
mode of expression, the disproportion between
the two would be less evident. Like certain
of Mr. Kipling's less creditable performances,
his rhetoric is apt to degenerate into noise. At
his best he has a ready and virile perception of
melody.

Music.

Folk-Song Society Journal, December, 1911, 10/6 annually.

A collection of 105 vernacular folk-songs from the Hebrides. The greater part of them are "luinneagan," or songs of occupation as they are called, but their *motifs* cover a wide field of human emotion. The music is given concurrently with the songs, and explanatory notes are appended where needed. The rescue of this traditional poetry from oblivion is a good feature of to-day. Many of the pieces are of great beauty. The translations are close and excellent. Several experts, among them Dr. George Henderson, supply valuable annotation. Music Student Series: No. 1. Singing in Schools, by Arthur Somervell; No. 2. In Purcell's Time, by Percy A. Scholes, 3d. each.

Philosophy.

Mercier (Charles), A New Logic, 10/ net.

An elaborate criticism and condemnation of the whole system of Aristotelian logic, introducing the author's own system. The syllogism is vigorously attacked. Even the regulation fallacies are seemingly themselves fallacious. A few of Dr. Mercier's criticisms can be met with little difficulty: all the 22 illustrations on pp. 284 and 295 of inference by "common implication," for example, which are stated to be "unattainable by any method of Traditional Logic," are, we think, equally good examples of enthymemes, and if so, the syllogism remains unscathed. But the book is not to be lightly dismissed. It is written in a crisp, humorous, provocative manner.

Royce (Josiah), William James, and other Essays on the Philosophy of Life, 6/6 net.

For notice see p. 37.

History and Biography.

Evans (A. W.), Blaise de Monluc, 2/6 net.

A vigorous translation of the 'Commentaries' of Messire Blaise de Monluc, Marshal of France, wherein are inscribed "all the combats, rencounters, skirmishes, battels, sieges, assaults, scalado's, with other signal and remarkable Feats of War" of that Gascon gentleman. For the theory and practice of the sixteenth century no book is fuller of instruction, and few French memoirs surpass it in *naïveté*, charm, and force of style. Mr. Evans's rendering, if free, is aglow with colour. There is an excellent biography. In the Regent Library.

Historical Portraits, 1600-1700: the Lives by H. B. Butler and C. R. L. Fletcher, the Portraits chosen by Emery Walker, with an Introduction by C. F. Bell, 10/6 net.

Low (A. Maurice), The American People, a Study in National Psychology: Vol. II. The Harvesting of a Nation, 8/6 net.

Memoir of William Bennet Campion, Serjeant-at-Law, 3/6 net.

A slight but adequate sketch of the life of William Bennet Campion. Though he had seen fifty-nine Solicitors-General hold office in Ireland, and must have known much of the inner workings of the Irish Government, his career is primarily of legal interest, and a considerable part of the book consists of a summary of his more important cases.

Rappoport (Angelo S.), The Love Affairs of the Vatican; or, The Favourites of the Popes, 15/ net.

We deprecate the fashion of retailing "chroniques scandaleuses," even when an ardour for historical investigation is avowedly the motive. Patient and exhaustive research has gone to the making of this volume. To what end? Merely the revivifying of the profligacies of the mediæval and Renaissance clergy. Innumerable episodes relating to Papal love-intrigues are recounted. The author explains that he is solely "animated by the wish to draw attention to the discrepancy existing between the noble and sublime teaching of Christ and the practice of His disciples."

Sabatini (Rafael), The Life of Cesare Borgia of France, Duke of Valentinois and Romagna, Prince of Andria and Venafri, Count of Dyois, Lord of Piombino, Camerino, and Urbino, Gonfalonier and Captain-General of Holy Church: a History and some Criticisms, 16/ net.

The author, out of excessive zeal to clear the besmirched memory of Cesare Borgia, runs into an opposite bias, that cannot be substantiated. He passionately rejects the vilification of Guicciardini, Vasari, and subsequent historians as calumnies, and attempts to exculpate Cesare from much of the odium attached to him. The evidence he adduces is as much a tax upon our credulity as is some of the floating scandal that has gathered round the infamous son of Alexander VI. His conclusion that

the Duke of Gandio was not murdered by his brother, but by a revengeful person who remains incognito, is fantastic surmise. Nor are his contra-allegations concerning the assassination of Alfonso of Aragon, the second husband of Lucrezia Borgia, any more satisfactory. If vituperative chroniclers have made Cesare masquerade as a fabulous monster, no amount of assertion can sublimate him into heroic proportions. M. Sabatini does better service to Lucrezia, who, indeed, cannot be convicted of the abominations attributed to her by Victor Hugo and others.

Serjeantson (Rev. R. M.), A History of the Church of St. Giles, Northampton, 7/6 net.

Shelley (Henry C.), The British Museum: its History and Treasures, a View of the Origins of that Great Institution, Sketches of its Early Benefactors and Principal Officers, and a Survey of the Priceless Objects preserved within its Walls, 12/6 net.

It is surprising that such a lacuna in the science of condensing multifarious and isolated information has not been filled before. The contents are mainly gleaned from official guide-books, reports issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' &c. The matter, scanty in some particulars, plentiful in others, has been well handled on the whole. The style is fluent, but lacks distinction.

Staunton (G. W.) and Stenton (F. M.), The Family of Staunton, of Staunton, Nottinghamshire: an Essay, 3/6 net.

The authors piece together their story from the Staunton records, laying under contribution some nine hundred and thirty of the thousand muniments and documents extant, between the middle of the twelfth century and the middle of the eighteenth. Their laborious research does not, however, lead to very interesting results.

Storer (Edward), William Cowper, 2/6 net.

A judicious selection, comprising the best and most characteristic of Cowper's letters. Mr. Storer, we think, might have included more poems. He makes his introduction a jumping-board from which to launch out against the Romantics, thus resuscitating an old controversy we had thought long dead. He tilts violently against the "mastodontal" conceptions of romantic art. He implies that its canons aim at an artificial titillation of the emotions, and waxes sardonic at the revolutionary fervours which have inspired many of its devotees. This detached irascibility is hardly relevant to the study of Cowper, who, as Mr. Storer surely knows, was one of the pioneers of the romantic treatment of nature. In the Regent Library.

Geography and Travel.

Gaunt (Mary), Alone in West Africa, 15/ net.

The author recounts her experiences of travel up the Gambia, through Sierra Leone, Siberia, the Guinea Coast, French West Africa, the Gold Coast, German West Africa, Ashanti, and so forth. She writes with much charm, and displays to great advantage her keen observation and common sense.

Hodson (Arnold W.), Trekking the Great Thirst: Travel and Sport in the Kalahari Desert, 12/6 net.

A well-written record of adventure by a member of the Bechuanaland Police. The book contains a good deal of interesting information on native life and customs, with some interesting sidelights on government in those remote regions, while the geography and the agricultural possibilities of the country are treated at some length. Moreover, the author is something of a naturalist as well as a hunter, and his big-game exploits are good reading, without displaying that love of indiscriminate slaughter which disfigures similar works. The volume is edited by A. E. Nellen, and has an introductory note by Sir Ralph Williams, and a foreword by F. C. Selous. There are 4 maps and 85 illustrations.

Natal Province: Descriptive Guide and Official Handbook, edited by A. H. Tatlow, 7/6 net.

A comprehensive and informative volume. It shows Imperial bias, but not to the dwarfing or exclusion of other material worthy of notice. Its style is simple and unpretentious. It might, with advantage, have dealt less meagrely with the native population. There are innumerable illustrations, several maps, and an efficient index.

Education.

Harvard University Catalogue, 1911-12.

School World, 1911.

Philology.

Isidori Hispalensis Episcopi Etymologiarum sive Originum Libri XX., ed. by W. M. Lindsay, 2 vols., 9/ each.

Part of Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis. The fruits of research among ancient Latin documents. The preface and notes are in Latin, as usual in this series.

Matzke Memorial Volume, containing Two Unpublished Papers by John E. Matzke, and Contributions in his Memory by his Colleagues.

One of the Leland Stanford Junior University Publications.

Swift (F. Darwin), A Plain Guide to Greek Accentuation, Second Edition, Revised, 1/6 net.

Mr. Swift avows that he steers a middle course between the diffuse expert and the elementary student, but his hand sometimes wavers. However, the admirable compression of his lists and rules makes this second edition of practical value. He depends much on Prof. Chandler's 'Practical Introduction to Greek Accentuation,' and has arranged his headings and divisions with discrimination.

Wright (Joseph), Comparative Grammar of the Greek Language, 6/ net.

Prof. Wright is one of the most erudite philologists in the world, and since he has held the Chair of Comparative Philology at Oxford, he has enriched our knowledge upon a subject which is still largely unexplored. He deprecates any opinion that his book is an exhaustive treatise upon the phonology of Greek dialects. Nevertheless it is wonderfully compressed in view of the area traversed. It is modelled in classification and method on his 'Old English Grammar.' The references and bibliography are admirably complete, and the Professor is adequately equipped with examples.

School-Books.

Chaucer, Stories from, Retold from the Canterbury Tales, with Introduction and Notes by Margaret C. Macaulay, 1/6

A simple prose narrative intended for young people, in the form of a loose paraphrase of style and language.

Wallis (B. C.), A Geography of the World, 3/6

Science.

Agar (Madeline), Garden Design in Theory and Practice, 7/6 net.

This book makes pleasant reading for layman as well as expert. Miss Agar lives in Buckinghamshire, a county amenable to originality and inventiveness in horticultural design. In addition to personal suggestion, she attempts to give an historical résumé of designs in gardening, surveying and comparing various styles and fashions. She makes her suggestions, plans her material, and tells her story without digression, reiteration, or dogmatism. A number of simple, explanatory diagrams and designs form an attractive accompaniment to the book.

American Chemical Journal, January.

Boys (C. V.), Soap-Bubbles: their Colours and the Forces which Mould Them, 3/

Enlarged edition, in the Romance of Science Series.

British Astronomical Weather Almanac, 1912, edited by Miss Jenkins, 2d.

Elder (John R.), The Royal Fishery Companies of the Seventeenth Century, 5/ net.

The volume treats with scholarly power of the development of English commerce under the Stuarts, the resources of which received considerable impetus through the fishing industry and the fierce rivalry with the Dutch which it occasioned. The struggle was undecided until maritime supremacy was wrested from the Dutch and secured to English hands. Mr. Elder supplies a succinct account of the Royal Fisheries of England and Scotland, and shows how the gradual necessity for co-operation in this sphere was vital in the unification of the two countries. The book makes profuse use of contemporary sources, chronicles, and Parliamentary records, and is well annotated.

Herter (Christian A.), Biological Aspects of Human Problems, 6/6 net.

The original and the humdrum are blended in this book in a characteristically American manner. The object is to elucidate the material bases of conduct, not in order to arrive at a complete materialistic interpretation, but to examine the biological background of problems such as those connected with the fundamental instincts and their relation to human development. It is to be regretted that the author's death prevented the completion of this interesting work.

Maw (P. Trentham), *Complete Yield Tables for British Woodlands and the Finance of British Forestry*, 7/6 net.

Of distinct value as collecting evidence, compiling tables, suggesting comparisons, and conducting scientific investigation into the growth of timber and its financial results. The author thinks that societies engaged in afforestation have been lax in gathering statistical data on the subject. His mathematical surveys of timber measurement, "form factors," land rentals, yields, rotation, and the like are businesslike summaries.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society Transactions, January, 3/

Fiction.

Alexander (Miriam), *The House of Lisronan*, 6/

This novel is not particularly well written; its character-drawing is entirely superficial; and it shows that tendency to dwell on details of brutality which is supposed by the uneducated to mark strength in a writer, but which really marks weakness. Moreover, the dialogue is not of the period to which it is attributed. Assuredly no maiden of the seventeenth century ever remarked of an article of dress: "Me-thinks 'twill be quite nice"; and no lady of the same date ever told a gentleman that he was "too good." Nor does the invariable substitution of the French "Madame" for the English "Madam" accord with the practice of two hundred years ago. These defects it seems necessary to note in a novel which has gained "the 250-guinea prize"; though it must not be supposed that it is without merit. It possesses the unusual one of ruthlessness—the full degree of which is perceived only on the last page. Miss Alexander is not afraid to kill those "sympathetic" characters whom nearly every other writer like her in other respects would have preserved for worldly bliss. Several come to tragic ends early in the story; and at its close the hero himself falls a prey to his enemies—just as in real life he probably would have done. For this staunch adherence to reality the author deserves praise; it is, however, a pity that she did not know better than to discount her final effect by saying, at the first entrance of the heir of Lisronan, that he had "a fated look which nothing dispelled."

Cobb (Thomas), *A Giver in Secret*, 2/ net.

The gift of a sum of money from an unknown source coincides with the mysterious disappearance of some valuable jewellery, which casts suspicion in all directions, and enables Mr. Cobb to weave an interesting story.

Cripps (Arthur Shearly), *The Brooding Earth*, 1/ net.

The story of a man who "pegged mercy-claims" in Rhodesia, and finally shot himself. It is an independent novel, keeping sturdily out of the beaten track. Mr. Cripps is apt to drift into discursiveness, and handles his material clumsily. Moreover, he uses a literary colloquialism somewhat remote from reality. The book is bound in a stiff paper cover.

Gerard (Dorothea), *A Glorious Lie*, 6/

Bogdan Letinski, already secretly married, goes through the marriage ceremony with an infatuated girl in order to soothe her dying moments. Faithful to immemorial tradition, she recovers. Her brother, an exceedingly German officer, becomes suspicious, and seeks out the first wife with threats of vengeance on Letinski. It is she who tells the "glorious" lie, in which her husband acquiesces. Letinski—a hero in battle, but morally a craven—is convincing. If the reader will persevere past the amazing English on the first page, it is safe to say he will be thoroughly entertained.

Haggard (Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P.), *Two Worlds: a Man's Career*, 6/

This story introduces us to life in Vancouver Island, the scene opening in Victoria. The heroine is an unbeliever, whose naturally generous and ardent temperament is said to have become warped by the perusal of atheistic literature. The hero is a young Englishman, himself an agnostic, but a seeker after the truth. The scene changes to Europe, where we meet with an eccentric peer devoted to Christian Science. The weird results credited to the supernatural are of so opportunist a character that we are led to hope for the continuance of "natural laws."

Hay (William), *Captain Quadring*, 6/

There were few grimmer things even in "the good old days" than an isolated Tasmanian convict quarry, miles from civilization, guarded by a handful of men. Mr. Hay's style has a certain ruggedness which lends force to his

portrayal of the mutual hate of two brothers with such a quarry as the scene during a great part of the action. The story is too long, and in places lacks cohesion; rigorous editing would have made a fine book of it.

Hope (Margaret), *Christina Holbrook*, 6/

A careful, immature novel by a writer who has a good deal of perception, but fumbles with her material. The characters are not well drawn, but show promise. The fact that the most vivid sketch in the book is that of a girl belonging to a social grade other than the author's suggests, perhaps, that what she most lacks is perspective.

Ironside (John), *Forged in Strong Fires*, 6/

Here is a novel dealing with war from a point of view other than the soldier's. It opens and closes in the Transvaal, and between its beginning and its end the whole South African War occurs. As a story it is not remarkable; but as a picture of how the war passed over peaceably settled households it has considerable merit; and the irony of its narrative is the more impressive for appearing completely unconscious. Again and again in the twentieth century, as in bygone centuries, dwellers in the desolated land are described as hot partisans of their own race, whichever that might chance to be, but totally unable to assign any reason whatever for the conflict in which they found themselves desperately engaged. The novel that sets its readers reflecting on these things may be forgiven for its rather feeble supernaturalism and occasional tediousness.

Kaye (Michael) and Montefiore (Eade), *The Mousmé*, 1/ net.

The story of this musical comedy is too slight to stand cold print. Shorn of its chief attractions, the singing, dancing, and scenery, it has very little to offer. The illustrations (of the play itself), however, are excellent.

Kenny (Louise M. Stacpoole), *At the Court of Il Moro*, 6/

Any who read through the page containing the story of Gregory and his remarks *re* the Angles in the slave market at Rome will probably not notice many crudities and much stilted language, and for such persons much entertainment is provided. The time of the tale is the Renaissance, and the scene the Court of Milan, where the English hero meets and wins his love after much adventure.

Martin (Mrs. Charles), *The Guerdon of Faith*, 6/

A fashionable hostess is robbed of jewels and money. In terror of discovery, the thief, a drug-taker, confesses all to her daughter, who follows what she regards as an inevitable course of action, taking the guilt upon herself. Such a debatable question of conduct lends an interest to the story which it would otherwise not possess.

Merriman (Henry Seton), *The Last Hope*.

For notice see *Athen.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 344. In Nelson's well-known Sevenpenny edition.

Moberly (L. G.), *Christina*, 6/

This novel, which is written in a pleasant, easygoing style, devoid of distinction, possesses a plot which baffles concise description. The author, however, pursues the even tenor of her way undismayed, and arrives at the conventional (and improbable) happy ending quite unruffled.

Only an Actress, by Rita.

One of Stanley Paul's Clear Type Sixpenny Novels.

Ritchie (Mrs. David G.), *The Human Cry*.

A rising politician, a girl of tainted heredity, and a woman and her interests (which include religion, politics, and occultism) go to the making up of this novel. Unrest—not exclusively divine—is the motive force of the three central characters. The politician realizes that claptrap is the principal factor in his success, the girl feels that she is unfairly handicapped, and the woman's insincere efforts at "self-realization" only make her the dupe of an impostor. Though the material is distinctly depressing, the story is not so, being enlivened by many flashes of humour. The characters have verisimilitude, though the woman's criticisms of the Labour Party are so far from shallow in themselves as to be out of keeping with her superficial character, and we wonder at the placing of the politician's Parliamentary exploits between December and February. These, however, are trifles in what is really a readable story.

Stacpoole (H. de Vere), *The Order of Release*, 6/

We would warn readers from being deceived, as we were, by the crudities which mar the reality of the beginning of this story. The latter part is a great deal more what we

should expect from this author. It contains a duel of wits between a Lieutenant-General of Police under Louis XV. and an Austrian Baroness accredited to the Court of Versailles—the latter fighting on behalf of her lover, who is consigned to the Bastille for carrying out in action the tenets of Rousseau—one of the many personages of the time introduced.

Terry (J. E. Harold), *A Fool to Fame*, 6/

Although this has some claim to be called an historical novel, the author tells us plainly in his foreword that fiction takes the uppermost place. It deals, from a Royalist point of view, with the times of the Commonwealth and Restoration. There is an interesting Appendix which shows signs of a certain amount of research.

Trelawney (George), *In a Cottage Hospital*, 2/ net.

The preface asserts that "the medical details were mostly obtained from a very carefully written account which the unhappy young doctor had himself compiled whilst actually in the hospital where the tragedy of his life took place," and "the author has no hesitation in affirming that they are true in substance and in fact, and further asserts that similar conditions to those he describes obtain to-day in more than a few of the smaller hospitals of this country"; while the publisher hopes that this "epoch-making novel" "will do for the sick poor of England what 'The Jungle' did for the Chicago workers." In spite of the quotations, which should be authoritative, our opinion has been courteously asked, and is, we regret to say, not favourable. We think that the young doctor's troubles have not taught him a becoming humility, that the author is capable of exaggeration, and that the publisher's hopes will not be fulfilled.

Wynne (May), *The Red Fleur-de-Lys*, 6/

The story deals with '93 and is red with blood. It is set in Provence, and includes a stage Irishman, who, after a period of stupendous perils, is united to a heroine of transcendental charms. It begins amid alarms and excursions, and goes storming through to its goal in a shifting background of "scélérats." Curses and maledictions abound. If Miss Wynne had used more restraint, this would have been a good, straightforward story.

Zola (Émile), *For a Night; The Maid of the Dawber; and Complements*, \$1 net.

Zola, as a photographic artist, and as one who paints in his canvas with coarse, hard strokes yet with microscopic detail, is more amenable to translation than a more subtle psychologist. The translator claims that his is the first rendering of 'Pour une Nuit d'Amour' into English. It is a harsh, raw study, and has been interpreted with an equally bold realism. Zola is rich in description, and here Mr. A. M. Lederer has accomplished his task with a more scrupulous nicety as to shades of meaning.

General Literature.

Bodleian Library Staff-Kalendar, 1912, with Supplement.

Bookfellow (The): the Australasian Review, No. 1, December, 6d.

Bradford (Ernest S.), *Commission Government in American Cities*, 5/6 net.

A study of a peculiar growth of municipal government by a small body of special commissioners, which originated in Texas in 1900, and has now been extended to 150 cities all over America. The board, consisting of no more than five members, and presided over by the mayor, practically absorbs the duties usually delegated to the councils and local governments. Election is by ballot, and the executive is subject to publicity, a referendum, and the replacement of its officials. Otherwise its operative powers are almost unlimited. Hitherto the utility of these boards has been amply demonstrated, especially in emergencies. They have stiffened and centralized effective municipal control. The book gives an historical résumé of the rise of these novel legislative bodies, outlines their functions, and champions their appointment. It dismisses somewhat airily the feasible objection of oligarchy and irresponsible tyranny to which the system is liable.

Ceylon, *Administration Reports, 1910-11: Part IV. Education, Science and Art, Colombo Museum*.

Clark (Lindley D.), *The Law of the Employment of Labor*, 7/ net.

A general survey of American labour law, intended both for the student of economics and of law. No detailed account of the items of legislation is given, or indeed attempted, the author choosing rather to set forth in the text what he takes to be the general principles of

the subject, and to illustrate his conclusions in the margin by reference to statutes and legal decisions. The purely descriptive tone of the book, and the absence of any comparison of American labour regulations with those of other countries, make it uninteresting to the general reader, but it is none the less valuable within its limits. There is an excellent index.

Cooper (Mahlon), *Fact and Fiction: Tales and Essays*, 5/ net.

Mr. Cooper is a literary dilettante, a circumambient philosopher of whimsical and errant predilections. Having but little to say, he says it at prodigious length and through a style clad in purple. His prose pleasantly reflects the idiosyncrasies of personality, and is only incidentally the medium for the expression of moral and æsthetic truths. We prefer Mr. Cooper when he pinks himself and pricks his own bubble. He delights to commit *felo-de-se* in a sly, intellectual way which is comic. As a humorist, he is a *rara avis*; otherwise he is somewhat commonplace.

Craufurd (Rev. Alexander H.), *The Religion and Ethics of Tolstoy*.

"In a certain sense we believe that Tolstoy was right, though not quite in the way that he understood matters." This sentence—which occurs at the bottom of p. 117—gives a fair idea of the character of the whole book. The attitude of complacent patronage towards Tolstoy of itself tends to misconception; and the attempt to interpret him is eked out with platitudes, trivial conjectures, and generalizations. Reference in detail to Tolstoy's works is not attempted.

Equatorial and North Africa: a Monthly Journal for all Peoples living or having Interests in the West, Centre, East, and North, No. 1, January, 4d.

London Stories, Part VII., 6d. net.

This enterprise, which is edited by "John o' London," is to be completed in sixteen parts. It is difficult to excite local patriotism in Londoners because so vast a city conveys such a medley of confused impressions. The old tales and associations are resuscitated, described, and explained. In a literary sense, the publication might tone down its matter into a more sober colouring.

Martin (Edgar Walford), *The Home and the Child*, 2/6

A reaffirmation of the conservative position concerning domestic and religious influences. Mr. Martin deplores the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction which is abroad, and seeks to bind the old ties closer. We doubt whether his sentimental appeals will command a thoughtful audience, on account of the familiarity of their nature and the unconvincing manner in which they are set forth.

Moran (C. G.), *The Alphabet of the National Insurance Act, 1911*, 1/ net.

Munshi (Rustamji Nasarvanji), *The History of the Kutb Minar (Delhi)*.

The booklet claims to be an authoritative and original contribution upon the archæological history of what Elphinstone, in his 'History of India,' calls the "highest column in the world." Judging from its inscriptions and the testimony of Mohammedan historians, the author concludes that it was raised during the dynasty of Sultan Altamash in 629 A.H., and not by Sultan Kutb-ud-din in 1193, as is generally supposed. There are, however, no inscriptions to that effect. The author also discusses the name of the column and the motives that led to its erection. Bad printing and English somewhat depreciate the value of this inquiry.

Nationalist (The): a Non-Political Magazine for Wales, January, 1/

The opening article takes the bit in its teeth with some injudicious and highly controversial remarks. The unstinted praise meted out to Sir Robert Morant, the new chairman of the English Insurance Commission, will arouse opposition in many quarters. The attack on the "linguistic sloppiness" of the English language, with particular reference to certain dialects employed by well-known men of letters, does not seem to us either temperate or in good taste. Various specimens of Welsh poetry and music are given. The journal is under the impression that there is a general conspiracy among the English people to deny any merit to the Welsh literary genius, an unjustifiable assumption.

Pratt (Edwin A.), *A History of Inland Transport and Communication in England*, 6/ net.

Queensland, *Vital Statistics, 1910: Fifty-first Annual Report of the Government Statistician*.

Reader's Index: Personal Forces in Modern Literature, 1d.

The bi-monthly magazine of the Croydon Public Libraries.

Romilly (A. J.), *Thackeray Studies*, 2/6 net.

Three essays on 'Becky Sharp,' 'Thackeray's Criticism of Life,' and 'The Book of Snobs.' The two latter cover old ground, without reinterpreting old estimates or suggesting any modifications of the old critical fashions. The Becky Sharp study strikes us as being antiquated. Surely she is more than a scapegoat of melodrama, a target for Mr. Romilly's broadsides. When Thackeray degraded her and distorted her likeness, it was rather as the judge than the artist. Mr. Romilly, convinced of her creator's consistency, fails to remark this, and in doing so mars much of the subtlety of the characterization and the interest of the personality.

Stamp Year (The), 1912, 1/ net.

Turkey, British Chamber of Commerce of, *Quarterly Trade Journal*, December, 2/6

Viking Club Year-Book, 1910-11, 2/6

Willing's Press Guide, 1912, 1/

A thorough and useful guide to the varied activities of the newspaper world.

Women's Industrial News, January, 6d.

Pamphlets.

Coombes (Rev. H. E. H.), *The Church and Financial Reform: a Summary of the Report of the Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance and its Message to the Parochial Clergy*, 1d.

Hodge (Rev. E. Grose), "Play the Game": a Word to Young Men who have been Confirmed, 1d.

Missions of Help to the Colonies: Hints for Workers and Missioners, by the Rev. E. A. Stuart and the Rev. J. C. Fitzgerald, 1d.

FOREIGN.

Poetry and Drama.

Meyerfeld (Max), *Robert Anstey: ein Akt*.

History and Biography.

Calvin (Jean), *L'Excuse de Noble Seigneur Jaques de Bourgogne, Seigneur de palais et de Bredam*.

A reprint—now in its second edition—from the unique copy of the Geneva edition of 1548, with an introduction by M. Alfred Cartier, giving the history of Jaques de Bourgogne (a kinsman of Charles V., and much favoured by him), who embraced the reformed religion. 'L'Excuse' was addressed to the Emperor by Calvin in his name.

Revue Historique, Janvier-Février, 6fr.

Philology.

Becker (Franz), *Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall)*, 4m. 50.

Diehl (E.), *Vergil, Aeneis II. mit Servius*, 2m.

No. 80 of the *Kleine Texte* published by Marcus & Weber of Bonn. The Commentary of Servius is printed page by page with the text.

Gundermann (G.), *Hippocratis de aere aquis locis, mit der alten lateinischen Uebersetzung*, 1m. 20.

No. 77 of the *Kleine Texte*. The old Latin translation is given side by side with the Greek text.

Maas (Paulus), *Apollonius Dyscolus de Pronominibus*, 1m.

No. 82 of the *Kleine Texte*.

Fiction.

Tolstoi (Léon), *Le Père Serge, et autres Contes*, 1fr. 25 net.

In the Collection Nelson. See p. 38.

General Literature.

Hugo (Victor), *Œuvres complètes: Vol. 7, Ruy Blas; Les Burgraves; Vol. 8, Han d'Islande*, Edition Nelson, 1fr. 25 net each.

This new publication of the French classic began last October, and continues at the rate of two volumes a month. In all fifty-one volumes are to be issued. The print is clear and bold, and the binding is neat.

** All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. JOHN MURRAY announces 'The Life of George Borrow,' compiled from unpublished official documents, his works, correspondence, &c., by Mr. Herbert Jenkins; 'Correspondence of Sarah Spencer, Lady Lyttelton, 1787-1870,' edited by her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, with portraits; and the 'Life of James, First Duke of Ormonde, 1610-88,' 2 vols., by Lady Burghclere.

He is also publishing 'The Decline and Dissolution of the Moghul Empire,' a series of lectures by Mr. Sidney J. Owen; and 'The Autobiography of Thomas de Witt Talmage, D.D.,' well known both as a traveller and a preacher.

ERSKINE MAY'S 'Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III.' has been a standard work for many years. Messrs. Longmans are publishing next week a new issue in three volumes, one of which, dealing with 1860 onwards, will be added by Mr. Francis Holland, who has edited the work.

AMONGST the articles in *Chambers's Journal* for February are the following: 'Dickens and Forster,' by Mr. S. M. Ellis, author of 'William Harrison Ainsworth and his Friends,' in which fresh light is thrown on Dickens's quarrel with Bentley at the start of his literary career; 'Something Rotten in the State of Denmark,' by Prof. Hugh Walker; 'A Wanderer's Notebook,' containing comments on industry and agriculture in Belgium, by Mr. A. Whyte, M.P.; 'Florence, Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow,' by Miss May Baldwin; and 'The White Ant of Northern Australia,' by Mr. F. A. W. Gisborne.

MESSRS. SEELEY, SERVICE & Co. will shortly publish the account of an adventurous march across the Great Sahara. The author, Capt. A. H. W. Haywood, started from the West Coast of Africa, struck across the desert, and in six months reached Algiers safely.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT announces for immediate publication a new work by the Rev. Bernard M. Hancock, entitled 'The Prayer Book in the Parish,' with an Introduction by the Rev. Dr. I. Gregory Smith. The author suggests how Churchmen may revise and reset some of their twentieth-century pastoral work by going back more simply and faithfully to the principles and discipline of the 1662 Prayer Book. The work is intended for laymen as well as the clergy, without regard to any party in the Church.

The Right Rev. G. H. S. Walpole will issue immediately through the same publisher 'A Simple Guide to Holy Communion,' a work similar to his 'Communion and Offering,' but simpler in form and cheaper.

MR. WILLIAM LE QUEUX is in Khartoum, writing a new novel of Soudanese life, which Mr. Eveleigh Nash will publish in the autumn.

THE concluding portion of the late Dr. Joseph F. Payne's library, which Messrs. Sotheby will sell on the 30th and 31st inst., is more than usually interesting, from the fact that it includes an extensive collection of first and other editions of the writings of Milton. These extend to over 100 lots. The numerous editions of 'Paradise Lost' include two of the first, one with the third title-page, and the other with the seventh. There are also first editions of 'Paradise Regained,' and the 'Poems' of 1645. The Milton pamphlets are abundant, and in many cases rare.

'COWBOY SONGS,' edited by Mr. John A. Lomax, is an anthology collected from all over the cowboy lands of North America. We have here not verses about cowboy-life by some professional writer, but the actual songs sung by the "boys" round their camp fires, taken down from their own lips. Rough though the songs may be, the reader will recognize at once that they are expressions of real feelings; some of them have no little humour, while others have haunting refrains which remind one of old English and Scottish ballads. The book will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish next Thursday a new book by M. Octave Uzanne entitled 'The Modern Parisienne.' The Frenchwoman of to-day is considered in many respects a different type from that studied by Balzac. M. Uzanne analyzes and portrays many phases of womanhood in Paris, and at the same time reviews the position of woman in other modern cities.

AMONG Mr. Murray's forthcoming fiction are 'The Forest on the Hill,' another of the Dartmoor stories of Mr. Eden Phillpotts; 'The Visioning,' by Miss Susan Glaspell, a study of a group of well-to-do people whose conventional views are upset; and 'Roddles,' by Mr. B. Paul Newman, which deals with the training of two clever boys by a little tailor whom misfortune has made into a cynic.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have in hand Vol. VII. of Mr. J. W. Fortescue's fine 'History of the British Army,' which carries on the story from the battle of Corunna in 1809.

The same publishers promise in fiction 'The Man whom the Trees Loved,' by Mr. Algernon Blackwood, illustrated by Mr. Graham Robertson; 'The Victories of Olivia, and other Stories,' by Miss Evelyn Sharp; and 'The Charwoman's Daughter,' by Mr. James Stephens.

INCLUDING 630 women, the total of matriculated students in Edinburgh University last year was 3,421, or 55 more than 1910.

THE half-yearly returns of the German students show an increase of 2,593, as compared with those of the summer session.

The total is 57,415, and of these 2,795 are women. The Universities most frequented by men are Berlin, Munich, Leipsic, and Bonn, and the favourite subjects are medicine, mathematics, philosophy, and history; while there is an increase in the number studying evangelical theology, which has been much neglected of late years. Even now there are only 2,856 entered for this subject, whereas in 1888 there were 4,400. Nearly a third of the women students are at Berlin, while Bonn and Göttingen come next in order of preference. The majority study philosophy and history, mathematics and natural science.

WE learn that the author of the interesting book on 'The Seymour Family' we noticed last week is a lady, Miss Audrey Locke.

THE yearly analysis of books for 1911 due to *The Publishers' Circular* shows that there were even more books published than in 1910, 10,914 and 10,804 being the figures. The largest increases are in the following classes: Philosophy and Religion, Science and Technology, History and Biography, and Poetry and Drama. New Fiction accounts for 1,238 volumes, and with 933 new editions, 40 translations, and 4 pamphlets, makes the total of 2,215; 1,159 books were published in September, 1,527 in October, and 1,203 in November.

We have already commented on the significance of these figures. It is obvious that the supply far exceeds the demand. Even the expert finds it difficult under present conditions to select the notable things among such a crowd of competing volumes, but he at least recognizes a host of *réchauffés* which do not deserve to exist.

The ordinary man, puzzled and confused by so many "masterpieces," all belauded somewhere, all "the latest and best," tends increasingly, so far as our observation goes, to trust to chance for his reading, and sales—apart from established reputations which are sure of the public favour—are a more fallacious criterion of merit than they ever were.

The popular magazines slavishly insist on the "up-to-date," and compare in this respect very unfavourably with the predecessors they have thrust out of existence. There are, however, signs that the few organs which show any independence of view or real feeling for art have their meed of appreciation. We hope and believe that the "honourable minority" of which George Meredith spoke will yet hold its own against the purveyors of sentiment and sensation, the snippet, and the mass of inferior writing of all kinds which is commended as "topical."

There is at least an increased keenness about the records of sociology which ought to widen the public intelligence concerning matters of vital importance, and the scope of its sympathies.

SIR E. SHACKLETON has abridged and adapted for school use the story of his

expedition, under the title of 'Shackleton in the Antarctic.' It will be published by Mr. Heinemann next Thursday as the first volume of his new series of "Hero Readers" for schools.

It is reported from Constantinople that the directors of the Opposition journals *Meslek* and *Yeniyol* have been sentenced to forty-five and twenty days' imprisonment respectively for the publication of statements of a nature to disturb the public mind. If this is not the common understatement of the East, they seem only to be following the lead of the average Western journalist, who lives by alarming his readers and fostering unrest.

MRS. STOPES contributes to this week's *Notes and Queries* some interesting notes of unpublished matter concerning the vicissitudes of seventeenth-century books. Wither's 'Hymns and Spiritual Songs' were popular, and a royal patent was secured to bind them up with the Psalms, 400*l.* worth of copies being taken. The Company of Stationers refused to do this, and in 1634 the Privy Council supported them.

In the same year Dr. Speed pleaded for the retention of his patent to bind up his 'Genealogies' with the Bible, and was allowed his privilege for seven years.

THE death in his 78th year is announced from Breslau of the well-known writer Felix Dahn, Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of that town. Though he wrote a number of historical and legal works, he was best known by his historical romances, which at one time were widely read, but have been robbed of much of their popularity by the development of the modern novel. His best work in fiction was 'Ein Kampf um Rom,' in which he made skilful use of his historical studies. Some of his shorter stories, especially 'Felicitas,' possess charm; and his fine play 'König Roderich' deserves to be more widely read. Among his historical works the most important is 'Urgeschichte der germanischen und romanischen Völker.'

'WE AND OUR CHILDREN' is the title of Dr. Woods Hutchinson's latest volume, which will be published next Thursday by Messrs. Cassell. It has been written not with the avowed object of laying down any definite system, but rather to give practical advice to all who desire answers to vital questions concerning child-life to-day. In method it resembles the author's book on 'Health and Common Sense.'

NEXT FRIDAY Mr. Edward Lovett will give a lecture to the Viking Club on 'The Origin of Commerce and Currency,' beginning with the Stone Age, and discussing the standards of barter in many parts of the world.

NEXT WEEK we shall devote special attention to School-Books and the Literature of Education, noticing various meetings and conferences.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Chemistry of the Radio-Elements, by Frederick Soddy (Longmans), is one of Prof. Findlay's series of "Monographs on Inorganic and Physical Chemistry." By omitting as far as possible all description of processes and apparatus, Mr. Soddy has contrived to include within the space of a hundred pages all that is known with certainty in regard to radium and its congeners, which he asserts to be thirty in number. The book is well and clearly written, and its contents can be understood by the lay reader. What will most strike him, perhaps, is the number of curious anomalies which these thirty new elements present. Uranium, for instance, which is assumed rather than proved to be their parent, probably gives birth directly to actinium, and, at one or more removes, to the newly discovered ionium, which is ascertained to be the immediate source of radium. Yet, unlike the other highly radio-active substances, uranium gives out no emanation that has yet been discovered, and its connexion with thorium remains a mystery. Mr. Soddy here suggests—so far as one recollects, for the first time—as an explanation of this, that "uranium is not a single element, but a mixture of two, chemically non-separable, differing in atomic weight by four units, and both expelling Alpha rays." The ionium which it produces—after changes only one of which, *i.e.*, that into uranium X, has yet been traced—chemically resembles thorium, the chief difference between them being in their respective atomic weights. Hence Mr. Soddy suggests that "thorium and ionium form a pair of non-separable elements," which would certainly remove some difficulties.

Mr. Soddy rejects the theory that all matter is radio-active, which, he says, rests on no foundation; but his statement—perhaps a little too dogmatic—that "all common rocks and minerals contain minute amounts of radium" explains how the misconception, if such it be, has been brought about. He also admits the emission of Beta rays by potassium and rubidium, and says that "it is not possible to doubt" the existence here of "two new specific types of Beta-radio-activity." Yet he refuses to believe that the atoms of potassium and rubidium are really disintegrating until their disintegration products have been obtained, and in this he is doubtless judicious, though hardly logical. For the students to whom, as we gather from the prospectus of the Series, it is primarily addressed, no better book can be recommended.

THE PREFACE to the handsome book entitled *University of Saint Andrews, Five Hundredth Anniversary: Memorial Volume of Scientific Papers contributed by Members of the University*, edited by William C. McIntosh, John E. A. Steggall, and James C. Irvine (The University), tells us that it is published in order that the distinguished guests of the University should receive an appropriate remembrance of their visit, and also in order to afford a record of the kind and quality of the scientific research now pursued by her children. Truth to say, the latter seems to be a little dry, and subjects such as 'Concrete Representations of Non-Euclidean Geometry,' 'The Algebraic Solution of Indeterminate Cubic and Quartic Equations,' and 'The

Preparation of Partially Methylated Sugars and Polyhydric Alcohols' hardly lend themselves to summary treatment. One turns with pleasure from these to Prof. McIntosh's 'Brief History of the Chair of Natural History at St. Andrews,' which seems to have developed, oddly enough, from the Professorship of Civil History established by the Act of Union in 1747 on the ruins of a former Chair of Humanity. For the twenty years before the memorable year 1793, the fees reaped hardly covered, Prof. McIntosh tells us, the cost of the paper, pens, and ink used by the occupant of the chair in preparing his lectures; but they made an advance about 1827, when Dr. Chalmers insisted that a knowledge of natural history, including botany, was indispensable to students of divinity. A more congruous line of development was taken when it was perceived that St. Andrews, owing to the nature of its position, was an excellent place for studying marine biology, and the Edinburgh Fisheries Exhibition in 1882–3 fortunately supplied some of the funds required for establishing a station there. Since then its progress has been rapid, and it now boasts a Marine Laboratory and other advantages, besides Research Scholarships. If we compare this with the poverty-stricken nature of the University's resources at the beginning of last century—satirized, by the way, in Sir Walter Scott's 'Doom of Devorgoil'—we see the wisdom of allowing such institutions to develop along their natural lines instead of forcing them all into some State-modelled frame. A similar latitude has, one believes, produced a similarly happy result at Marseilles.

Other papers agreeable to read in the present volume are Prof. D'Arcy Thompson's 'Magnalia Naturæ,' which formed his Presidential Address to the Zoological Section of the British Association in August last, and one by Prof. Marshall on the 'Toxicity of Local Anæsthetics,' which, although highly technical, may be regarded as of general interest.

RESEARCH NOTES.

PROF. RUTHERFORD lectured last month to the Röntgen Society on 'The Radio-activity of Thorium,' the commonest, and in some respects the most interesting, of all the highly radio-active substances. It is largely used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, and can be obtained in practically unlimited quantities from the monazite sand which occurs in most parts of the earth's surface, especially in Brazil and North Carolina. Prof. Rutherford acknowledged in his lecture that our knowledge of the radio-activity of thorium was largely due to the work of Prof. Otto Hahn, who helped Sir William Ramsay at University College, London, in 1903, when the last-named scholar was examining a large quantity of thorianite from Ceylon. Prof. Hahn discovered, as has been several times mentioned in these Notes, that the radio-activity of thorium is due to a substance which he called radio-thorium, which in its turn presupposed an intermediate substance called mesothorium. This last, which is further separable into mesothorium 1 and mesothorium 2—the difference between which is negligible in practice—has the distinction of possessing a very long period of change, five and a half years elapsing before its activity sinks to half-value.

Meso-thorium is nearly as radio-active as radium, while it can be obtained in a much higher state of concentration. One day after separation it shows, according to Prof. Rutherford, an emission of Beta and

Gamma rays at least a hundred times greater than pure radium bromide one month old; while the Alpha ray activity of radio-thorium ought to be about three hundred times greater than that of radium in equilibrium. As it can probably be produced at a much cheaper rate, we ought to have here the easily obtained substitute for radium so long sought.

It was this mesothorium with which Prof. Rutherford's lecture was mainly concerned. The lecture is fully reported in *The Archives of the Röntgen Ray* for this month, which announces in an editorial note that Dr. Bottinger has placed a quantity of mesothorium at the disposal of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, to be lent to medical men under certain conditions for experimental purposes. In view of the increasing attention paid to the use of radium in cancer research this is important. From the physicist's point of view, the relation of thorium to uranium, the supposed common parent of all these substances, remains a mystery.

M. E. Bloch, Professor at the Lycée St. Louis, lately lectured at the Sorbonne on the electronic theory of metals, the lecture being the last of a series organized by the Société Française de Physique on 'The Modern Ideas of the Constitution of Matter.' He said that we must imagine the electrons in a conductor as free, so that the positive particles could displace themselves in one direction, and the negative in the opposite one. In a dielectric or non-conductor, on the other hand, they could also be displaced; but then a force like that of elasticity appeared to come into play, which compelled them to return to their position of equilibrium. The united movement of the electrons gives rise to Maxwell's "displacement current," and the substance in which this occurs is said to be electrically polarized.

The lecture is reported at length in *La Nature* for the 30th of last month, and marks a decided advance in our conception of the constitution of matter. The idea of the electrons forming a gas bears much resemblance to a theory of Sir William Ramsay on the subject, to which we may return later.

Sir William Crookes has a paper in the current number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society on the spectrum of boron, which gives us for the first time much information on some unsuspected qualities of this element. Boron, which with aluminium was said by Mendeléeff to form a kind of bridge between the metals and the non-metals, has hitherto been virtually unknown in the metallic state, Moissan having been able to produce it only in the shape of an amorphous brown powder. Dr. Weintraub, of the West Lynn Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company of America, has, however, succeeded in preparing it from chloride of boron containing a large excess of hydrogen, by the use of alternating-current arcs with water-cooled electrodes. He has placed several specimens of the fused metal thus obtained at the disposal of Sir William Crookes, who finds that it presents some extraordinary features, such as a hardness sufficient to scratch corundum, and an electric conductivity which rises enormously with a slight increase in temperature. Its spectrum exhibits three new lines with a wave-length of 3451.50, 2497.83, and 2496.89 respectively, but Sir William was unable to verify the existence of fourteen other lines previously announced by Profs. Eder and Valenta, or five others claimed for it by Profs. Exner and Haschek. In his spectroscopic examination he was obliged to use clips of pure gold

for holding the metal, because, as he says, gold gives no lines near those of copper or aluminium, and all its own lines are well mapped and ascertained. The existence of a metal which can scratch the ruby, and of which the electric conductivity increases instead of falling when heated, seems likely to be of practical use, and the construction of fire alarms and pyrometers is only one of the purposes to which it might be adapted.

An article by M. L. Lutz, Professor at the Ecole supérieure de Pharmacie de Paris, produced for the International Conference on Genetics recently held in Paris, gives in readable form some much-needed light on current problems of biology. In it M. Lutz acknowledges the services of our countryman Prof. Bateson, whose definition of genetics as "the physiology of descent" he quotes with approval. He also shows clearly the gradual transformation of the science since the days of Darwin, who thought that the essential principle of evolution was natural selection, whereby all those competing forms which did not possess the maximum power of resistance were gradually eliminated. M. Lutz declares that beside these gradual changes there also take place others which occur suddenly and without warning, and form the "abrupt mutations" of De Vries and others. These mutations had been in some sort reduced to a law by Mendel in 1865, the neglect of whose theories until their discovery and translation by De Vries and Tschermak in 1900 forms one of the romantic incidents constantly occurring in science.

M. Lutz, however, also reminds us that M. Blaringhem has argued that these mutations have in many cases followed upon mutilations or other physical accidents summed up in the word "traumatism." His experiments on plants and animals lead the last-named scholar to conclude that the characteristics of the parents are not so much transmitted as juxtaposed on the descendants, which he calls "heredity in mosaic," and this is peculiarly noticeable in the case of grafts, where some branches present the characteristics of one, and others that of the other parent. The true explanation of this phenomenon is still disputed, but there can be little doubt that it decides in the affirmative the question so long discussed by biologists as to whether acquired characteristics can or cannot be inherited. M. Lutz's article, which goes into many other questions besides those here summarized, appeared in the *Revue Scientifique* of the 6th inst.

In a recent number of the *Compte Rendu* of the Académie des Sciences M. André Lancien draws attention to the medicinal use of the colloidal form of rhodium when prepared by the electrical process. After a long series of experiments upon fish, frogs, rabbits, and dogs, he is able to pronounce that it is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and is not poisonous even when used in large doses. He has employed it at the Paris hospital of La Pitié for intra-venous injections in cases of acute pneumonia, typhoid fever, enteritis, and two bad cases of appendicitis, and finds that in every case it reduces the bodily temperature immediately, without producing any effect on the liver or kidneys. If these results can be reproduced by other practitioners, it would seem that medicine has gained another weapon which should supplement or supplant the always dangerous use of the depressants now employed.

Prof. Spalteholz of Leipzig also announces a method of rendering anatomical preparations transparent without any lesion of their surfaces or alteration of the structure of the

tissues. This he obtains by soaking them in one of two liquids, one of these being the methylic ether of salicylic acid, and the other a benzoate of benzyl. The rationale of the method lies in the fact that a part of the light which strikes an object penetrates below the surface, while the remainder is reflected. The part which penetrates may be absorbed, the object then becoming opaque, or may pass through it, rendering it transparent—both opaque and transparent being relative terms. But the quantity of light reflected depends on the surface of the object and the nature of the media traversed by the light, which in its turn depends on the index of refraction of these last, the maximum of transparency being reached when the indices of the different media are equal. Prof. Spalteholz's discovery consists in the production of a liquid which has an index of refraction of the greatest mean value, and this he considers he has obtained in those above mentioned. By their aid, either separately or combined, he claims that he is able to impart to the tissues of any organ a far greater degree of transparency than by radioscopy, and that those parts whose index of refraction differs from the mean value stand out distinctly, which they do not under the Röntgen rays. He has written a treatise on the subject, which is clearly summarized by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in the current number of the *Revue Générale des Sciences*.

Dr. Leonard Hill and Dr. Martin Flack examine 'The Physiological Influence of Ozone' in the current *Proceedings* of the Royal Society. They find that its chief action is on the olfactory nerves, and on those of the respiratory tract and skin, although they think it may act somewhat like a blister in bringing an increase of blood and tissue lymph to a particular part. They further say that it is a powerful deodorizer which masks rather than destroys smells, and, in a concentration as low as one in a million, causes annoying irritation to the respiratory tract, which becomes dangerous if further increased. It reduces the respiratory metabolism, and, to judge from some experiments on rats, the temperature also. The experiments from which these conclusions were drawn were made with a grant from the Hospital Research Fund, and may correct some popular errors. F. L.

SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 9.—6 Members, 47 Associate Members, and 1 Associate were elected; whilst 29 Associate Members were transferred to the class of Members.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Royal Academy, 4.—'Portraits,' Lecture I., Sir W. B. Richmond. |
| — | Bibliographical, 5.—Annual Meeting; Presidential Address. |
| — | London Institution, 5.—'Alchemy,' Mr. M. P. Muir. |
| — | Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Mortgages,' Mr. E. H. Blake (Junior Meeting.) |
| — | Geographical, 8.30. |
| TUES. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Bateson. |
| — | Royal Academy, 4.—'Portraits,' Lecture II., Sir W. B. Richmond. |
| — | Statistical, 5.—'The Recruiting of the Employing Classes from the Ranks of the Operatives in the Cotton Industry,' Prof. S. J. Chapman and Mr. F. J. Marquis. |
| — | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Reinforced-Concrete Wharves and Warehouses at Lower Pootung, Shanghai.' 'The Direct Experimental Determination of the Stresses in the Steel and in the Concrete of Reinforced-Concrete Columns'; and 'Composite Columns of Concrete and Steel.' |
| WED. | Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Dramatic Construction: the Need of a New Technique,' Prof. W. L. Courtney. |
| — | Meteorological, 7.45.—'Some Meteorological Observations,' Dr. H. N. Dickinson. (Presidential Address.) |
| — | Entomological, 8.—Annual Meeting. |
| — | Folk-lore, 8.—'The Folk-lore of the British Gypsies,' Mr. T. W. Thompson. |
| — | Microscopical, 8.—'Certain Blood Parasites,' the President. |
| — | Society of Arts, 8.—'Illuminated MSS.,' Mr. C. Davenport. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The New Astronomy,' Lecture I., Prof. A. W. Bickerton. |
| — | Royal Academy, 4.—'Realism,' Sir W. B. Richmond. |
| — | Royal, 4.30.—'The Physiological Effects of Low Atmospheric Pressures, as observed on Pike's Peak, Colorado' (Preliminary Communication), Dr. J. S. Haldane, Mr. C. G. Douglas, Prof. V. Henderson, and Prof. E. O. Schneider; 'The Effect of Altitude on the Dissociation Curve of the Blood,' Mr. J. Barcroft; 'Note on <i>Astronotera willegiana</i> , Lister,' Mr. R. Kirkpatrick; and other Papers. |

- THURS. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Old District Records of Bengal,' Rev. W. K. Firminger.
- Historical, 5.—'The Records of the Royal African Company,' Mr. H. Jenkinson.
- London Institution, 6.—'Literary Blunders,' Dr. A. S. Palmer.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Residence Tariffs.'
- Linnean, 8.—'Some Features of the Marine Flora of St. Andrews,' Dr. A. A. Lawson.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'Boiling-Points of Mercury, Cadmium, Zinc, Potassium, and Sodium,' Messrs. C. T. Heycock and F. E. E. Lamplough; 'Formation and Reactions of Imino-Compounds: Part XVII., The Alkylation of Imino-Compounds,' Mr. J. F. Thorpe; '1:2-Diketohydrindene,' Messrs. W. H. Perkin, W. M. Roberts, and R. Robinson; and other Papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- FRI. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Turbo-Blower and Turbo-Compressor,' Mr. G. Ingram. (Students' Meeting.)
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Evolution and Present Development of the Turbine-Pump,' Messrs. E. Hopkinson and A. E. L. Chorlton.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 9.—'Heat Problems,' Prof. Sir J. Dewar.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'The Banyoro: a Pastoral People of Uganda,' Lecture I., Rev. J. Roscoe.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce a revised and enlarged edition in five volumes of Sir Edward Thorpe's well-known 'Dictionary of Applied Chemistry.' The first volume will be ready in a few days, and the second early in the summer.

M. EIFFEL has just published a complement to the first edition of his book on the resistance of air and aviation, a study to which for ten years he has devoted himself. With its small models of different types of aeroplane, and its artificial winds of high velocity, his aerodynamic laboratory is rendering important practical service to aviation, reducing to a minimum the experience so dearly gained on full-sized machines.

TOWARDS the end of the month a Museum of Municipal Hygiene is to be opened in Paris. Its twenty-eight halls and galleries will be devoted to the exhibition of collections relating to urban and dwelling-house hygiene, contagious disease, food adulteration, hygiene of the transport service, alcoholism, tuberculosis, and allied subjects. Evening meetings and lectures will be arranged. The museum will be open free to the public.

A NEW method of vaccination has been introduced by Dr. de Libessart into the French army. Noticing that hardly 20 per cent of the vaccinations were effective—a fact which he ascribed to the disinfectants applied to the skin before puncture—he hit upon the idea of causing a slight burn instead of a prick. The arm is first washed in water that has been boiled, then wiped with a sterilized rag, and an electric cautery applied on the traditional three points. On the slight blisters thus caused the vaccine lymph is applied with a small spatula, which is changed for each patient, and the skin is exposed to the air for five minutes. By this process the number of "takes" is rather more than doubled, while the pain is said to be even less than when the lancet is employed.

PLATO's story about the submerged continent of Atlantis has again cropped up, this time with some scientific evidence in its support. M. Louis Germain, in a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, draws attention to the existence in Quaternary strata in Morocco of many fossil molluscs, including the *Helix Graveli Germain*, of the same species as are still extant in the Azores, the Canaries, Madeira, and the islands of the Cape Verd archipelago. From this and other evidence of the same nature he deduces the sinking under the sea of a continent once extending from these islands to Morocco, and gives reasons for thinking that the submersion took place in late Pliocene times. It may be so; but from the Pliocene Age to that of Plato is a long time, and by whom was the tradition handed down?

THE death was announced at Windy-dene, Sussex, last Sunday, of Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, leader of the movement at Edinburgh University, forty years ago, for the medical education of women. The youngest daughter of Thomas Jex-Blake, Proctor of Doctors' Commons, she took her M.D. at the University of Berne in 1877; was mathematical tutor at Queen's College, London, 1858-61; and studied medicine under Dr. Lucy Sewall in Boston, U.S., in 1866. She matriculated in 1869 in the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, but not being allowed to complete her studies and take her degree, she brought an action against the University in 1872. She left Edinburgh in 1874, and founded the London School of Medicine for Women; she also founded in 1886 the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, which in 1894 was recognized by the University for graduation, so that her old battle was won at last. She has written on 'American Schools and Colleges,' and 'Care of Infants.' Two essays—'Medicine as a Profession for Women,' and 'Medical Education of Women'—were published in 1872 in a volume entitled 'Medical Women.'

It is amusing for those who are behind the scenes in astronomical matters to note the solemn manner in which writers like Mr. G. F. Chambers (*Journal of the British Astronomical Association*, vol. xxii. No. 2) refer to the discrepancies as to the duration of totality of the solar eclipse of April 17th next, given in the different national ephemerides. The simple fact of the matter is that different values of the moon's diameter are adopted in the several publications to which Mr. Chambers refers, and hence, necessarily, different values of the duration of totality result in the calculations. 'The Nautical Almanac' uses the smallest diameter, and therefore gives the shortest duration of totality. But recent experience seems to show that this diameter is not too small, and it is quite possible that the duration of totality on the central line may be even less than the 0^s.6 given in our national ephemeris.

DURING the year 1911 fifty-eight small planets were discovered, but eight of these were found on examination to be identical with bodies previously observed, so that on balance there are fifty asteroids to be added to the family that circulate round the sun between Mars and Jupiter. Of these more than thirty were discovered at Heidelberg, the next largest contribution coming from the Transvaal Observatory at Johannesburg, of which Mr. Innes, formerly of the Cape of Good Hope Observatory, is Director.

MEMBERS of the staff of the Paris Observatory have lately determined the difference of longitude between that place and Bizerta in Tunis by the help of wireless telegraphy. This is not the first time that astronomers have availed themselves of the Hertzian waves for such a purpose, but the distance of 800 miles makes the achievement remarkable. Signals sent from the Eiffel Tower at regular intervals were heard in telephone receivers and timed, at Tunis and at the Paris Observatory; and similarly signals sent from the wireless installation at Bizerta were heard at both places. By this means the clocks at the two stations where observations were being made were compared. A telegraphic longitude determination always gives as a by-product a value for the speed of the electric current, and the account of this work in the *Comptes Rendus* states that the time of transmission of the Hertzian wave between Paris and Bizerta was in the mean 0^s.007, which gives a value of the velocity, as was to be expected, of the same order as that of light.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

IN handling a subject so vast as *Wood Sculpture* (Methuen) Mr. Alfred Maskell displays such wide knowledge and such sound taste that we are bound to welcome a more or less comprehensive work upon an art comparatively neglected by English writers. To be readable is, he declares, rather his aim than to be erudite, and readable the book certainly is. Upwards of 400 pages of detail, however, baffle the average reader, just as the Flemish carved altarpieces, crowded with figures, are apt to puzzle and fatigue the beholder in spite of the brilliant execution of each passage. Indeed, the very emphasis of parts in these carvings, their lavish undercutting and bold relief, only make their extent and copiousness more terrifying; and by the analogous use of a style over-rich in disjunctives—"buts" and "yets"—Mr. Maskell makes it additionally difficult to follow the main groupings of the works he passes under survey.

To keep such grouping clear is in any case difficult enough, because the distribution of the subject-matter into chapters is not so much systematic as opportunist—now being made according to date, now by nationality, now by material or subject-matter or destination. The scope of the work, too, is a little arbitrary, as its author concedes: "It may be asked," he says, "why such and such a figure has been included, and why such another one has been passed over. The only answer is that a choice had to be made." Yet, after all, it would seem reasonable that this choice should be consistent, and that a school should either be taken or left *en bloc*. If Mediæval, Romanesque, and, above all, Gothic work, be the author's main subject, it would have simplified his task if he had cut out Renaissance work more completely. Similarly, in a book which ignores Oriental and barbaric woodcarving, we are not sure of the utility of including that of ancient Egypt, unless more be made of the connexion between it and the earlier, more primitive sculpture of Gothic and Renaissance schools alike than is made by Mr. Maskell.

The illustrations are on the whole excellent, and the relation between plates and letterpress is helpfully indicated.

ONE of the most attractive features of *The Memorial Edition of Meredith's Works* was its well-chosen illustrations, and we have from time to time made this feature the subject of appreciative comment in our columns. The whole series is now offered by Messrs. Constable & Co. in a portfolio uniform in size and appearance with the volumes of the "Memorial Edition."

THE PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS OF MR. ROGER FRY.

THERE are two forms of error to which the modern writer on art is specially prone. The first is to reduce criticism to a solemn and interminable discussion of minor points of posthumous attribution; the second consists in the assumption that the traditions and principles of the centuries immediately behind us are now too worn out and effete to be of any practical interest to the artist, who must perforce begin again *de novo* with a primitive, if not a barbaric, art. The pro-

fessional critic, torn between the rival attractions of these two schools, has been enormously impressed by the demonstration that a mind of acrobatic agility could combine the two. Admired of all beholders, Mr. Fry has pranced along, a foot on either steed, as though it were the simplest thing in the world, followed by plunging and gasping imitators who would fain do the same. Again and again have kind-hearted onlookers re-sanded the arena, standing ready to soften inevitable falls. The result has been not so much to reduce the dangers of the course as to encumber it with padding which makes progress impossible.

Admirers of the critic in his "pre-Post-Impressionist" days will flock to his exhibition for light on Mr. Fry's state of mind. The irresponsible journalist may blindly believe in the latest developments of advanced painters, the President of the Royal Academy may devoutly disbelieve, and both leave us cold—"Who wonders and who cares?" Blougram, on the other hand, holds our interest. "He to believe at this late time of day"—"And yet we have his word in black and white."

Without wishing to discourage pilgrims, we must record our impression that from the exhibition itself we should hardly have deduced the inclusiveness of the artist's appreciations. We see in it mainly an attempt to utilize just those reactionary, and in the better sense of the word academic, principles of design which we have ourselves endeavoured to disengage from the more anarchic elements of Post-Impressionism. We find nothing here, for example, of the recondite, and to many impenetrable, character of the drawing by Picasso which recently puzzled subscribers to *The New Age*. The vision is very much the vision of the Mr. Fry of yesterday, but with a more conscious, perhaps somewhat too conscious, acceptance of the essential conventions of painting. The basis of his method appears to us for the most part very sound. Reasonable enough is Mr. Fry's distrust of any design which depends too much on hair-splitting, evasive distinctions, whether of tone or colour or angle. In such a work as No. 2, *A Novelist*, we see how much of the eloquence of the head is dependent on a bold simplification of angles, the artist using obvious harmonic divisions of his 360 available degrees much as a musician uses the notes of a scale, knowing the infinite subtlety and variety possible in combinations of these, though the relation of any two to each other will be based on a simple numerical ratio. A similar slightly doctrinaire simplicity governs his use of colour. One can almost fancy the artist taking his extremes of colour and dividing them with arithmetical care at certain definite rhythmic intervals. Theoretically the result should be very harmonious, but in practice the most conscientious adherence to principle hardly matches the craftsman's instinctive sense that if you carve your masses boldly the extremities will evolve themselves. At this opinion Mr. Fry has arrived "by demonstrative reasoning," and we entirely concur in his conclusion.

In his use of outline in oil painting he seems to us less happy than in his water-colours. He uses it apparently to maintain a clear distinction between the main entities of his composition, but appears hardly to realize how strongly this heavy line acts as a steadying monotone, making comparatively crisply divided colour look a little dingy. How much richer in hue a similar sequence of tones appears in such a work as No. 31, for example, in which for once the outline is reduced to a minimum! No. 14, *A Wide Valley* with an inspiring march of clouds, and No. 42, *The*

Armchair, are instances in which the convention the artist uses sits most lightly upon him. Though in hardly any of the works shown he designs in other than terms of perspective, there are a good many in which he seems needlessly uneasy lest he should be betrayed to a nicety of observation in any part beyond what is justified by the degree of grasp on the plastic facts of the scene as a whole implied by his design. As a result, we have never to denounce a meretricious and pretended exactitude, but do again and again come upon a perverse refusal of the artist to allow his eye its natural nicety. The foreground bank in No. 15 stands up on end with sudden but unnecessary qualms, lest the water-line should be too realistically flat; and the treatment of the patterned chair in No. 42 looks as if Mr. Fry were desperately determined to avoid the delicate differentiation of angle and proportion which should symbolize a change of plane. These are, perhaps, mistakes on the right side for an artist in his own opinion bred in a too sophisticated age which is apt to ignore the obvious.

His use of broken colour, on the other hand, seems to us frequently a survival of some other method. It constantly sullies the purity of a sequence of colours which are surely theoretically flat and already none too violently discriminated. This for painting in oil appears to us just as much a mistake on the wrong side as the occasional use of too heavy a monochrome line.

There are minor details here and there—like the meaninglessly ragged division between tone and tone on the pot in the *Still Life* (50)—which puzzle us, unless they are symptoms of occasional carelessness. On the whole, the exhibition seems to show the workings of a logical mind not always clearly judging the degree of complexity of subject-matter most natural to it. *The Turkish Shawl* (49) is, we think, the best picture Mr. Fry has yet painted. Still life is perhaps the least satisfactory subject-matter for a method which naturally thrives on anything bound together by a structural unity of its own—a moving sky or a figure, for example No. 13, *A Tramp*, is very good. It becomes stupid when applied to an accidental jumble of objects which might yield plenty of interest as a theme for fuller research into the unifying effect of perspective and lighting. Mr. Fry's preference for a gaunt pattern sometimes stops short of inclusion of the only binding factors.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE Exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters may be dismissed more briefly than usual because, in spite of the illustrious patronage it now for the first time enjoys, the great majority of its exhibits are regrettably commonplace. Chief among the exceptions are Nos. 52 and 54, hanging as pendants to each other, and by Messrs. W. W. Russell and William Orpen respectively. The first is an elaborate design for a single-figure picture, both plastically and as a colour-scheme extraordinarily capable and well-knit. Into this the head of a lady has been "inset," as the printers say. Any other head would have done as well, and this failure to establish any sympathy between the enclosing planes of the head and the other forms of the picture which should make a base for it prevents us from regarding it as a supremely fine portrait. Mr. Orpen's outlook on painting is the antipodes of that of Mr. Roger Fry—the latter being absorbed in a knight-errant's quest of

the perfect style, the true function of painting, the former with unswerving conviction bent on developing to the utmost his own personal aptitudes. He does this in a way so free from the "slackness" which Sir Edward Poynter rightly diagnosed as one alarming symptom of the "spirit of the age," that we can hardly imagine such competence will ever come to be valueless. Mr. Sargent's *Lady Faudel-Phillips* (39) shows similar qualities, but with a slightly greater power of generalization.

There are also capable paintings by MM. Besnard (5) and Zorn (8) among the foreigners, and by Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen (34) and Mr. MacLure Hamilton (17) among Anglo-Saxons. In Miss Betty Fagan's *Will Fagan and Friend* (6) the woman's head is well painted; and Mr. Spencer Watson's *Miss Tisdall* (131), and Mr. Francis Dodd's *Sir Bruce Seton* (136), are almost the only noticeable works among what used to be so important a feature of these exhibitions, the drawings.

The Exhibition of the Senefelder Club at the Goupil Gallery is mainly remarkable for Mr. Hartrick's series of fine prints (18-23). More than any other member of the Club Mr. Hartrick seems to have found his true *métier* in lithography. Mr. E. J. Sullivan's *Old Darkie* (114) is in similar vein, and we admire once more the professional certainty of Mr. Kerr Lawson's execution. Bauer's group of lithographs is a great disappointment.

Among the other shows of the week are that of Mr. A. Jamieson—brilliant, pleasant, slightly wanting in severity—at the Carfax Gallery (No. 1, *The Dark Pool*, establishes a distinct kinship with the landscapes of M. Helleu), and that of Sir Alfred East at the Leicester Gallery, which shows the artist's neat, compact use of direct water-colour. Both are above the average of minor exhibitions. We could hardly say that of Mr. Bagehot De la Bere's "landscapes and grotesques" at the Fine Art Society, and, indeed, the word "grotesque," which Renaissance critics denounced as a misnomer, is coming to have a sinister suitability.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. HENRY WAGNER, who recently lent to the exhibition of Old Masters at the Grafton Galleries a 'Madonna and Child with Angels,' attributed to Benozzo, and a small panel entitled, with some doubt, 'S. Giovanni Gualberto instituting the Order of Vallombrosa,' by Lorenzo Monaco, has offered both to the Trustees and Director of the National Gallery for their acceptance.

The former picture, which was in the William Graham Collection until 1886, and was exhibited at Burlington House in 1885, as well as at the New Gallery in 1893, was, according to Mr. Berenson, copied by the contemporary Umbrian painter Bartolommeo Caporali from Benozzo's 'Madonna, Saints, and Angels' in the National Gallery (No. 1461).

The small picture by Monaco, which was in the G. C. Somerville collection in 1887, and figured at the New Gallery in 1893 with an ascription to Masaccio, seems to have originally formed part of the predella of a large altarpiece.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND is fortunate in possessing three Rembrandts—the beautiful moonlight landscape known as

'Shepherds Reposing at Night,' and two portraits. To these must now be added a fourth—the small interior with figures of men playing at the game of "La Main Chaude," which has hitherto been attributed to Rembrandt's pupil Willem de Poorter. This remarkable picture is so far superior to the known work of De Poorter that its attribution has long been deemed doubtful, and recent investigations have confirmed the Director of the Gallery in his belief that it is an early work by Rembrandt, probably painted when he was about 20 years of age.

RECENT additions to the Gallery include a fine male portrait, supposed to be that of the painter Adriaen van Ostade, by Johan van Rossum. The man represented in the Dublin portrait wears a dark cloak with white turned-over collar and black hat. His gloved left hand rests on a table on which there is a head of Hadrian. The portrait, which is in excellent condition, is an interesting example of Dutch seventeenth-century portraiture.

IN the Portrait Gallery there are two new works: a portrait of Dr. Alexander, the late Primate of Ireland, by Mr. Harris Brown, and one of the Irish painter James Barrie, by Opie.

WORKS by students of the Metropolitan School of Art are now open to view in Dublin. Amongst the exhibitors is Mr. Albert Power, who shows a life-size modelled figure of a girl, which was awarded a gold medal at the National Art Competition last year. The Dublin School is remarkable for having obtained nine medals and twenty-six prizes and commendations at this competition, and the present exhibition consists largely of the successful works.

AT the Georges Petit Galleries, Paris, there will open on the 26th inst. a show of pictures under the title of 'Exposition des Pompiers.' The promoters of the exhibition include MM. Aimé Morot, Dagnan-Bouveret, Harpignies, and Auguste Poin-telin, who will all be largely represented as well as the late Felix Ziem. Those artists who hold by earlier traditions regard the venture as a protest against the present pre-occupation of Paris with the neo-impressionists, the Fauves, the Cubistes, and other modern schools.

M. RODIN has just completed a bronze bust representing 'France,' which is being purchased by public subscription in Paris for presentation to the United States. The bust, which is to be taken across the Atlantic by a special deputation of Frenchmen, will eventually be placed at the foot of the colossal lighthouse now being erected to the memory of Champlain on a site by the shore of the lake bearing his name.

A RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION of works by Eugène Boudin is now open at the Galerie Bernheim Jeune, Rue Richepanse, Paris.

THE 'Lettres de Vincent van Gogh à Émile Bernard' will be published next week in Paris with 100 illustrations.

THE MUSÉE DE L'ARMÉE, Paris, has just received what is described as a very beautiful miniature of the Emperor Napoleon I., which formerly belonged to his secretary, Baron Fain. The name of the artist is apparently unknown. To the same Museum have been added a bust and a portrait, also by unknown artists, of General Claparède, a *pair de France* under the Restoration.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY painting of St. John was stolen on New Year's eve from the church of St. Sebastian at Sienna.

THEFTS of works of art continue to be alarmingly frequent. In the *Journal des Arts* a list is given of robberies from churches and museums in France during the last three years. The church of St. Victor at Xanten, on the Lower Rhine, has recently lost two valuable tapestries of 1574, which were stolen on the night of November 24th. The *Cicerone* of December gives a full description of them and a small reproduction.

THE Mills of Montmartre, long threatened with destruction, have now been saved for Paris. As a result of petitions signed by leading artists and poets, the Conseil Municipal has decided to purchase the land on which the windmills are situated, and turn it into a public square.

SOME interesting additions have recently been made to the Brussels Museum. M. Cardou has presented his picture by Jan Sieberechts, 'Le Départ pour le Marché,' dated 1664, which aroused so much interest at the Exhibition of last year; and the collection of Dutch drawings formed by the late M. de Grey has been presented by his widow. The collection comprises drawings by all the most celebrated Dutch masters, and is so large that a special room has to be assigned to it.

THE controversy relating to Rembrandt's 'Widow Bas,' to which *The Athenæum* referred on the 16th and 23rd September last, is still exercising the minds and taking up the time of experts. Prof. Martin has made a searching examination of the picture, the results of which he will shortly publish. The writer in the *Cicerone* adheres to his opinion that it is closely connected with J. Backer, whose best works often pass as Rembrandts. Dr. Bredius attributes it to F. Bol, and Drs. Bode and Hofstede de Groot uphold the claims of Rembrandt.

It is satisfactory to learn that those in authority in the Cathedral of Prato have at last decided to remove the gaudy draperies by which Giovanni Pisano's beautiful 'Madonna della Cintola' was disfigured, and to make it more accessible to students, though the light in the Chapel of the Girdle where it stands leaves much to be desired. The statue is the last work of Pisano, and one of the most perfect he ever produced.

THE announcement of the death of Señor Aureliano de Beruete will be received by his many friends in this country with deep regret. An accomplished artist, a critic of wide and profound knowledge, more particularly of every phase of Spanish art, and the author of at least one standard book—that on Velasquez, published in Paris in 1898, and in English in London in 1906—he will be a great loss not merely to the art circles of Madrid, but also to Europe.

The good work which he initiated and carried on for so many years is being continued by his son, Señor A. de Beruete y Moret, whose book 'The School of Madrid' was published by Messrs. Duckworth in 1909, and reviewed in *The Athenæum* of September of that year.

Señor de Beruete was not only an artist and a writer on art, but he was also a collector and formed a gallery of pictures, chiefly of the earlier and less-known artists of the Spanish School. These he generously lent to various exhibitions, sending many to the display of Spanish art at the Guildhall in 1901.

MR. WALTER GREAVES, whose pictures made him a name at the Goupil Gallery last year, and raised a controversy which we notice elsewhere to-day, is now showing a collection of his paintings and drawings at Messrs. Cottier's Gallery, New York.

THE SANDON STUDIOS SOCIETY is holding an exhibition of pictures in the foyer and saloons of the new Repertory Theatre at Liverpool, among the more notable exhibits being the landscapes of M. Albert Lipezinsky, the figure subjects of Mr. E. Carter Preston, and a portrait of a lady by Mr. Henry Carr.

PARIS artists have addressed a letter to Don José Canalejas, the Spanish Prime Minister, petitioning for the pardon and early release of the Spanish cartoonist Señor Sagrista, now undergoing nine years' imprisonment for his cartoon 'Homage to Ferrer.' The petition is signed by MM. Rodin, Abel Truchet, Willette, Frantz Jourdain, Besnard, Zuloaga, Forain, Lebasque, Leandre, Abel Faivre, Zislin, and other artists. M. Zislin is the Alsatian caricaturist who underwent a few months' imprisonment in Germany last year for his caricature of the Kaiser.

A MASKED COSTUME BALL (under the auspices of the Allied Artists' Association) will be held in the Chelsea Town Hall on Wednesday, February 7th.

THE CONTEMPORARY ART SOCIETY, whose exhibition at Manchester has attracted much attention, has now arranged four other shows in important centres outside London. A similar collection to that at Manchester will be shown at Leeds from the beginning of February to the end of April; at Aberdeen during May and June; at Bradford from July to September; and at Newcastle-on-Tyne during October and November.

MR. BANISTER FLETCHER continued his course of University Extension Lectures on 'Ancient Architecture,' dealing with the Roman, Early Christian, and Byzantine styles, at the British Museum, on Tuesday last. This month and next will be occupied with Rome.

He also began a second set of twelve lectures on 'Renaissance Architecture' at the Victoria and Albert Museum, embracing the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in England and the later Renaissance, on Monday last.

The museums are rich in ancient and Renaissance examples, which will be visited and explained by the lecturer during the class held at the end of each discourse.

THE question of the "Bismarck Denkmal" on the Rhine has at length been decided. Critics who saw the exhibitions of the designs for this great national monument were unfavourably impressed by the models to which prizes were assigned, and by the inappropriate character of the one apparently selected for execution. Since then a further committee has sat in judgment on the matter, with the result that the Kreis-Lederer design, which had received no recognition at the hands of the exhibition judges, has been selected. It is certainly the one best fitted to stand as a permanent memorial to the Iron Chancellor.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Style in Musical Art. By C. Hubert H. Parry. (Macmillan.)—"Style," says our author, "is the perfect adaptation of means to ends." For instance, to take simple cases, there is one style for instrumental music, another for vocal; one for church, another for the theatre, &c. The form in which a work is presented is of great importance, and style and form, we are reminded, are "nearly akin." On the Sonata form, which, for over half a century, has been the centre of hot discussion, Sir Hubert has much to say, and for a time he seems to be entirely in agreement with what was once called "the new school." Liszt thought that this fettered the imagination; and Sir Hubert considers that it is indeed proving "too limited," and suitable only for what is called abstract music. In fact, Beethoven, "before he had done with it, proceeded to introduce features which were bound to effect its dissolution." Liszt looked upon Beethoven's work, especially the sonatas, as a guide to further progress, and Sir Hubert himself, though not in the volume before us, finds that

"in the actual treatment of the subject-matter Liszt adopts [*i.e.*, in his B minor Sonata], as Beethoven has done, the various opportunities afforded not only by harmonic structural principles, but by the earlier fugal and contrapuntal devices, and by recitative, adapting them with admirable breadth and freedom to a thoroughly modern style of thought."

Liszt, again, would have cordially endorsed Sir Hubert's statement that Beethoven was "the great prototype and fountain-head of the romantic phase of art."

Sir Hubert says of the "early days of programme-music" that

"it was natural for people to go astray. For mixed with the impulse to find new paths was the instinct of rebellion against the apparent constraint of the sonata forms. But the experience of a few generations has shown that music with a definite representative intention can accord with the general principles of structural and textural development of which the fugue and the sonata were the earliest mature types."

The "early days" were those of Liszt and Berlioz, and of the later composers to whom Sir Hubert refers one is Tchaikowsky, whom he mentions elsewhere by name, and another, evidently Brahms, though his name is not given. We have no intention of questioning the justice of Sir Hubert's forcibly expressed opinion of Liszt's music, *qua* music; we only desire to justify Liszt in endeavouring, as we think, to continue the work of development in the spirit of Beethoven.

Sir Hubert has an admirable chapter (xvii.) entitled 'Theory and Academicism.' One of the subordinate difficulties of music is the "awkward" question of theory—a word which is well and humorously described as

"a moderately coherent statement of what may be called rules for cobbling adapted as far as possible to the mental capacities of babes and sucklings."

Our author sympathizes with those who "rebel against any particular kind which mainly consists of dogmatic assertions." "It would be all very well," he adds, "if, to illustrate principles, examples of the practice of the great masters were given; but as a rule they are not." Examples from great masters formed, by the way, a special and excellent feature of the works on harmony, &c., by Ebenezer Prout, and we have recently had a few more treatises

on the same lines. One notable "drawback" of theory insisted upon is that it gives permanent interpretation to something which is "always changing." That, however, intelligent teachers would surely point out. Another "drawback" is one which affects style. Theory was first founded on what was good for vocal music, but many things are possible for instruments which are not possible for voices; hence it comes that theory is "not truly in touch with any music at all," and that it leads to the base "academicism," which "takes mere harmony exercises as apt for either voices or instruments; while, in fact, they are apt neither for the one nor the other." The whole of this—and indeed of other chapters—is full of practical wisdom.

Musical Gossip.

MASSNET'S 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame' was given at Covent Garden in 1906, but, though exceedingly well performed, did not appeal to the public. Last Wednesday evening it was revived at the London Opera-House, and here again the work was well rendered; but it will be long before another Brother Boniface equal to the late M. Giliert will be found. The part of Jean the juggler, though originally sung by a tenor, was taken by Mlle. Victoria Fer. A change of this kind seemed to us to spoil the whole atmosphere of the piece. We, however, frankly acknowledge that Mlle. Fer's impersonation of the poor Juggler was excellent, especially in the closing chapel scene. She sang well, and her gestures and facial expression were most striking. It was just in that final scene that her histrionic powers were strong enough to make one forget that a woman was playing the part. We have already written twice about Massenet's work in *The Athenæum*—first, when we heard it in Paris in 1905, and again in the following year after the Covent Garden performance. There is no need, therefore, to repeat the quaint story founded on an old Catholic legend. The music, a clever compound of Massenet and Wagner, is admirably in keeping with the libretto.

We do not think the public in London listen to the work in the right spirit, and perhaps it is not altogether their fault. It is described as an opera, but the French libretto calls it a "Miracle," or, as we should say in English, a Miracle Play. It should be listened to in silence. The applause on Wednesday was most disturbing. Mr. Plunket Greene, in one of his excellent lectures last season, spoke of the value of a moment or two's silence before a singer begins; and it is still more beneficial during the performance of a dramatic work, and especially one, as in this instance, of a religious character. Signor Luigi Cherubini conducted ably, though at times the orchestra was too loud for the solo voices.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Incorporated Society of Musicians took place at Llandudno last week. One of the most interesting papers was that read by Mr. H. W. Richards on 'Ear Training and Musical Appreciation,' suggesting that the latter should be taught in special classes, while in discussion it was held that such teaching should anticipate the acquirement of technique. But surely teachers do, or ought to, talk to their pupils about the pieces they are studying, and that seems to us a more practical plan than special classes. The other suggestion, again, seems to separate two things which could be

carried on simultaneously. The next Conference of the Society will be held at Birmingham.

THE CLASSICAL CONCERT SOCIETY announces ten concerts of chamber music at Bechstein Hall on the following dates: January 24th and 31st, February 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, and March 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th. The first two are in the afternoon and evening respectively, and they follow in a similar manner. Five movements from concertos for flute, pianoforte (harpsichord), and 'cello (viola da gamba), by Rameau, in the first programme, will be interesting. With the exception of these, a Quartet for strings by Mr. Donald Francis Tovey, and Dvorák's Serenade for wind instruments (Op. 44), the concerted works are by Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Brahms. The pianists are Miss Fanny Davies, Madame Elly Ney, and Messrs. Leonard Borwick and Donald F. Tovey; and the singers, Madame Lula Mysz-Gmeiner, and Herren Thomas Denijs and Anton van Rooy. Excellent artists have been engaged for strings and wind, among the former being Herr Adolf Busch and Señor Pablo Casals.

FOR a time Sir Edward Elgar devoted himself to oratorio, but after the production of his first Symphony in 1908, a second quickly followed, and then a Violin Concerto. Now he will be engaged on a secular work of very different character, namely, an Imperial Masque entitled 'The Crown of India,' which is to be produced at the Coliseum, it is hoped, early in the spring. The libretto and lyrics will be written by Mr. Henry Hamilton.

THE GRESHAM LECTURES for Hilary Term will be delivered by Sir Frederick Bridge at the City of London School, January 23rd to 26th. The subjects will be 'Some of Samuel Pepys's Musical Friends,' 'Old English "Fancies" for Strings' (continued), and 'Bach's Concertos and Double Concertos for Clavier,' while the last will concern 'L'Amfiparnaso,' the first comic opera in madrigal style, produced at Modena in 1594.

MR. LEONARD BORWICK will give a pianoforte recital at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, February 6th, and this will be his first appearance in London since his return from his long tour in Australia, New Zealand, and America.

MENTION has already been made of Prof. Stein's discovery, in the library of the Academy Concerts, established in 1769 at Jena, of manuscript orchestral parts of a Symphony with Beethoven's name on two of the parts. What, we wonder, became of the score? If genuine, the work was probably written before the composer's first Symphony in c. It is shortly to be performed in various German cities, and in London by the New Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Landon Ronald's direction on March 30th. The music will excite curiosity, but its interest will probably be chiefly, if not entirely, historical.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES., WED., FRI., and SAT.	London Opera-House. (Matinée also on Saturday.)
MON.	Miss Gwynne Kimpton's Orchestral Concerts for Young People, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Sara Silver's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Richard Buhlig's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Helen Henschel's Matinée, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Walenn Quartet, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
WED.	Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'Clocks' Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
—	Sergei Tarnowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Broadwood Chamber Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
SAT.	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Rowley Wolf's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Solly String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

ALL seven of Mr. W. B. Yeats's just issued *Plays for an Irish Theatre* (A. H. Bullen) are one-act pieces. In them he makes somewhat large demands upon the stage and stage audiences. To a generation that is relatively prosaic, and would rather have its eyes charmed than listen attentively in the playhouse, he offers poetry, and poetry which calls for careful declamation, along with themes that often enough are much more a poet's than a playwright's choice.

Such a story, for instance, as that he submits in 'The Shadowy Waters,' which has for hero a dreamer-captain of sea-robbers questing for some mystic love amid an atmosphere of ocean solitude and supernaturalism that Coleridge might have invented had he been of Irish extraction, would have lent itself better to epic or ballad treatment than to handling in the theatre, where fancy must make so hard a fight to hold its own against the moods of matter-of-fact literalism. Mr. Yeats does his best, thanks to the brisk talk and grim threats which he puts into the mouths of mutineers, to compromise with the requirements of his medium and to suggest the pulse of drama; yet his lover who is so amorous of death and the captive queen who is converted instantaneously from hatred to slavish adoration of this visionary are creatures too ethereal, too bloodless, one would think, not to shrivel away into nothingness under the glare of the footlights.

Another tale that would have been more naturally told in poetic narrative than in the mode Mr. Yeats has adopted, deals with the revenge a poet of old time is supposed to take on his royal host. The king had put a slight on the song-maker at table, whereupon the guest insists on starving till he has humiliated the proud ruler into apologizing for his fault, and accepting his crown back from the poet's hands. One might almost say that in this play of 'The King's Threshold' its writer takes the function of "the man of words" too seriously, and in this connexion it may be remembered that he makes his Deirdre in the height of her agony bid the musician at her side compose a fine song about her fate so that it and she may go down to posterity. Some of Homer's characters, it is true, expressed a like desire, but only in breathing spaces after they had escaped from their perils. A third piece, 'The Hour-Glass,' is expressly described as a "morality," and may pass as a good enough imitation of its type; still even in this case it is difficult to believe that the spectacle postulated of an angel catching in its hands the soul of a dying man as it issues from his lips in winged shape would be plausible in stage presentation, just as the idea of Forgael's harp, shining like the moon as he touches it, and exercising an irresistible magic on even enemies who hear its strains, must surely be more impressive as conceived by the reader of a poem than when rendered actually visible and phosphorescent in the theatre. Yet in point of fact all three plays have been produced in Dublin.

Mr. Yeats would seem to need the aid and stimulus of matter of Irish legend and folklore, or else the inspiration of Ireland's sufferings, before he can get "body" into his plays. 'Deirdre,' for example, though a little faint in its dramatic colouring, is a true tragedy, beautiful in more than a merely poetic sense; and 'On Baile's

Strand' has also a plot—a hero's unconscious slaying of his own son—which is of the very stuff of tragic drama. An odd experiment on which only an Irishman would have ventured is 'The Green Helmet,' a so-called "heroic farce," in which fun is poked at Celtic superstitions in verse that has a deliciously rough-and-tumble rhythm. But the most peculiar circumstance relating to the career of Mr. Yeats as a dramatist is the fact that his real stage masterpiece is written in prose—prose, needless to add, that has a rich music of its own, and addresses as eloquent an appeal to the ear as the best of its author's stage poetry. There is no need to praise 'Cathleen Ni Houlihan' to-day, or to dwell on the patriotic passion that breathes through its allegory; the little piece already enjoys something of the fame of a classic.

The Frogs of Aristophanes. Translated into Kindred Metres by Alfred Davies Cope. (Oxford, Blackwell.)—This is a revised version of a translation which Mr. Cope began years ago. It is easy and idiomatic, and deftly adapts itself to the Aristophanic cadences. To expect from it the creative force of Prof. Gilbert Murray's rendering, which, by the way, Mr. Cope forbears to mention, would be perhaps too stringent a demand. Nor does it reproduce the rich abandon of the jolly, full-blooded world of Aristophanes, as Prof. Murray did. It keeps, however, more closely to the original, without being spoilt by too faithful a literalism. It is fortunate that the translator has a good vocabulary and is quick to apprehend the niceties of language, otherwise his task would have been superfluous. In the transference of the unique spirit of Aristophanes from Greek to English, for which language is merely the vehicle, we find perhaps that Mr. Cope is more vulnerable. It is subjected to a process similar to that of Voltaire's 'L'Ingénu.' It is tamed and civilized; so patently that we seem rather to be reading a Gilbertian comedy than the riotous Greek satirist. Where the reckless laughter bursting forth in the original is reproduced, it rings incongruously, true to Aristophanes, but false to the prevailing impression left by his modern interpreter. Nor, moreover, is the following exactitude,

They do, indeed, now each Athenian going home, immediately
Shouts to his servants every one—

felicitous.

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W. H. B. B.—Many thanks.

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The Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission, presented to Parliament in July, 1867, included evidence concerning the state of girls' education, which had been collected in compliance with a memorial addressed to the Commissioners by Miss Emily Davies, the founder of Girton, and some other ladies. From the attention which this part of the Report attracted, the High Schools for Girls may be said to have taken rise, though the foundation of Queen's College (1848), Bedford College (1849), the North London

Collegiate School (1850), and the Ladies' College, Cheltenham (1853), had already attested the vigorous existence of a movement for the better education of women. Miss Burstall has one or two good pages in which she briefly accounts for this zeal on behalf of women—tracing it on the one hand to that widespread impulse towards liberation, everywhere and for every-one, which ran through half a dozen decades after the French Revolution; and on the other to the revived interest of Churchmen in the Middle Ages, when women had enjoyed opportunities for study and professional work, and a position of dignity and independence, which later were denied them.

The Manchester High School for Girls was opened on January 19th, 1874, as the result of earnest recommendation and resolute work on the part of the Manchester Association for Promoting the Education of Women. The Committee declined to join the Girls' Public Day School Company—which had been started in 1872—intending that, as the School was the creation of Manchester citizens for the daughters of their city, so it should belong to Manchester throughout—in its management and in its adaptation to local needs and local advantages. Miss Burstall draws an instructive comparison between the somewhat different ideals of the three great girls' schools of those early days. Cheltenham College was the most explicitly religious of the three, a character which, again, was modified by its frank insistence on social distinctions; Miss Buss at the North London Collegiate School, animated by an impatient pity for girls who were thrust out into the world without any training to render them capable of holding their own in it, tried to give them the thoroughness and accuracy which would fit them for professional work of the same standard as their brothers'. The ideal of the citizens of Manchester was at once more philosophical and more fully humane. They desired that every girl—without respect to social standing or to religious belief—should, so far as it could be done, have the chance, not only of acquiring ability to earn her own living, but also, and especially, of attaining to culture and the development of her powers. Nothing in the book is finer than the extracts from divers reports and memorials in which the Committee had occasion to set forth the reasons for the establishment of this School. Their plain and sober language carries the thrill of enthusiasm in it, and the reader must be dull to whom nothing of that thrill is communicated.

There were sixty pupils to begin with, and the numbers increased by leaps and bounds, so that the houses originally taken by the Committee were soon found inadequate for their purpose. At length, in September, 1881, the School was moved to the buildings erected for it in Dover Street, which it still occupies—since that day much enlarged and improved. It had contributed no less than 3,000*l.* from its own revenues towards the expenses of

building. The story of how public support was enlisted, money collected, statutes drawn up, and endowment secured is necessarily fuller, and also more satisfactory, than the account of the inner working of the School—indeed, it would seem that few things are more difficult than to draw a faithful and vivid, yet not foolish-seeming, picture of school life. The attempt here made, though eked out by letters from mistresses and old girls, gives but a faint and ill-characterized impression to the outsider.

One thing, nevertheless, comes out clearly, though the writer, no doubt, did not expressly intend it, viz., that Manchester High School was guilty—like its compeers, and doubtless not more so than they—of the reckless overworking of its teachers. Only those who have seen at close quarters what were the hardships endured, and what the work accomplished, by assistant mistresses in High Schools in the first twenty years or so of the movement, can realize all that the new education cost. The salaries, as is acknowledged, were often miserably poor. Whether this was the case at Manchester the present volume does not reveal, and we should have welcomed, as making the record more complete, some note of that side of the Committee's financial transactions. According to the advertisement in *The Athenæum* of April 12th, 1873, the salary offered to the first Head Mistress was "200*l.* a year, with furnished rooms, coal, gas, and attendance (but no board), and a capitation fee for pupils after the first sixty"; and it is stated in an extract from the Report of 1881 that 20,405*l.* had been paid in salaries since January, 1874. Ill or well paid, however, recognized or unrecognized by the heedless general public, the assistant High School mistress of those early relentless days went not wholly unrewarded. Her work had a glamour upon it which nowadays, perhaps, has more or less departed; she had mostly the high spirits of the pioneer, to whom fatigue is of no account; and, if she was often called upon for heavy self-sacrifice, she made it simply and without question, as if embracing a privilege.

Among the many improved details of present management one cannot but view with special approval the adoption of the custom of the Sabbatical term. After ten years' service a mistress has a term's leave of absence, with full salary and without the expense of providing a substitute, in order that she may recruit herself by travel, study, or rest, as occasion may require. We agree with the writer in hoping that this custom may come to be more generally followed in High Schools. At Manchester it is no doubt facilitated by the fact that the post of second mistress is not a permanency, but held in turn by one mistress after another, so that there is always a certain number of women on the staff who are qualified for administrative work, as well as teaching.

Of other improvements made within the new century we may notice the reduction

—almost to abolition—of all examinations beyond those which may serve as an entrance to a University career; the appointment, as Medical Inspector to the School, of a woman doctor; and the ever closer relation into which—through the wise and original action of Miss Burstall—the School has been brought with Manchester University: “indeed,” she says, “no other school in England shows anything like the same degree of intimate connexion with a local University.”

The making of the School is seen throughout as the work of a group of persons, and as such has a peculiar interest; but for that very reason hardly any individual character stands out distinctly. The two exceptions to this vagueness are the figure of Miss Elizabeth Day, the first Headmistress, to whom, if to any single person, the success of the School is to be most directly ascribed, and, in a yet greater degree of clearness and attractiveness, that of Dr. A. S. Wilkins.

In Appendixes are supplied lists of names of Old Girls who have acquitted themselves well in different departments of work, and they make a roll of which the School may well be proud.

We could have done without the trivial verses with which the book begins, and we note, interspersed amid sound and interesting writing, patches of a like triviality—which appears, indeed, also in the choice of some of the photographs. Moreover, many pages would have been the clearer and more vigorous for a critical revision of their style. But these blemishes are not sufficient to affect the general happy impression which the book leaves on the mind, far less to diminish the satisfaction with which one reflects on the good work whereof it is a record.

Thoughts on Education from Matthew Arnold. Edited by Leonard Huxley. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

HERE is a book which may claim a welcome from all teachers. It is a selection of some 240 passages, drawn chiefly from Matthew Arnold's Reports on Elementary Schools (1852–82) and the Reports to different bodies on his investigations into Continental education, but comprising also extracts from other sources, and from a few of his letters. The idea of the volume, which originated with Mr. Theodore Rennert, was excellent; the more so because some of the best of its matter is not otherwise easily accessible. The passages are arranged chronologically, concluding with one taken from the ‘Special Report on Elementary Education in Germany, Switzerland, and France,’ dated 1886. A great deal of water has run under the bridges since 1886; and going over again the counsels, complaints, and ideals which find utterance anew in these pages, one wonders how far their author would be satisfied with the progress we have made. There was a root of dullness in

the mid nineteenth century which—in some measure, no doubt, owing to his attacks upon it—seems to have given way. Our twentieth-century Philistinism bears another character. Opportunities for education are multiplied around us; and expert opinion is somewhat more in request than of old. But it may be doubted whether a real care for education, in the full meaning of the word, has reached in England anything like the strength and enlightenment which Arnold found in Germany in the sixties, while it has certainly not issued in any such well-knit and all-embracing organization. Our Universities, in particular Oxford and Cambridge, retain the character of *hauts Lycées*; and the amusing account here quoted of the bringing-up of a boy “of distinguished connections, living in a fashionable part of London,” is still enacted among us without interference. We have not improved the status and comfort of our teachers to the level Arnold admired in Holland; nor do we—in the person of State officials—expend on the choice of our school-books any such trouble as he observed in France and Germany. Not once, but many times, even within this volume, are these examples urged upon us for imitation, in some form or other, and the refrain of all this part of Matthew Arnold's counsel would seem to be “Trust the State, use the State.” Yet he clearly perceived—as is sufficiently illustrated here—that the efficiency of the State management of education abroad was as much a consequence as a cause of the good common sense of the people in this matter; wherein their superiority over us can still hardly be disputed, however true it is that with them, too, the past quarter of a century has brought discovery of errors and modifications of detail.

While the general effect of these quotations is decidedly to chasten, there are one or two points in which even we were found to deserve praise. Matthew Arnold strongly approved of our pupil-teacher system—calling it “the grand merit of our English State system, and its chief title to public respect”; but what he says of it is now so beside the mark that the passage is interesting as a curiosity rather than in any other way. On the other hand, we should like to draw attention, as a matter of present importance, to his discriminating and cordial appreciation—drawn from his General Report in 1882—of the work and influence of managers in Voluntary Schools.

Matthew Arnold's views on the relative significance for culture of natural science and letters are too well known to need mention; we merely remark that any one who has not yet done so may make satisfactory acquaintance with them here. His uncompromising belief in the efficacy of poetry—the best poetry—comes out in his Reports rather refreshingly. “None but classical poetry should be taken,” he says in 1874; “we are far too much afraid of restriction and uniformity.” And in another place he urges that “it is better to read a masterpiece much, even

if one does that only, than to read it a little, and to be told a great deal about its significance, and about the development and sense of the world from which it issues.” Such advice will hardly come amiss to us to-day, who are more prone than ever to impute to children—even to encourage in them—the adult's impatience of repetition.

In 1872—again in his General Report as Inspector—Matthew Arnold drew attention to the desirability of giving some instruction in a second language, “as an object of reference and comparison,” to children in elementary schools. Because Latin is the foundation of so much, it is the best language to take; and he recommended that it should be taught, not by means of classical authors, but through selections from the Vulgate—surely a felicitous suggestion.

No kind of book provokes to harmless disagreement so readily as a “Selection,” and in running through this one we did not fail of that stimulating experience. Thus we wished there had been fewer than forty-one quotations from ‘On Translating Homer,’ which does not lend itself specially well to this treatment, and has really no more, if no less, to do with education than many another of Matthew Arnold's works. Further, since the chronological arrangement affords little or no connexion between consecutive quotations, we should also have been particularly glad to have a more nearly perfect index.

NEW NOVELS.

Carnival. By Compton Mackenzie. (Secker.)

THE habitual novel-reader, as he or she peruses volume after volume of contemporary fiction, must often inwardly wonder what writers are to be the shining lights of to-morrow. Of Mr. Compton Mackenzie, when he produced ‘The Passionate Elopement,’ it was possible to say: “Here may be one.” Nay, readers who pondered one sinister chapter must have felt assurance that its author could paint something beyond an eighteenth-century miniature. Now comes Mr. Mackenzie's second novel, dealing this time with the world of to-day, and amply fulfils the promise of his first. ‘Carnival’ is not so complete a work of art as ‘The Passionate Elopement,’ but it dives deeper, and its range is wider. Its first and great quality is originality. This is not to say that it does not remind us, in detail, of Mr. de Morgan, and in design of Mr. Arnold Bennett. The originality of Mr. Mackenzie lies in his possession of an imagination and a vision of life that are as peculiarly his own as a voice or a laugh, and that reflect themselves in a style which is that of no other writer.

In the first chapter are presented, in gradually narrowing circles, London in October, Islington, the little house in which the heroine is to be born, her father, her

mother, and her mother's family—all with a fluent exactitude; every word is right, and each appears to have come without care. To enshrine exactness of statement in an atmosphere of sympathetic imagination is precisely the achievement towards which modern fiction is straining, and here is Mr. Mackenzie—perhaps just because he is a late comer—attaining it at once, and, as it seems, easily. The whole study of little Jenny's childhood is admirable, her evolution into a ballet-dancer at a variety theatre almost as good, and the development of her character as inevitable as reality itself. Careless must be the reader who does not now and again sigh over the hopeless futility of such teaching as was administered to this little pagan Cockney, who might have become so glorious a creature. All her London life and her mother's life are true; but her marriage and her existence in Cornwall strike a discord. These last chapters, though there are fine things in them, seem somewhat to be out of tune, and occasionally—not often—Mr. Mackenzie's vivid power of realization finds an expression that jars a little. From a prose full of beauty a too emphatic physical detail, which in a coarser web might pass unnoticed, glares out unpleasantly. Thus 'Carnival' is not faultless, but (which is a far better thing) it is alive; and it bears that promise of growth that belongs to life. Mr. Mackenzie needs but to guard against the exuberance of his talent and the temptations that follow upon a swift popularity.

What Diantha Did. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE tradition of the family, in which we are for the most part still living, is the legacy of days when the legal autocrat of the home had vested interests in a group of related human beings. As he and his wife come to be regarded as its jointly responsible heads, a large demand for what is at the moment felt to be a dire need by a few will be created, and the disciples of Mrs. Gilman will no longer cry aloud to an unresponsive generation that the old primitive business of housework must be set on a business basis. In another column we deplore the waste involved in the reduction of valuable individualities "to a uniform plane of received and customary usage." This protest applies with special force to that half of the human race whose labour, according to the author,

Is so seldom performed with good will,
To say nothing of knowledge and skill.

The book is aimed at the public untouched by the sociological book or pamphlet—in fact, so pervasive is the propagandist atmosphere that it is difficult to form any estimate of it under the heading of fiction. Though the mirror reflects very clearly a picture of provincial society in the United States similar to our own, the servant problem is in England not at nearly so acute a stage, and the scale of

wages and prices of provisions so carefully set out by Mrs. Gilman needs adjustment for the English reader.

While some may regard Diantha's aids to scientific housekeeping as the thin end of a wedge which will destroy that precious fragility known as the sanctity of the home, others will regard them as steps along a road which leads to greater simplicity of living, and in particular of feeding. Apparently Mrs. Gilman believes that under the new régime the energies of maternity will be greatly conserved, as we take leave of her heroine after four years of marriage as the happy mother of three children.

The Shadow of Power. By Paul Bertram. (John Lane.)

THE possibility of Mr. Bertram being a "coming romanticist" must be our excuse for dealing at some length with this work. It introduces, amid the conflict between Philip II. and William of Orange in the Low Countries, plots and counter-plots, bloody battles, burning of heretics, and outrages; in fact, all those incidents which a cheap press, had it then existed, would have agreed in acclaiming. In addition, we find a heroine who languishes for love of the hero while saving and protecting the said hero's wife, the wife who refuses to credit her husband with a single good motive, and lastly the hero himself, who from a persecutor of heretics becomes in toleration almost a New Theologian.

Mr. J. Stanley Weyman himself has provided no better material, but we doubt the author's ability to carry the majority of his readers along with him. This is mainly because his fiction is so much stranger than truth. His preface, relating how the story was found in an old book in a secret cabinet, adds unnecessarily to a story overlong in itself, and the little foot-notes at the bottom of pages serve only to recall a perverse ingenuity. Furthermore, though we are quite ready to allow of the existence of a character which commits gross brutalities in an age of brutality, while holding twentieth-century ideas on the needs of tolerance, we cannot believe in a sixteenth-century Boswellian autobiographer who carefully reproduces all his own ethical sayings, and at the same time avoids betraying himself in other ways as an unmitigated prig.

Mr. Wycherly's Wards. By L. Allen Harker. (John Murray.)

THIS sequel to 'Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly' is a story in which it would be very easy to pick holes. It rambles on without any sort of construction, just as if, one chapter being finished, the author hardly knew what she was going to put in her next. A whole family, and among them a very fascinating little girl, are introduced with considerable pomp and circumstance, play a part for a while, and then

never are heard of again—though, perhaps, since nobody in the book gets married, this merely indicates that yet another sequel is coming. There is a like happy-go-lucky method in the treatment of minor details and the style. It cannot be denied that this lack of workmanship proves a weakness; in particular, it makes the outline of the characters vaguer than it need be. Yet the book is full of charm, of gentle hilarity and gracefully imagined incident. It succeeds in making the reader believe in most of it—though not in the letter which Miss Willows wrote to Mr. Wycherly, which really must be a concoction. Mr. Wycherly takes his wards to Oxford, and the whole scene is laid there, chiefly in a house and garden in Holywell.

Princess Katharine. By Katharine Tynan. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

HERE is a tale which, if treated in the manner that calls itself realistic, would be extraordinarily painful. As the author tells it, it remains true to life, but becomes tender, pathetic, and indeed moving. It is the history of a daughter, educated above her early surroundings, who returns, after several years of absence, to find her widowed mother sunk into drink, slovenliness, and low company, and who devotes herself to that mother's redemption. The daughter, the "Princess" of the book's title, is perhaps a shade "too wise and good for human nature's daily food"; but the picture of the mother is both just and gentle; and the Irish background is delightful. One seems actually to feel the soft dampness and greenness of the country.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION.

The Teacher's Encyclopædia (Caxton Publishing Company), of which we recently reviewed the second volume at some length, has now reached the third of the seven promised volumes. The present instalment completes the articles on specific subjects of instruction in both primary and secondary schools, and introduces, besides, valuable contributions dealing with the social aspects of education. Mathematics in the elementary school are treated by Mr. T. P. Nunn, the teaching of modern languages by Mr. Francis Storr, that of classics by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, that of elementary physics and chemistry by Mr. D. S. Macnair, botany, biology, and geology by Mr. M. Laurie, and commercial subjects in schools and institutes by Mr. T. J. Millar. Mr. J. Ballinger writes on school libraries, Mr. S. A. Burstall on co-education, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon on school employment bureaux, and Mr. J. Edward Graham on the child and the law. This last article presents in some 38 pages a clear and readable account of the law relating to the employment, protection, and education of children, and, like Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon's contribution on school employment bureaux, may be specially commended to the attention of educational authorities. A capital list of books suitable for young children will be found in the article on school libraries. Dr. Rouse's views on the teaching of classics are well known, and his contribution is, as usual, provocative and stimulating. Mr.

Storr, on modern languages, goes most of the way with those who practise the direct method, but insists on the necessity of composition of other than the free type, and on the reading of good literature directly the initial or purely oral stage of learning is passed.

Of the *Cyclopedia of Education*, which is being edited by Mr. Paul Monroe and issued by the Macmillan Company, the second volume has appeared. It advances from Chu to Fus, and comprises 726 pages. According to the editor, completeness of treatment is not attempted, but completeness of scope is designed; and the former proposition to some extent disarms criticism. We pointed out in respect of Vol. I. that it was marked somewhat emphatically by American perspective and bias, and the same may be said of Vol. II., in regard, not only to the specially American subjects, but also general subjects. Thus 'City School Administration' is treated entirely from the American point of view. On 'Commercial Education,' 16 columns are assigned to America, 3 to Germany, and 1½ to other countries. "England is far behind, a fact which has caused no little uneasiness among English business men." Such is the view of Mr. Joseph F. Johnson, of New York University, and there is a great deal to justify his assertion. American writers appear to be satisfied with little short of exhaustive scientific definitions which, when worked out, leave the reader not much wiser. We notice the vigorous, if rather dogmatic style of Mr. A. F. Leach in several of the articles dealing with the Middle Ages. On many pages the Englishman has a chance of seeing himself as Americans see him, and that is an unequivocal blessing. The *Cyclopedia* is very well printed and got-up, and contains a mass of interesting matter, in most cases ably presented.

The Story of England (Oxford, Clarendon Press) is evidently the work of a practised teacher, who knows the value of anecdotes, popular sayings, scraps of ballads, and the like in attracting the young pupil's attention and enlivening a highly condensed narrative. Miss Muriel O. Davis shows by her apt quotations from Matthew Paris and other chroniclers that she has studied history seriously, and her point of view is distinctly modern and fresh. She gives many dates, but contrives on the whole to avoid a superfluity of detail. Here and there we miss a significant fact, such as the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, which made people fear the "Popish Plot"; or a needed comment, as on the poverty of the Crown under James I., or the commercial importance of the Dutch and the Napoleonic wars. There are a few tables and sixteen simple maps which fulfil their purpose admirably.

Teachers of history will welcome the admirable selection from the authorities for the thirteenth century in England which Miss Hilda Johnstone, Assistant Lecturer at Manchester University, has arranged and translated in *A Hundred Years of History from Record and Chronicle, 1216-1327* (Longmans & Co.). Stubbs's famous 'Select Charters' is invaluable for advanced students with a fair knowledge of Latin, but there is a real need for books like Miss Johnstone's, which illustrate the more dramatic and personal aspects of our mediæval history in the actual words of the chroniclers, and which, moreover, give the texts in English for the benefit of those who have no Latin.

Provided always that the extracts are interesting in themselves, and faithfully rendered, such "source-books" are bound to further intelligent study. Miss Johnstone's selection can be heartily commended on all points. She gives long passages or series of passages relating to important episodes, such as the coming of the Friars, the Papal exactions and Simon de Montfort's quarrel with Henry III. Any young student with an elementary knowledge of the period will have his horizon widened and his imagination stimulated by reading these first-hand accounts, with the many characteristic little touches of gossip or fable that Matthew Paris or Thomas Wykes, for instance, knows how to introduce. They emphasize the importance of the personal and religious elements in thirteenth-century history, and show, by frequent reference to the affrays between local magnates, how strong were the forces of disorder with which Edward I. had to deal. Miss Johnstone includes the more important constitutional documents, such as the Provisions of Oxford, the newly found Parliamentary writ of 1275, the Statute of Mortmain, and the writ of 1295 for the so-called "Model" Parliament, but, wisely, she does not overburden her pages with these arid details. Her translations are accurate and clear, and may be read without any sense of effort, though teachers will have to elucidate the full meaning of many technical terms, such as "mediate" or mesne lands, "aid," "mise," and the like. There are a brief appendix on authorities and a dated table of contents, but no index.

Mr. Henry Frowde sends us in the "Oxford German Series" *Die Judenbuche*, by Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, edited by Dr. Ernst O. Eckelmann, and *Iwan der Schreckliche*, by Hans Hoffmann, edited by Dr. Charles M. Poor. The series seems mainly designed for American readers, as the general editor and the two scholars named above both belong to the United States. The books may, however, be adopted with advantage for our own schools, as they offer complete stories of more modern date than the over-annotated classics of Germany. The Introductions might be simpler in their phrasing. The notes in each case are adequate, and full of points of grammar, though occasionally they are a little clumsy in expression.

Homer's Odyssey: a Line-for-Line Translation in the Metre of the Original. By H. B. Cotterill. (Harrap & Co.)—Mr. Cotterill's aim in his translation of the 'Odyssey' into English hexameters has been to reproduce, as far as possible, the simplicity, directness, and rapidity of the original; to avoid archaic, affected, and "literary" diction; and to be literal as far as is consistent with natural idiomatic diction. As to the use of English hexameters, it depends entirely upon how the thing is done. When one thinks of the classical experiments of Harvey and Spenser and Sidney, a phrase like the "pestilent heresy of the hexameter" seems not unnatural. Driven back for a medium of translation to the hexameter, Mr. Cotterill has done much more than we expected. True accentual rhythm is the fundamental necessity; but the claims of quantity must be consulted as much as possible, "the ear alone being the supreme arbiter in all English versification," as Worsley judiciously phrases it. Mr. Cotterill takes great pains to fill the places of the classical long syllables with accented (stressed) syllables, which are also (as far as possible)

long, heavy, emphatic, or weighted with meaning. The trochee is very seldom allowed to do duty for the spondee. A new idea adopted by Mr. Cotterill is to use the proper names according to the original Greek quantities.

We offer a few remarks on pages selected at random. P. 2, "There, on the Trojan plain? Then why so wroth at the man, Zeus?" "Trojan" is the trochaic licence which the translator seems to use more than he is aware. The ending, "man, Zeus," is of the "ridiculus mus, procumbit humi bos" type, without their excuse. A rather rapid variation is made from "Pöseidāōn" to "Pöseidōn." The endings "the King Earth-shaker," and "his shambling crook-horned cattle," are good instances of successful spondees. P. 5, "Eat the possessions of him whose whitening bones peradventure | Rot in the rain on the land or roll in the waves of the ocean" is a fair sample of the general fluency of Mr. Cotterill's verse; p. 237, "Opposite Telemachus; and he sat him adown: and a henchman," a sample of the devices used for securing a wealth of short syllables. P. 238, "to gain all blessings his soul desireth." The fifth foot is the false spondee, which asserts itself too often.

But, while such small faults can be picked out here and there, we hasten to record our high appreciation of Mr. Cotterill's version. One may read it page after page with great facility, and enjoyment.

We have received three manuals from Messrs. Pitman: *Household Accounts and Management*, by Helena Head; *Mother Craft, or Infant Management*, by Mrs. Ellis H. Chadwick; and *Needlework Manuals for Upper Standards and Evening Schools*: Vol. I. *Blouse-making*, Vol. II. *Skirt-making*, both by Florence Shaw.

The first is an excellent little treatise likely to be of real use to women who have the care of a house; and since the Preface tells us that it is adapted to the Preliminary Domestic Course of the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, we can but feel that this course must be sensible and interesting. It is really rather curious how entirely the subject of cheques, and the proper way of making out receipts, are omitted from the ordinary education of girls.

The greatest fault of the second handbook is a tendency to gush; but this is happily intermittent. The main portion is very good and sensible; but there is a curious error in the second of the two chapters headed 'Infants' Ailments.' A paragraph appears upon the treatment of mumps in infants. Now infants are physiologically incapable of having mumps. At what precise period of growth they become susceptible to the troublesome disorder cannot be fixed, because children develop at such different rates; but it is safe to say that no child under one year old will require to be treated for mumps. The omission of any suggestion that infant mortality is sometimes due to disease inherited from fathers is perhaps required by the public opinion of educational authorities and of teachers; but it makes the handbook liable to mislead.

Concerning the third on our list, we remark that the best handbooks are those that give reasons and impart general principles. Only when reasons are understood do intelligent persons remember instructions, and only when general principles have been acquired can the instructions be applied to fresh cases. Judged by this measure, these little needlework handbooks must be said to fail.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Batiffol (Monseigneur Pierre), *The Credibility of the Gospel: 'Orpheus' et l'Évangile*, translated by the Rev. G. C. H. Pollen, 4/6 net.

A series of lectures in book form, defending the authenticity of the Gospels. The writer eschews polemical bias, and sifts his testimony as to oral tradition, internal evidence, and historic vraisemblance without theological rancour, and on the whole with scrupulous fairness. He seems, however, more certain about his conclusions than his data exactly warrant. He bases the scheme of his lectures on Dr. S. Reinach's 'Orpheus,' whose militant agnosticism he sets himself to refute.

Chapman (Rev. J. Wilbur), *The Problem of the Work*, 5/.

Dr. Chapman adopts a somewhat Janus-like attitude towards the problems of Evangelical doctrine. He oscillates between deference to the criticisms levelled against it and vindication of its efficacy as it stands. Though his tone is generally conciliatory, his predicament is so obvious as to entrap him into a labyrinth of hesitating and indecisive deductions. His reasoning is too uneasy, and his phraseology too vague, for us to extract substance from his discourse, except in the recommendations for more ordered methods of church organization.

Morgan (Rev. G. Campbell), *Sunrise: Behold, He Cometh! an Introduction to a Study of the Second Advent*.

A collection of three sermons dealing with Advent. The author's theme—that of Mrs. Besant in the summer of last year—is the second coming of the Messiah. He details and investigates the Scriptural evidence which furnishes the groundwork of this speculation, and appeals for a general preparedness to blunt the edge of the divine wrath. Dr. Morgan adopts an arbitrary scale of division, which, though it simplifies the problem of human iniquity, entirely fails to recognize the diversities and complexities of human nature itself. The "believing" are to inherit the kingdom; the "rejecting" to be cast out. The "believing" are the good; the "rejecting" the bad. Dr. Morgan is too dogmatic to appeal to many religious thinkers of to-day.

Selwyn (Edward Carus), *The Oracles in the New Testament*, 10/6 net.

A new exegesis of the theme commonly known as the "Argument from Prophecy," amplified into other considerations of the connexion between the Old and New Testaments. Dr. Selwyn treats his subject to exhaustive citation, reinforcing it by what extraneous historical material he can collect. He discusses the scope, cause, and manner of points of identity in the light of the Messianic consciousness and determination to "fulfil the law."

Trotter (Archdeacon E. B.), *The Royal Progress of our Lord and its Significance: Critical and Practical Thoughts on Luke ix. 51-xviii. 14*, 5/ net.

This work seems to us to lack a consistent sequence of ideas, and is characterized by irrelevance and timidity of thought. Archdeacon Trotter toys with the higher criticism, and lacks originality. At best, it is a running commentary and expansion of the dicta of our Lord within the limits prescribed.

Law.

Oppenheim (L.), *International Law: Vol. I. Peace*, 18/ net.

A second edition that has undergone close revision. A number of fresh topics, such as wireless telegraphy on the open sea; the Casa Blanca incident; the International Prize Court; the Second Hague Convention and the Declaration of London, have been incorporated. Though the new matter, including additions to the text and bibliography, amounts to "nearly a quarter of the former work," the bulk of the book, owing to discreet and economical arrangement, is not materially increased. The new portions fulfil the functions of comprehensive statement, and are smoothly interwoven with the old.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Excavations at Cyrene, First Campaign, 1910-11: Preliminary Reports, by Richard Norton, Joseph C. Hoppin, Charles D. Curtis, and A. F. S. Sladden: Extract from the Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute of America, Vol. II.

Imperial Arts League, Journal, January, 6d.

John Rylands Library, Manchester, Catalogue of an Exhibition of Mediæval Manuscripts and Jewelled Book Covers, 6d. net.

Poetry and Drama.

The Grey Stocking, and Other Plays, 4/6 net.

Of the three plays printed here, two were noticed on their appearance on the stage—'The Green Elephant' (July 8th, 1911) and 'The Grey Stocking' (June 6th, 1908). Both illustrate fashionable society in bright dialogue. The former is rather a disappointing mystery, while the latter is certainly overloaded with conversation, and weak in action. The third play, 'The Double Game,' deals with Russian police and plotters at Moscow, as was noted by us on its appearance in *The English Review*.

Cowboy Songs, and other Frontier Ballads, collected by John A. Lomax, with an Introduction by Barrett Wendell, 5/ net.

We have no intention of denying the merit of vigour to these songs. Mr. Lomax may ease his mind on that point. Nor are we unwilling to concede the crescendo of sound phrased by him as "sharp, rhythmic yells." Indeed, this impulsive element is so ubiquitous and so forceful as to oust those qualities of beauty deemed essential to poetic realization. For when the cowboy tires of the din of uncouth rodomontade delivered in his peculiar dialect, he seems ready to become sentimentally sophisticated, and to repine and languish with the most melting of our civilized lyricists. We are not discounting the ebullience of the "Sir Galahads" of the plains, but their capacity to make poetry out of it.

Dorant (Herbert), *The Age, and Other Poems*, 1/6 net.

Mr. Dorant has fallen into the wrong age, for his gleanings are exactly paralleled by those of the normal Augustan who moved in the select hierarchy of Pope's days. The trick of moralizing and personifying the abstract; the heroic couplet; the balanced antithetical style; the elegance of phrasing, all are his, and all are flattened and eviscerated.

Dredan (John M.), *The Poems of John Cleveland*, annotated and corrected for the First Time, with Biographical and Historical Introductions, 8/6 net.

American annotators, editors, compilers, and thesis-makers are quaintly prone to resuscitating our buried artists, poets, philosophers, and orators of little mark, and dressing them out in a voluminous panoply of notes, introductions, appendixes, and genealogical tables. This volume is typical of that industrious spirit. We are inundated with information concerning the obscure Royalist satirist of the seventeenth century, John Cleveland, biographically and aesthetically. Like Rochester, he frequently oversteps the borderland of taste, and, like Cowley, he revels in euphuistic similes and comparisons. His superlative vocabulary for the grossest invective fills the reader with wonder. He is, moreover, an adept at reproducing the philosophic phraseology of the time.

Fox (Marion), *The Lost Vocation*.

Miss Fox strikes few notes on her lyre, and strikes them gingerly. She treads delicately, and seems fearful of the pitfalls of banality, turpitude, and attitudinizing. It is perhaps this tendency to vacillation and self-distrust that divests her verse of body. She glides on with placable rhythm, leaving but a faint ephemeral impression on the mind. Even her superlatives seem advanced in a deprecating, apologetic manner. Her strongest claim to consideration is an ethereal, occasionally wistful melancholy.

Fox (S. M.), *The Waters of Bitterness*, 2/6 net.

Materials for the Study of the English Drama (excluding Shakespeare): a Selected List of Books in the Newberry Library.

McClymont (J. R.), *Metrical Romances and Ballads*, 3/6 net.

The author of these verses, distrustful of analyzing his own emotions and expressing his own spiritual experiences, relies on purely exotic sources to convey his meaning. His perceptions lack the stamp or the authority of a passionate and individual expression. He sings with fine abandon on his little greenhouse, without penetrating his self-made house of glass. His vocabulary is not attractive.

M'Neal-Sweeney (Mildred), *Men of No Land, and Other Poems*, 4/6 net.

The writer belongs to that rare species which uses terms and words as symbols of feeling. Her metre is faulty; her expression uncertain, and vaguely maladroit. But the singleness of purpose and the effort at self-realization are so clear as to enable us to feel the strong and

poignant emotion that endows her verse with its intrinsic value. She is infected with the restless dissatisfaction of Matthew Arnold's poetry, but cannot transfigure it, as he did. But she is convincing. In the poems on the "submerged tenth" and working-class life we are brought sharply and ruthlessly against the loss of possibilities, the monotony of despair, and the sense of waste.

Old Wife's Tale (The), New Vampt and adorned with Figures, 2/8 net.

A curious blend of the 'Gammer Gurton's Needle' type of old play, and the pastoral romance which Greene and Peele used to write. It is written mainly in blank verse, interspersed with prose and jingling incongruous metres. Innumerable devices common to mediæval and early Renaissance drama are employed with fine skill and power of adaptation. Poetic feeling, wealth of invention, an airy, frolicsome spirit, with much coarse banter, are the distinguishing features of the play. The modern refurbishing which it has received is fantastically out of place, and contaminates its simplicity. We prefer the original, mangled as it is, to the garish affectation of its modern setting.

Rossetti (William M.), *The Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti*, edited with Preface and Notes, 9/ net.

We possess a practically complete and authoritative edition of Rossetti's poems, thanks to the care and assiduity of his brother. This new edition has been revised and enlarged. Reservations in the printing of poems hitherto unpublished have been deemed necessary, owing to the poet's fastidious dislike of unfolding to the world work which he considered unrepresentative of his mature and finished labour. The pieces printed for the first time are either fragmentary or juvenilia. The latter are frequently grotesque, and the merit of the former is unequal. Some are beautiful, polished cameos; others stray, fugitive, phosphorescent gleams; others clumsy and of no positive value. They are eminently worth perusal. The print of this edition is so small as to be fatiguing to the eyes.

Shakespeare, *Complete Works*, Vols. VII.-IX., 1/ net each.

In the World's Classics, Pocket Edition.

Shakespeare, *The Tudor: The Tragedy of Macbeth*, edited by Arthur C. L. Brown; *The Merchant of Venice*, edited by Harry Morgan Ayres.

A neat little edition with brief notes and glossary. The editors are American scholars.

Whittier (John Greenleaf), *Selections from his Poems*, in 2 parts (combined), with an Introduction by Harold Hodgkin, 1/ net.

A reissue in the charming Muses' Library from the Olive Books, with the introduction repeated. It would be an audacious undertaking to print Whittier in his entirety in a cheap edition, for his inspiration is fitful. At his best he has a luminous transparency and unity of feeling which these selections faithfully display.

Wuppermann (Carlos), *Quiet Places*.

Mr. Wuppermann has a number of dramatic subterfuges, which endow his poetry with a plausible driving force. His tricks of abbreviation, of suggestive pauses, of parenthesis, and vaulting buoyantly from one meaning to another, are clever, though on close scrutiny they yield more chaff than grain. Browning, of course, supplies some of Mr. Wuppermann's capital, and he loves juggling with metaphysical conceits, plunging about among them in naive delight. We do not take his hypnotic trances seriously, but we readily appreciate the cunning that has gone to their manufacture and his evident and sincere pleasure in them.

Music.

London College of Music: *Annual Report upon the Local and Higher Examinations for the Year 1911; and Syllabus of Requirements for the Local Examinations for Certificates in Practical and Theoretical Music, and for the Higher Examinations, 1912, and part of 1913.*

Proceedings of the Musical Association, Thirty-Seventh Session (1910-11), 21/ net.

The memorandum and annual report of the Association. It is hardly as interesting as some reports of former years, though Mr. Bernard Shaw's brilliant paper on 'The Reminiscences of a Quinquagenarian' is included. Mr. Norman O'Neill has embodied some suggestive criticisms in 'Music to Stage Plays.' The Association is connected with the International Musical Society.

Philosophy.

Adamson (Robert), *A Short History of Logic*, edited by Prof. W. R. Sorley, 5/ net.

The greater part of this book is virtually a reprint of Prof. Adamson's article on 'Logic' in the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' The remainder consists of four articles on Category, Lotze, and Bradley's Logic. King (Henry Churchill), *The Moral and Religious Challenge of our Times: the Guiding Principle in Human Development: Reverence for Personality*, 6/6 net.

Mr. King has undertaken a task that practically covers all human activities and their economic significance at the present time. As a statement of various processes which civilization is labouring to bring to the birth, his work has value and actuality. But his eagerness and ambition are such that he vaults into conclusions which have little relevance to his data, and are too meagre to meet the comprehensive demand made upon them. He has hardly succeeded in dovetailing his heterogeneous material with the judiciousness it requires. But the book has ideas, and excels in the presentation of broad generalizations.

Wordsworth (J. C.), *Short Essays in Constructive Philosophy*, 3/

As Mr. Wordsworth justly and modestly remarks, it is almost impossible to write "wholly original essays on metaphysics" in our present plethora of speculation. Even M. Bergson is dubbed a second Heraclitus. The sole original theory of the author is contained in the last chapter, and is tentatively advanced. He maintains the reality of time against both its defenders and adherents. The other theses deal principally with the monist and atomical theories of the universe. The writer ranges himself on the side of the philosophers who credit the movement of material elements towards unity—the "free development" of the Being from unity to plurality, and again from plurality towards unity. Mr. Wordsworth scrupulously avoids committal to doctrinaire or didactic conclusions.

History and Biography.

Barclay (Sir Thomas), *The Turco-Italian War and its Problems*, 5/ net.

The author discusses the cardinal and subsidiary problems affecting the balance of power in Europe, the possibilities of adjustment, and the extent of interrelated interests. He also, in view of peace in the near future, estimates on what terms an agreement could be reached. He sketches the history of the war up to the present time, and pronounces on the illegality of the Italian position. More than half of the book is taken up with appendices.

Carnegy (Mildred), *A Queen's Knight*, 7/6 net.

This is one of the numerous biographies written not so much for the student as the circulating library. It presents the career of Axel de Fersen, the Swedish nobleman whose chivalrous devotion to Marie Antoinette involved him in the events of 1789-93. An appreciation of the real importance of the French Revolution would be of no advantage to such a work, and it shows none. Readers who like an easy style and a sentimental love-interest will be well satisfied.

Dunraven (Earl of), *The Legacy of Past Years: a Study of Irish History*, 6d. net.

New Edition.

Espitalier (Albert), *Napoleon and King Murat: a Biography compiled from Hitherto Unknown and Unpublished Documents*, translated by J. Lewis May.

M. Espitalier obtains much of his documentary evidence from such sources as the Archivio di Stato at Naples, the Società Napolitana di Storia Patria, the Austrian archives, and the British Record Office. Particular attention is devoted to Murat's two treaties with Austria, which explain much of his conduct in 1814. An appendix, index, and genealogical table give substance to the investigation.

Expedition on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in 1817: *Diary of Fray Narciso Duran*, edited by C. E. Chapman.

One of the publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History.

Hovey (Carl), *The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan*.

If it is of any interest to the public to know how millions are earned, or how they are spent, such things may be found within the covers of this laudatory record. "Mr. Morgan controls virtually the bulk of the banking resources in the country," says Mr. Hovey, who considers his hero a "great patriot." The author is, however, far from discreet in his incense-burning, and the book may be regarded as a useful

exposé of the means by which Mr. Morgan and his fellows have become, in the phrase of the author, "solid."

Johnson (William Savage), *Thomas Carlyle: a Study of his Literary Apprenticeship, 1814-31*, 4/6 net.

The title of this brief book led us to expect an estimate of Carlyle's genius between the years 1814 and 1831. It is only incidentally that we apprehend the limitations which Mr. Johnson has himself chosen. His appreciation is confined to expounding Carlyle's religious and philosophic outlook, as shown in certain books that he wrote from 1814 to 1831. Our impression of a discipleship is as vague as it would be in later years, when Carlyle's mental initiative had learnt a sturdier self-reliance. Chapters on the times and on Carlyle's poetic theories are wedged in irrelevantly, while the development of his volcanic style is not discussed. If Mr. Johnson's manner is vacillating, his matter is sound enough, and the majority of people who read literature, however cursorily, must be well aware of the conclusions that he evolves. The volume is issued by Yale University.

Johnstone (Hilda), *A Hundred Years of History from Record and Chronicle, 1216-1327*, 5/ net.

For notice see p. 64.

Kennard (Nina H.), *Lafcadio Hearn: his Life and Work*, 12/6 net.

A new biography of the strange genius who, forsaking the West for the East, and making Japan his home, yet all the time looked back to the Anglo-Saxon world for that literary fame which, since his death, has abundantly been his. The book contains a number of unpublished letters from Hearn to his half-sister, Mrs. Atkinson.

Mahan (Capt. A. T.), *Naval Strategy compared and contrasted with the Principles and Practice of Military Operations on Land*, 16/ net.

Lectures delivered at U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I., between 1887 and 1911.

May (Sir Thomas Erskine), *The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third*, edited and continued to 1911 by Francis Holland, Vols. I. and II., 15/ net; Vol. III., by Francis Holland, 12/6 net.

The fourth edition of Sir Erskine May's inquiry into the constitutional development of English government since the accession of George III., from the orthodox Whig position. Up to 1860 only revision has been necessary, but a third and bulky volume now carries the work down to the passing of the Parliament Act in 1911. For the last fifty years the influence and prerogative of the Crown have been almost stationary, and this supplementary volume treats exclusively the progressive advance of Parliamentary institutions, party vicissitudes, the relation of the State to religion, local government, civil and military service reforms, the self-governing colonies, and the recent constitutional crisis. The distinction of the former volumes is well maintained, nor can any deviation from the point of view we are wont to associate with Sir Erskine May be detected.

Ryan (Daniel J.), *The Civil War Literature of Ohio: a Bibliography, with Explanatory and Historical Notes*.

A bibliography of the literature of and concerning Ohio during the Civil War, whether books, pamphlets, or published addresses. Short critical and explanatory précis of the writers and their work are supplied. The collector has adopted the alphabetical system, and in symmetry and order his volume of references leaves nothing to be desired, while there is a complete index.

Scottish Historical Review, January, 2/6 net.

The January number contains some erudite and original research, largely upon early history. The article on 'The Old Schools and Universities' of Scotland throws up in bold relief their development and historical continuity. Mr. A. W. Johnston contributes some suggestive matter on the twelfth-century mythological lays of the man of Orkney in collaboration with Icelanders. Dr. Brandl's subversive article on 'The Vision of the Cross of Christ,' which attempts to shift the authorship from Cynewulf to an anonymous Northumbrian of the eighth century, is built upon somewhat slender foundations. There are a large number of interesting reviews.

Sergeant (Philip W.), *My Lady Castlemaine: being a Life of Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland*, 16/ net.

A biography pieced together from contemporary documents and diarists such as Pepys, Evelyn, Comings, and Grammont. The whole is worked and amplified into a consistent narrative, but lacks charm or origin-

ality. The book has no political pretensions, for it simply reiterates the familiar *causes célèbres* of Charles II.'s Court.

Stirling (Amelia Hutchison), *James Hutchison Stirling: his Life and Work*, 10/6 net.

This biography should be much appreciated by all who reverence the work and character of the translator of Spinoza's 'Ethic' and the author of 'The Secret of Hegel.' The work has been done with ability and insight, and Stirling's connexion with the great men of his day, especially Carlyle, adds to its interest.

Geography and Travel.

Frazer (J. Nelson), *In Foreign Lands: Sketches of Travel in Three Continents*, 7/6 net.

The author is a member of the Indian Educational Service who has travelled in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. In view of the wealth of literature dealing with India, the first part of the book seems a trifle superfluous, but it is well written, as is the somewhat superficial 'Glimpse of Africa.' More interesting are Mr. Frazer's impressions of Fiji and the effect of European civilization on its inhabitants.

Gillpatrick (Wallace), *Wanderings in Mexico: the Spirited Chronicle of Adventure in Mexican Highways and Byways*, 7/6 net.

The author is an American journalist who has travelled widely in Mexico rather than seen deeply into its life and history. He is more concerned with his chance adventures on the road and his casual conversations with strangers than with the antiquities and economic possibilities which give Mexico its place in the world. The work in fact, though readable, is of no particular value.

Hulton (Dr. S. K.), *Among the Eskimos of Labrador*, 16/ net.

A book containing a good deal of interesting matter, which we propose to notice more fully in a later issue.

Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes, as described by Nicolas Perrot, French Commandant in the North-west; Bacqueville de la Potherie, French Royal Commissioner to Canada; Morrell Marston, American Army Officer; and Thomas Forsyth, U.S. Agent at Fort Armstrong; translated, edited, annotated, and with Bibliography and Index by Emma Helen Blair, 2 vols., \$10 net.

The value of this comprehensive work lies in its presentation of trustworthy first-hand material upon aboriginal religion, folk-lore, organization, social relations, industries, customs, and observances. The eloquence of Nicolas Perrot in particular, and the brilliance of the translation, make the narrative as absorbing for the interest of its material as for its treatment. It is written with scrupulous fairness and tolerance, and as an ethnological study should be invaluable. An exhaustive analytical index is appended at the end of the second volume.

Jackson (A. V. Williams), *From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyám: Travels in Transcaucasia and Northern Persia for Historic and Literary Research*, 15/ net.

Prof. Jackson has his authorities, from Herodotus to Lord Curzon, always in his mind, yet his narrative is easy and vivid, and he presents conclusions which a scholar can accept, in a form which will not repel the ordinary reader. The illustrations also are excellent. He is less successful where he tries to give his work a literary flavour. We could dispense with quotations, ranging from Isaiah to Aldrich and Kipling, at the head of every chapter; and the original compositions in verse, which the author occasionally throws off, are sincere, but hardly worth the permanency of print. Though it be proper at Omar's tomb "to join in quaffing the sparkling cup in his name," and to turn down the empty glass, what are we to say of the regret "that some of Omar's admirers in the Occident do not provide a suitable inscription on the spot"?

Young (Filson), *Christopher Columbus and the New World of his Discovery, with a Note on the Navigation of Columbus's First Voyage by the Earl of Dunraven*, 7/6 net.

Third Edition.

Sports and Pastimes.

Holder (Charles Frederick), *Life in the Open: Sport with Rod, Gun, Horse, and Hound in Southern California*, 7/6 net.

Mr. Holder, who has written a biography of Darwin and much instructive matter about

fishing, now publishes a large volume on Southern California, which he depicts as the paradise of sportsmen. He deprecates the conception of sport as "a desperate killing, a plethoric bag or creel," and interweaves almost as much naturalism and botany into the fabric of his narrative as there is sport. His story is told with a wealth of picturesque detail, and is happily embroidered with many engaging touches. He writes of the country with deep feeling, and supplies many spirited pictures of Californian life and scenery. Towards the close of the book he drifts, almost unconsciously, back to his old love—angling.

Education.

Thoughts on Education, chosen from the Writings of Matthew Arnold by Leonard Huxley, 5/ net. For review see p. 62.

Sociology.

Forrest (J. Dorsey), The Development of Western Civilization: a Study in Ethical, Economic, and Political Evolution, 8/ net.

The author carries his investigation of the social phenomena which influenced the formation of Western civilization into an analysis of the development of evolution and its relation to ethical, philosophic, economic, and historical values. The scope of his subject is too large to admit of minute examination into social forces. His work is therefore prone to inconclusiveness and generalization.

Hobhouse (L. T.), Social Evolution and Political Theory, 6/6 net.

Prof. Hobhouse is never dull, and in this book, which is virtually the text of a course of lectures delivered last year at Columbia University, there are few chapters which should fail to arouse vivid interest. The book is by no means to be regarded as an instrument merely for the spreading of the author's well-known political views, and may be confidently recommended to any person desirous of finding a scientific basis for his political beliefs.

Social Conditions in Provincial Towns, First Series: Portsmouth, Worcester, Cambridge, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Leeds, edited by Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet, 1/ net.

Seven towns are treated by seven writers in under 100 pages, many of which are devoted to details more fitting to guide-books. The important fact that there is a difference of two years between the age of leaving school and entering the Navy, which lamentably affects Portsmouth lads, is, like other matters, put in so uninteresting a fashion that it will not attract the attention it deserves. C. V. Butler on 'Oxford,' and Clara Dorothea Rackham on 'Cambridge,' are more interesting than the other writers.

Philology.

Akerlund (Alfred), The History of the Definite Tenses in English, 2/6 net.

An investigation into the periphrastic forms of the active tenses and their development from the Old English. The author adopts as his premise the hypothesis that the present participle construction is the same as that occurring in Old English—morphologically, if not historically. This disposes of the alternative theory of the verbal noun. The author intends to formulate in a later essay an opinion of the functions of the verbal noun through the various stages of the language. The treatise is typical of the thoroughness of German methods of scholarship.

Benton (P. Askell), Kanuri Readings, including Facsimiles of MSS., Transliteration, Interlinear Translation, and Notes; also a Complete English-Kanuri Vocabulary and a Partial Kanuri-English Vocabulary, 6/ net.

A supplementary textbook to 'A Kanuri Grammar and African Native Literature in Kanuri,' published by the Church Missionary Society. It consists of a number of native legends and fables, with literal translations and vocabulary, and a list of Kanuri prefixes and suffixes. The fables are naive and fanciful. The Kanuri are the dominant tribe of Bornu, three-fourths of which are part of the British Protectorate of Nigeria.

Dinan (W.), Monumenta Historica Celtica: Notices of the Celts in the Writings of the Greek and Latin Authors from the Tenth Century B.C. to the Fifth Century A.D., arranged Chronologically, with Translations, Commentary, Indices, and a Glossary of the Celtic Names and Words occurring in these Authors, 15/ net.

Modern Language Review, January, 4/ net.

School-Books.

Pring (J. N.), Laboratory Exercises in Physical Chemistry, 4/ net.

For notice see p. 71.

Science.

Armstrong (H.), Darwin and the Bible, 6/ net.

The author, before making this belated attack upon Darwin, read the 'Origin of Species,' and "dipped into the 'Descent of Man.'" The result is not calculated to inflict severe damage upon the Linnean Society. Nor does the section devoted to the praise of the Bible, intermingled as it is with trivialities, seem to us likely to make many persons reconsider their opinions upon either religious or biological subjects. The whole book is, in fact, out of date.

Butler (H. J.), Motor Bodies and Chassis: a Text-book dealing with the Complete Car, for the Use of Owners, Students, and Others, 6/ net.

A textbook of more immediate value to the carriage builder than the engineer, since it is the body-work, rather than the chassis of the motor-car, with which Mr. Butler deals. It is natural that the mechanism of a car should receive closer study than its less important component parts, but treatment of the various styles of bodies has certainly been inadequate. The author surveys and defines the varieties of bodies hitherto invented, and devotes chapters to body dimensions, designing, drawing, decorating, illuminating, and other accessories. He deals separately with ignition, the cooling of the cylinders, and lubrication. The figure drawings are clear, in spite of their intricacy.

Eugenics Review, January, 1/ net.

Frith (Julius), Alternating-Current Design, 5/ net.

A book the contents of which aim at suggesting ideas rather than imparting information already elaborately dealt with in Mr. Cramp's 'Continuous-Current Machine Design,' to which this treatise is intended to be a companion. The book is well furnished with calculations and diagrams.

Fry (Agnes), Stars and Constellations: a Little Guide to the Sky.

This book claims to provide hints for observers of the heavens with the naked eye. Memory is assisted by rhymes such as have recently engaged the attention of *Notes and Queries*, a method generally regarded as obsolete.

Hutchinson (Woods), We and Our Children.

A series of essays on the care of the coming generation, especially so far as its home life is concerned. The elementary teaching in such chapters as that on 'The Sweet Tooth' or 'Our Ivory Keepers of the Gate' reiterates truths which every wise mother endeavours to put into practice. The author is an optimist who views even the falling birth-rate, modern fiction, and the American mother through rose-coloured glasses.

Lee (Frederic S.), Scientific Features of Modern Medicine, 6/6 net.

Some of the Columbia University Lectures.

Psychical Research Society, Proceedings, December, 1911, 1/ net.

Consists of official lists and Index to Vol. XXV.

Thorpe (Sir Edward), A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry: Vol. I. A-Che, Revised and Enlarged Edition, 45/ net.

For notice see p. 71.

Whetham (W. C. D. and C. D.), An Introduction to Eugenics, 1/ net.

The authors, in their endeavour to open up the immense field of inquiry in a science still in its infancy, lay greater stress on the methods and range of such an inquiry than on any theoretical deductions to which, as yet, research has led. The contents include six chapters devoted to the 'History of Eugenics,' two to 'Racial Qualities,' three on the 'Methods of Research,' and five on the 'Construction of Society,' with an appendix and bibliography. The phenomenon of a restricted birth-rate, which has profoundly modified biological sociology, gives supreme importance to the subject.

Juvenile Books.

Where the Hedgerows End, and Other Fairy Tales, by Ishbel, 1/ net.

A series of fairy stories agreeable enough, but deficient in dramatic concentration. Each of the longer tales comprises a number of vignettes loosely strung together, and when they are numerous too kaleidoscopic to be coherent. "Ishbel's" method is apparently to piece together the tags and shreds of fairy lore into a mosaic.

Fiction.

Adams (Evelyn), Tales of Seven Islands, 6/

A volume of short stories, reprinted from *Good Words* and various Australian magazines. The author uses her knowledge of life in Australia and the islands of the Pacific with considerable skill, but, despite the local colour, these mild romances are on the whole not very successful.

Balfour (Ethel), In Time's Storerooms, 6/

This story suffers from the very defects which appear as virtues to a large section of the novel-reading public—over-emphasis and exaggeration. The girl who on her twentieth birthday is to be told an important secret, the discovery then that her beloved guardian is not her father, her obedient acquiescence in the wish of her dead mother that she should offer to live with her real parent, his eccentric ways and the dour sister who plots unscrupulously on behalf of her dissipated son—these and the private lunatic asylum from which the heroine barely escapes belong to the stock-in-trade of the popular romancer. We could wish the author's talent better employed.

Barclay (Marguerite and Armiger), The Activities of Lavie Jutt, 6/

This book is typically American, and has a fine disregard for probabilities—and in most cases possibilities. The first chapter is appropriately named 'Lavie Starts In,' and the story may be recommended to any one who can appreciate American slang. The authors' ignorance (real or feigned) of what cannot be done in England is abysmal.

Bazin (René), The Children of Alsace, 6/

A translation of 'Les Oberlés,' in which M. Bazin draws a vivid picture of the influence of a man's love for his native land over all other interests. The rendering, on the whole, is well done and pleasant to read, and there is a short Preface by Dr. A. S. Rappoport.

Bower (H. M.), The Temple of Demos, 6/

This book satirizes under an allegorical transparency the political institutions of the day. The dreamer of the dream—one amongst many pilgrims, Log-Rollers, Axe-Grinders, White Caps, Black Caps, and a certain Dame Eugenes—joins a caravan accompanying an envoy from Plutopolis to the Royal Court of Demos. On the journey the author avails himself of every opportunity for a tilt at the party system, but there is no indication that the independent politician is less obnoxious to him, nor hint as to how the development of altruism in the individual which he urges is to be either fostered or directed.

Cook (W. Victor), Anton of the Alps, 6/

The intricacies and vicissitudes of this tale of secret societies are not even made probable by the most opportune deaths, accidents, and discoveries. However, the plots and counter-plots are ingeniously worked out, and the story has plenty of buoyancy.

Eyles (Alfred W.), The Topmost Rung.

The chief interest of this story lies in a murder mystery. As is usual in this type of thing, several innocent persons are suspected. There are two trials, but the real culprit dies a natural death. Overwhelmed, no doubt, by the prevailing complexity of affairs, the book-binders so mixed up the centre four sections of our copy as to make it practically impossible to read them. The author has much to learn; though his plot is in a conventional way ingenious, his style is singularly stilted.

For the Defence: a Brief for Lady Carol, 6/

The publishers tell us that the author of this book has "a long list of successes to his name," and that, "as the present book is on somewhat different lines from anything he has hitherto attempted, he is anxious to publish it anonymously." We regret that we cannot commend this departure from his successful style. Frankly, the book is gloomy, and the chief figures bore us; when one wants to get married, the other doesn't, and thus they fluctuate throughout the book. The central incident recalls a recently successful play.

Fraser (Mrs. Alick), The Minister's Marriage, 6/

The minister in point is Evan Angus, an intellectual Apollo, who writes books on such subjects as Antilegomena and Sermocination, which, we are told, are anxiously awaited by both press and publishers! The number of marriages recorded is extraordinary. Angus himself loves at first sight, marries another woman, and after her death loves again, all in the space of about two years.

Fraser (Mrs. Hugh) and Stahlmann (J. I.), *The Satanist*, 6/

An unpleasant tale, which we are unable to commend, concerning a sect of devil-worshippers at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Henry (O.), *Cabbages and Kings*, 3/6 net.

The work of this finished and subtle author has never received the meed that is its due. He is one of the few writers of short stories who have claims on posterity. His power of conjuring up men and women and stamping them with vital significance in a curiously haphazard and semi-abstracted way gives his individual charm and creative force unity. His confident and at the same time plastic style is effective for his purpose.

Herbertson (Agnes Grozier), *The Ship that came Home in the Dark*, 6/

A woman living in strained relations with her husband, who is blind, falls in love and runs away with another man. The situation is interesting, but we decline to believe in the success of the impersonation practised on the blind man. The story, however, is well told, and the interest sustained throughout.

Holdsworth (Annie E.), *Dame Verona of the Angels*.

This book is a study of temperament to which pre-natal influence is supposed to supply the key. A more uncomfortable coterie of troubled consciences than those which surround the subject of the study it would be difficult to find. They include a dour Calvinist, the lady who has been willing to marry him for love of his illegitimate baby girl, the baby's aunt—a baffled, revengeful woman who draws Verona towards the Romanism so hateful to her father—and an extraordinary youth who shares her passion for sacrifice.

Kelston (Beatrice), *A Three-Cornered Duel*, 6/

The author's clever and delicate handling of an ingenious plot commends her book. Her characters are full of the joy of life, and well portrayed. One only regrets that so small a part is allotted to the deaf housekeeper, Mrs. Allgood, whose humble calling and retiring disposition place her in the background.

Mackenzie (Compton), *Carnival*, 6/

For notice see p. 62.

Mann (Mary E.), *Men and Dreams*.

The talent of Mrs. Mary E. Mann does not show to its fullest advantage in short stories, and only perhaps from one of the twenty-two in this volume could her authorship be divined. That one is 'His First Day at the Sea,' a wonderful vignette of a school treat burdened by the addition of an undesired and undesirable parent. Four or five of the rest are pervaded by humorous and sometimes bitter irony, and make distinctly good reading; but only the story of the school treat has the unique and pungent flavour which the discerning seek, and the dull detest, in the work of Mrs. Mann.

Pillai (T. Ramakrishna), *The Dive for Death*.

In spite of its title, this is an entrancing romance, revealing, as it does, the intimate modes of Indian thought and feeling. It is devoid of pretentiousness, and its subtlety is cloaked by a transparent simplicity of style. The author's characterization is bold and direct, and his penetration into the Indian mind is such that he can evoke an instant response from the Western reader by the most sparing of effects. This novel is bountiful of incident, crowded with pictorial detail of Hindu lore and superstition, but never crudely spectacular. The author has a childlike pleasure in spontaneous and unsophisticated emotion.

Prague (Joseph), *A Woman of Impulse*, 6/

In everyday life a "woman of impulse" may be a somewhat trying person; in the realms of fiction she lives in a charmed atmosphere. But Rose Cater, the half-educated daughter of a struggling author, with her accesses of religious zeal, her immature views on marriage, her crude unconventionality, is commonplace enough, and fails to interest or amuse us. Her father, a man predestined to failure, who foresees his doom and revolts from it with pathetic futility, gets into the clutches of a literary agent with a "mephistophelian smirk," who runs a fiction factory. Then ensue a chain of coincidences which put a great strain on our imagination. Some of the characters are well drawn, but the book on the whole is a somewhat dreary psychological study of types we hope never to meet.

Smart (Arthur D.), *The Chief of St. Donats*, 2/ net.

"Wales," says the author in his Introduction, "has always been a land remarkable for fresh outbursts of life, a land of revival as regards religion, learning, and patriotism." So in Wales he lays the plot of his thirteenth-century romance, in which the last native princes play a promi-

nent part. A medley of fighting, deeds of valour, witchcraft, and love ensue, which should please readers who care more for the tale than the method of its telling.

Spencer (Denton), *Old Thane's Mummy*, 1/

The story of an antiquary's daughter who masquerades as an Egyptian mummy brought to life. She disappears, is found, and reunited to her distracted lover; while the professor incidentally is burnt in his own home. The same process is to be observed in Mr. Spencer's novel as in 'The Mysteries of Udolpho.' Our imagination is stimulated to eerie pitch by the implication of supernatural agencies at work, only to be promptly disillusioned by the banality of a hoax. The style is a nice blend of the Johnsonian and the interjectional.

Stevens (E. S.), *The Lure*.

This describes two episodes, altogether different in character, in the career of Huntly Goss, adventurer. In the first we find him managing a journal "by the aristocracy, for the aristocracy." In the second part of the book he reappears connected with a fraudulent crocodile-farming business, the situation of which enables the author to give some convincing descriptions of Sudanese scenery. Apparently, the two years' interval between the episodes had changed him, for he is no longer the epigrammatic flâneur, but a scoundrel who will stick at nothing. It says much for the author's writing that we do not regret this scoundrel's escape from justice.

Tynan (Katharine), *Princess Katharine*, 6/

For notice see p. 63.

Vahey (H. L.), *Camilla Forgetting Herself*, 6/

As the author remarks on the first page, Camilla never did forget herself, so we can only suppose that Mr. Vahey thought it was an attractive title and as good as any other. This book cannot be said to be an improvement on his previous work. The story is concerned with two perpetual "honeymooners" who are absurdly happy, and, it may be added, rather silly. There are two stage uncles introduced to give some semblance of a plot.

Yorke (Curtis), *Dangerous Dorothy*, 6/

"Curtis Yorke" neither multiplies incident, nor unravels motives, nor panders to the sensational. She is no propagandist; nor is she careful about her structure. Her novels—the latest one in particular—seem written purely for the sake of dialogue. The characters exist merely to talk—to bandy sprightly witticisms and toss sentimental badinage at one another. The plot is huddled away, and serves the subsidiary purpose of churning out episodes to further the conversations.

General Literature.

Dublin Review, edited by Wilfrid Ward, No. 300, January, 5/6 net.

This number is well diversified, and each article is equipped with sober and careful argument. The editor takes advantage of Mr. Balfour's retirement for a pleasant eulogy, and strings together some reminiscences of Tennyson at Freshwater. Mr. R. H. Benson refuses to commit himself either to a rationalist or psychological conclusion in 'Phantasms of the Dead,' though he constructs a tentative theory of his own. The best things are a number of translations of early Irish religious poetry. A somewhat Ultramontane article, entitled 'Anti-Clerical Policy in Portugal,' attempts to depreciate the administration of the new Portuguese Republic.

Gornall (H. K.), *The Ten Talents: an Unconventional Commentary*.

According to Mr. Gornall's jaunty disquisition, the titled, landed, or moneyed gentry are the principal and legitimate inheritors of the kingdom of the ten talents or the ten essential perquisites of life—good disposition, education, social prestige, wealth, and the like. As these gifts seem to be properly apportioned and bestowed with exquisite discrimination, Mr. Gornall has every excuse for dazzling us with his suave and genial platitudes. He displays some anxiety as to, and temptation towards, a "materialistic conception of life." Such a failing is incredible after the ministry of his moralizations. If we are not all the fortunate possessors of Mr. Gornall's ten beatitudes, life is at least simplified for us, its aspirations analyzed and clarified. The dignity of Mr. Gornall's style, his sense of life's values, and the affability of his remarks leave us in very good humour.

Gray (Charles H.), *Lodowick Carliell: his Life, a Discussion of his Plays, and 'The Deserving Favourite,' a Tragi-Comedy*, reprinted from

the Original Edition of 1629, with Introduction and Notes, 6/ net.

Dr. Gray has accomplished an effective work in resuscitating Carliell, whose biography has never been written before, while his plays are buried under—in our opinion—a deserved oblivion. 'The Deserving Favourite,' the least wearisome of those plays, is founded on a Spanish romantic novel, and Carliell owed much of his tepid inspiration to foreign sources. He translated one of Corneille's plays. Like most of the dramatists of the seventeenth century who wrote heroic plays, Carliell embroiders his plots round the eternal theme of love and honour. His volubility and edifying magniloquence are inexhaustible. He never deviates from the conventional regulations which this dramatic genre imposed upon him.

Handy Newspaper List, 1912, 6d.

Le Braz (Anatole), *The Night of Fires, and other Breton Studies*, put into English by Frances M. Gostling, 5/ net.

Introduces the reader to types of Breton peasants and customs. A good deal of the matter is commonplace, and for this we do not conceive the blame rests entirely with the translator.

Morgan (Charlotte E.), *The Rise of the Novel of Manners: a Study of English Prose Fiction between 1600 and 1740*, 6/6 net.

The bibliography, containing a list of some five hundred prose narratives printed between 1600 and 1740, with chronological accessories, and the index, occupies well-nigh one-half of this monograph. It deals with the prose output between the beginning of the seventeenth century and the middle of the eighteenth, adopting a somewhat arbitrary form of classification. Though freshness, colour, and insight are not prominent in this volume, which forms one of the Columbia University Studies in English, its scrupulous and conscientious workmanship, and its presentation of all the facts that bear upon the subject, deserve high praise.

New Monthly (The), No. 1, December, 1911, Coronation Durbar Number, 6 annas.

Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, January, 2/6
Issued by the Viking Club.

Oxford and Cambridge Review, January, 2/6 net.

With the New Year the Review shows aggressive energy. Sir William Bull sounds the tattoo in 'The Red Flood'; a "Believer in the Book" writes an alarmist article on the insidious and destructive advance of Modernism in the Church of England; Mr. H. S. Shelton takes up an uncompromising position on 'The Dissipation of Energy,' the theory of which in doctrinaire form is, he declares, non-existent; and Mr. J. Hudson writes a sardonic poem on "woman's rights." Amid this controversial turmoil, it is pleasant to light upon gentle discursive matter here and there on mediæval byways and scenes of Indian life. The most attractive article is that of the Rev. R. L. Gales, who talks with sly urbanity and wit on 'Three Jingle Makers'—Mr. Belloc, Mr. Chesterton, and Mr. Kipling.

Popham (R. Brooks), *Finger-posts to Animal Life*, 5/ net.

"The writer has had his nomadic days, and has had his chats. Hopping and skipping about over this little world of ours..." This quotation from the Foreword gives a fair idea of the author's method. His constant and unusually awkward flippancy makes it difficult to realize the animals he talks about. It also occasionally betrays him, e.g., in his account of a bull in India, into bad taste. We have discovered nothing new in the book.

Quinton (R. F.), *The Modern Prison Curriculum*, 5/ net.

Richards (Caroline Cowles), *Village Life in America 1852-72, including the Period of the American Civil War, as told in the Diary of a Schoolgirl*, 4/6 net.

Matthew Arnold once expressed a wish that we had more lives of obscure persons. If all were to be as good reading as this naive diary of a New England girl in the middle of the last century, we should echo his wish. The author writes with singular grace and distinction of her peaceful childhood in a world far different from the America of to-day. Her picture of the state of feeling in the Northern States during the Civil War is vivid; and her school, her chapel, and, most charming of all, her old Puritan grandmother, who knew more Scriptural texts than any one else she ever met, are pleasantly described with a minimum of that self-consciousness which dogs the footsteps of diarists.

Sumner (William Graham), War, and other Essays, edited, with Introduction, by Albert Galloway Keller, 10/ net.

Issued by Yale University.

Women's Industrial Council, Seventeenth Annual Report, 1910-11.

Almanacs.

Artists' Almanac, 1912, 6d.

FOREIGN.

Poetry and Drama.

Grande Inondation de l'Arno en MCCCXXXIII.: Anciens Poèmes Populaires Italiens, édités et traduits en Français par les soins de MM. S. Morpurgo et J. Luchaire, 1fr. 50.

It is an apt and grim form of commemorating the disastrous Seine floods in the winter of 1910 to exhume Pucci's description in metrical form of the rising of the Arno which devastated Florence in 1333. The Italian text is set by the side of the French version. Pucci's story is simply and honestly expressed, though without much imaginative force. The movement of the poem is slow, and fettered to the besetting mediæval fashion of particularizing, regardless of artistic relevance or proportion. Pucci's attitude is strongly pietistic, and he has an insatiable love of moralizing. But his work abounds in magical and unexpected touches of Florentine life, and refreshing naïveté. The translation is faithfully literal, though a trifle gauche. Three contemporary Italian sonnets are appended at the end of the volume. The introduction, while bestowing excessive eulogy upon Pucci, is otherwise satisfactory.

History and Biography.

Bonnier (Charles), Le Pays de Pevèle.

This book forms a sequel to the writer's earlier study of the history of Templeuve, a village of Pevèle. The first division of the book gives the history of Pevèle, with accounts of the castles and feudal estates of the district. The second is a detailed discussion of the patois at different periods. Included in this are several original letters, and more of these belonging to modern times are included in the Appendix. The book is beautifully illustrated with etchings by M. Jean Bonnier.

Bost (Charles), Les Prédicants Protestants des Cévennes et du Bas-Languedoc, 2 vols., 20fr.

This is a scholarly and comprehensive treatise on one of the most sombre epochs in French history, for the period taken is that between 1684 and 1700, and a very welcome addition to the literature of the subject. The monumental, but inaccurate work of Douen is here admirably supplemented. The author shows erudition, insight, and independence of judgment, while his style is clear and forcible, and the illustrations are pleasing.

Longnon (Henri), Pierre Ronsard.

M. Longnon is an historian rather than a critic, and his work, treating the parentage and youth of Ronsard alone, is an expansion of a thesis presented at the École des Chartes. It is a close, careful, and reasoned study of the chief sources for this period, often illuminating, though sometimes the author's care for detail verges on the meticulous. M. Longnon happily avoids the more controversial side of Ronsard's life. His synthesis is always discriminating, and the volume is a valuable addition to the admirable studies on the literature of the French Renaissance published under the direction of MM. de Nolhac and Dorez.

Literary Gossip.

IN 'Hereditary and Society' Mr. William Cecil Dampier Whetham and his wife expand and develop some of the ideas that were but briefly indicated in their previous work, 'The Family and the Nation.' The problems of racial advance or decay, produced by an alteration in the inborn qualities of nations, as they have appeared in various stages of history, are studied in order to throw light on modern conditions and tendencies. The book is to be published by Messrs. Longmans & Co.

SONTOKU NINOMIYA died in 1856, after working seventy years for social reform during one of the darkest periods in the

history of Japan. The Hotokusha, one of his most important organizations, is a co-operative credit society started some twenty years before similar institutions were formed in Germany. Messrs. Longmans are issuing an account of his work under the title of 'A Peasant Sage of Japan,' translated from the Hotokuki by Tadasu Yoshimoto, with an Introduction by Dr. J. Estlin Carpenter.

FURTHER evidence of the desire of the Japanese to profit by Western examples in the improvement of their economic conditions is shown by the fact that their Government is now circulating among the local authorities of that country a translation into Japanese of Mr. Edwin A. Pratt's book on 'The Organization of Agriculture' published by Mr. Murray. This course has been taken by arrangement with the Central Association of Japanese Agriculturists, to which body the rights of translation into Japanese had already been granted.

FRENCH writers are doubtless full of appreciation of the action of M. Maeterlinck in creating a Maeterlinck Prize of 16,000 francs—mostly derived from the Nobel award, which he does not desire to appropriate to himself. It is to be given every two years to the author of the most remarkable book published in the French language.

MR. W. R. LAWSON is publishing with Messrs. Blackwood 'Modern Wars and War Taxes,' a manual of military finance.

Another work from the same pen, and published by the same firm, will be 'Canada and the Empire,' in which Mr. Lawson advocates the immediate and effective federation of the Empire, declaring that what has been quietly and wisely done in Australia and South Africa should not be impossible at Westminster.

IN Mr. W. S. Crockett's new work, 'The Scott Originals,' some space is devoted to 'The Pirate' and its leading character, Capt. Cleveland. By a curious coincidence, Mr. Martin Secker announces a book by Mr. Allan Fea on 'The Real Capt. Cleveland.' James Gow was the prototype of Scott's "pirate," and the novelist obtained his facts mainly from an old Stromness woman during a tour in the Orkneys. Gow terrorized the northern islands for many years, but he was finally brought to account by stratagem, and was executed in June, 1725. His career engaged the attention of both Defoe and Scott. Defoe's account of the pirate was published in 1725, and only one copy is known to exist—that in the British Museum Library.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for February Sir Henry Lucy continues 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' and describes his personal relations with the late Sir Charles Dilke. Canon Rawnsley contributes 'Memories of the Tennysons at Somersby,' and Miss E. March Phillipps a sketch of 'Lanœ Falconer.' Short stories are 'Mysie had a Little Lamb,' by Miss Jane

Findlater, and 'The Charm of Louise,' by Mr. John Barnett. As a pendant to Sir James Yoxall's article last month on 'The 21st of January, 1793,' the editor prints a letter describing an interview with Cléry, Louis XVI.'s valet, at Hamburg in 1799. In 'Farewell to the Land' Mr. Stephen Gwynn unites the poetic eye with the practical hand. 'O-Tsune-Chan' is a glimpse of Japanese home-life by Mr. Ken Hoshino.

Blackwood's Magazine for February will publish a translation in verse of a letter from Cicero to Atticus (on the politics and politicians of to-day), which "A Student" professes to have recently discovered.

THE February number of *The Positivist Review* will contain the 'Annual Address,' on the public events of the past year, delivered before the Positivist Society by the President, Mr. S. H. Swinny, on January 1st. It will also contain a paper on 'The Teaching of Nietzsche,' by Mr. Gordon Jones, and a short piece by the late J. H. Bridges on 'Progress: Physical, Social, Moral.'

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will issue the fourth set of ten volumes of "The Home University Library" next Wednesday. They include two notable contributions to the historical section of the Library: 'Rome,' by Dr. W. Warde Fowler, and 'The History of England: a Study in Political Evolution,' by Prof. A. F. Pollard.

Mr. A. G. Bradley writes on 'Canada,' and Sir Thomas W. Holderness on 'Peoples and Problems of India.' Mr. Bertrand Russell discusses 'The Problems of Philosophy'; and Mr. R. R. Marett describes the principles, methods, and recent progress of 'Anthropology.' To the section of Literature and Art are to be added volumes on 'Landmarks in French Literature,' by Mr. G. L. Strachey, and on 'Architecture' by Prof. W. R. Lethaby, the latter illustrated. 'The School: an Introduction to the Study of Education,' is by Prof. J. J. Findlay and Prof. H. N. Dickson, supplies a popular exposition of the science of 'Climate and Weather.'

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR is writing the life of the late Dr. James MacGregor of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh. Mrs. MacGregor will be glad to have correspondence likely to be of interest for her husband's memoir sent to 3, Eton Terrace, Edinburgh.

ATTENTION has been directed recently to his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, one of India's most powerful independent princes. Mr. St. Clair Weeden is about to publish his reminiscences, through Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., under the title of 'A Year with the Gaekwar.'

WE are sorry to notice the death on Wednesday week last of Mr. Herbert Edwin Clarke. His 'Songs in Exile, and other Poems' (1879), and 'Storm Drift: Poems and Sonnets' (1882), are now

mostly out of print, but were recognized in their day as showing notable taste and feeling.

THE death was announced at the end of last week of Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, an accomplished soldier, and an authoritative writer on military matters. He was the eldest son of F. D. Maurice, one of the chief supports of *The Athenæum* at its beginning, and wrote his father's life in 1884. Born in 1841, he first saw active service in 1873 under Lord Wolseley, whose right-hand man he speedily became in various African campaigns. In 1872 he published his Wellington Prize essay on field manoeuvres, and in 1874 a 'Popular History of the Ashanti Campaign.' Further books from his pen were 'Hostilities without Declaration of War'; 'The Official History of the 1882 Campaign'; 'War,' reprinted with revisions from 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and generally regarded as a classic; 'National Defences,' and 'The Official History of the Boer War.'

THE Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Scottish Text Society has just been issued. A well-deserved tribute is paid to the late Dr. Æneas Mackay, a member of the original Council who did good work for the Society. For its new series the Council has now in hand the 'Abbregeement of Roland Furious,' by James Stewart of Baldinnes, prepared from the MS. in the Advocates' Library by Mr. Thomas Crockett. It is hoped also to issue during 1912 the edition of 'John of Ireland,' for some time in preparation, and the 'Bibliography of Middle Scots Poetry,' compiled by Mr. William Geddie. The edition of the Macculloch and Gray MSS., undertaken by Mr. George Stevenson, and the third volume of Prof. Gregory Smith's 'Henryson' are in an advanced state. The report notes that 161 new members were added to the Society during the year.

A PATHETIC interest belongs to a paper by Mr. John S. Gibb, read at last week's meeting of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, the writer of it having died two days after. The paper was entitled 'Notes on "Helenore" by Alexander Ross, Schoolmaster, Lochlee: 1699-1784.' It included an account of an original MS. copy of 'Helenore' in Mr. Gibb's possession, which is understood to be the only MS. of the pastoral in existence. Inscriptions, dated 1767, show that it belonged to Jonathan Forbes, laird of Brux, in Aberdeenshire. Forbes was "out" in the '45, and, having to go into hiding, probably took refuge at Lochlee, and there received the MS. from the poet.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Booksellers' Provident Institution will take place on Thursday, March 14th, when, it is hoped, Mrs. Humphry Ward will give an address.

MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE, who died in the Villa Christina at Florence on Tuesday night at the age of 80, had retired of late years from politics and journalism, and

had no direct connexion with *Truth*. His reputation as a vivid writer was made by his 'Letters of a Besieged Resident' from Paris in 1870. He started *Truth* in 1877, when the kind of journalism it embodies was already familiar from the writing of Edmund Yates and Grenville Murray. What was special in *Truth* was the relentless attack kept up on frauds of all kinds. The paper has been involved in extensive and expensive litigation, but in only a few cases has it been worsted, and the services it does to society, briefly noted in the '*Truth* Cautionary List' of swindlers, deserve wide recognition.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE will open next Saturday afternoon the Horniman Museum Lecture Hall and Reading-Room, which has been presented by Mr. Emslie J. Horniman.

A TOLSTOY MUSEUM has been opened in Moscow. The collection will be housed later in a building to be specially built for this purpose on ground—now in the possession of the municipality—which formerly belonged to Tolstoy.

RUSSIAN literary circles at the present moment are eagerly awaiting the publication of Leonid Andreiev's new novel, 'Sashka Jigulev,' which will appear during the course of the next few weeks. Here Andreiev has abandoned mysticism and symbolism, and returned with renewed force to the realism which characterized his earliest work.

In 'Sashka Jigulev' the author deals with the stormy times of the revolution. Sashka is the son of an old general—long since dead; with his mother and sister he lives in a small provincial town in their family house, surrounded by a large wild and neglected garden. Andreiev describes impressively the mysterious influence of this garden, and the roads passing by it and "stretching into infinity," on the sensitive child Sashka. To him Russia, vast and limitless, seems to begin outside the walls of his room, where the garden begins.

The first part of the novel is a realistic description of the dull provincial life, which is suddenly disturbed by the storm of the revolutionary movement. Court-martial and "punitive" expeditions are heard of from all sides, and produce a deep impression on the minds of the young generation. Sashka Jigulev, notwithstanding the traditions of his family, joins the revolutionists. But he is torn between his love for his mother and his "duty," as he conceives it, which calls him to a struggle where there is no room for personal affections. Andreiev shows strikingly the process which leads the young man to become a fanatical terrorist. The merciless process, evolving further, gradually leads him to "the philosophy of expropriation and economical terrorism, and puts him at the head of a desperate gang of brigands. The inevitable gallows await him at the end of his adventurous life.

THE eighth volume of "The Ethnological Series" has just appeared, published by the Moscow Lazarev Institute of the Eastern Languages. It contains 'The Armenian Dialectology: a Sketch and Classification of Armenian Dialects,' by Mr. R. Acharian. The author describes in it 102 Armenian dialects, and divides them into three principal groups. The work is much larger and better written than the previous volume of the same author, 'Classification des Dialectes Armeniens,' which was published in Paris and highly praised by specialists.

THE fourth annual Charles Lamb dinner at Cambridge will take place on Saturday, February 10th. Dr. Francis Darwin will be in the chair, and Mr. Edmund Gosse will be the guest of the evening.

THE BACON SOCIETY is holding a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant next Monday to celebrate the 351st anniversary of the birth of Francis Bacon.

THE writer Emil Jonas, whose death at the age of 87 is announced, was best known by his numerous translations from Danish and Swedish. A German by birth, he entered the Danish government service, and became the editor of a German paper in Copenhagen. He was the author of a number of novels, books of travel, and plays.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION give notice that the Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum will be reopened on Monday next.

THE 'Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft' for 1912 will contain an article giving a full account of the Blackfriars documents which were discovered by Prof. A. Feuillerat.

THIS EVENING, at the Polyglot Club, 4, Southampton Row, Mr. Ch. Rössler will deliver a lecture in French on 'The Home Days of Jeanne d'Arc.'

FROM Catania, where he held a professorship, comes the news of Mario Rapisardi's death. He was born in 1844. Victor Hugo and Garibaldi praised his work, but it is difficult to take his epics—'Palingenesi,' 'Lucifero,' and 'Giobbe'—altogether seriously, in spite of their vigour and facility. They are violently anti-religious in tone. All but loyal Sicilians will probably remember Rapisardi for his fierce controversy with Carducci, which originated in his attack upon the author of the 'Odi Barbare' in 'Lucifero,' rather than for his own work. But he was undoubtedly an important literary figure in his day.

THE following Government Publications concerning education have some interest for our readers: University of Wales, Medical Graduates (post free, 1d.); Education Statistics: Part 2, Financial, 1909-10-11 (post free, 1s. 10d.); Scotch List of School Boards (post free, 8d.); and Report on the Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research, 1910-11 (post free, 4d.).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Geography of the World, by B. C. Wallis (Macmillan), is in part an admirable illustration of modern methods of geographical teaching. A few years ago a textbook of geography was virtually no more than a mass of topographical facts, disconnected and remembered with difficulty. The new system, as exemplified by this book, deals first and foremost with principles by discussing and interpreting physical and climatic conditions, and their effects upon human life and energy. The utility of the masses of statistical data introduced by Mr. Wallis is, however, open to doubt. The relative importance of facts of industry and commerce, as represented by statistics, is variable to so high a degree that the numbers contained in this book may create a good deal of confusion in most memories, and but little permanent impression of value. The numerous illustrations and specimen examination questions are of a distinctly helpful character.

The eight maps of Europe comprised in *Philips' Comparative Series of Wall Atlases*, edited by Mr. J. F. Unstead, and Mr. E. G. R. Taylor, are very unequal in their clearness, and therefore in their utility. Climatic conditions are illustrated by two maps, showing January and July rainfall, isobars, and wind directions; but temperatures, both summer and winter, are shown on the same relief map by somewhat confusing red and blue lines. The Natural Vegetation map is admirable, and the classification adopted appears pleasantly simple when compared with that in use on some of the German wall atlases in favour at the present time. The Economic map would have been better had it been divided into smaller sections.

The map of China, Part LIII. of the *Atlas Universel de Géographie* (Hachette) maintains the high standard set in the earlier issues. The relief is especially to be commended for its clearness.

Laboratory Exercises in Physical Chemistry. By J. N. Pring. (Manchester University Press.)—The first part of this book deals with physico-chemical measurements, calorimetry, and electro-chemistry; the second describes six interesting preparations by electrolysis; the third is devoted to exercises in pyrometry. The subject-matter has been well chosen to illustrate the various principles, the explanations are lucid, and the data are neatly arranged in clear figures. To students working for an Honours Degree in this branch of science we can recommend this book with confidence in its merits.

A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry. Edited by Sir Edward Thorpe. Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)—The rapid advances made in chemistry since the appearance of the first edition of this work some twenty-two years ago have resulted in the production of a ponderous tome of 760 pages as the first of the five volumes in which the Dictionary is to be completed. The list of contributors, including many leaders in chemical science, is a sufficient guarantee for the trustworthy character of the experimental results supplied. The student will find all the latest information available clearly set out with

much detail. A word of praise is due to the general excellence of production, for the clearness both of type and diagrams leaves nothing to be desired.

TOTEMISM.

In a paper on 'Method in Totemic Studies,' printed as a present to visitors at the Quincentenary of St. Andrews University, I criticized a paper on a similar subject by Mr. A. A. Goldenweiser of Columbia University, U.S.A. Mr. Goldenweiser points out to me that a communication from him was strangely misprinted, while I made an error or two of my own. I therefore wish to warn any one who may light on my tract of these blunders. It is not on sale. A. LANG.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 11.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Papers were read as follows: 'On the Propagation of Waves through a Stratified Medium, with Special Reference to the Question of Reflection,' by Lord Rayleigh, 'The Mechanism of the Semipermeable Membrane and a New Method of determining Osmotic Pressure,' by Prof. F. T. Trouton, 'Mobility of the Positive and Negative Ions in Gases at High Pressures,' by Dr. Alois F. Kovarik, 'A New Method of determining the Radiation Constant,' by Mr. G. A. Shakespear, and 'The Mechanics of the Water Molecule,' by Dr. R. A. Houston.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 12.—Dr. Dyson, President, in the chair.—The President read a telegram from Prof. Todd of Amherst Observatory, announcing the observation of a remarkable bright spot on the ring of Saturn.—Mr. Phillips said he had observed the planet on the previous night to Prof. Todd, and had seen nothing especially remarkable.—Mr. H. C. Plummer read a paper on 'Hypothetical Parallaxes of the Brighter Stars of Type A,' being an investigation of the radial velocities of stars in a list by Prof. Campbell. The velocities of stars of Class A near the Milky Way were greater than those of stars in high latitudes, suggesting that stars of this type tend to move parallel to the plane of the Milky Way.—Mr. F. G. Brown read a paper on 'The Absorption of Light in Space,' in which he had made use of nebulae instead of stars, since nebulae have a measurable diameter. Their distances can thus be approximately found, since on the average those with small apparent diameters must be more distant than larger ones, however much their real diameters may vary.—Prof. H. H. Turner read a paper by himself and Mr. Brown on 'An Example of the Use of Spherical Harmonic Analysis.' The advantages of this analysis were shown in its application to various astronomical investigations, and the example given brought out the main features of the distribution of brightness of nebulae in different parts of the celestial sphere.—Mr. Thackeray read a paper on 'Personality and Bisection Error of some Greenwich Transit Observers.' His object was to determine the magnitude equation in R.A. of the present transit-circle observers. The bisection errors vary with the zenith distance of the star observed, and this may be due in part to the eye, and in part to the different positions taken up by the observer according to the zenith distance of the star.—Mr. C. P. Butler showed and explained a number of slides representing a new form of equatorial telescope lately constructed in America. It appeared to be a modification of the Equatorial Coudé. As in the case of the latter, the polar axis formed part of the telescope tube, but it was so large that the observer was actually within the axis.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 17.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.

The Council, in their Report, stated that they had decided to discontinue the collection of observations and the publication of *The Meteorological Record* as from December 31st, 1911; and that they proposed to prepare a series of normal values of climatological elements of the British Isles.

The President presented to Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington, the Symons Gold Medal for 1912, which had been awarded to him in consideration of distinguished work he had done in instrumental, statistical, and dynamical meteorology and forecasting.

The President delivered an address on 'Some Meteorological Observations.' He said that meteorology had at the present time reached an important and critical phase in its history. This was due, in the main, to the operation of three principal factors: (1) By the effluxion of time a mass of observational material has been accumulated which urgently requires examination and discussion, with the object of ascertaining the precise meaning and value of the records and of improving routine methods for the future. (2) The rapid increase of knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the upper atmosphere has modified and is modifying current views as to atmospheric phenomena generally, and new interpretations must be placed upon the distributions observed at the surface of the earth. (3) The importance of applied meteorology in relation to agriculture and other activities of everyday life is becoming more generally recognized. It follows that there is in many directions urgent need for the extended prosecution of research work. Increase of popular interest and public support is necessary, and the active assistance of research workers must be enlisted. It is to be noted that the investigations required involve many different qualifications; they include the criticism and improvement of methods of routine observation, participation in organized exploration of the upper air, investigation of statistical and analytical methods of dealing with data already collected, investigation of mathematical or physical problems stated as the result of observation, and the examination or restatement of geographical or other questions affecting the relation of meteorology to the problems of botany and other applied sciences.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 11.—Dr. H. F. Baker, President, in the chair.—Messrs. L. L. Conant and C. J. T. Sewell were elected Members.—Dr. Bromwich, as Secretary, reported that in the session 1910-11 the number of Members had risen from 286 to 293.—The following papers were communicated: 'Successions of Integrals and Fourier Series,' and 'On Multiple Fourier Series,' by Prof. W. H. Young, 'A New Condition for the Truth of the Converse of Abel's Theorem relating to Power Series,' by Messrs. G. H. Hardy and J. E. Littlewood, and 'On Mersenne's Numbers,' by Lieut.-Col. A. Cunningham.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'Ideals and Ethics of Sculpture'—Lecture I., Prof. W. R. Colton.
— London Institution, 5.—'Chinese Art,' Mr. L. Binyon.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Relation of Willing to Cognition,' Prof. G. Dawes Hicks.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Colour Decoration,' Sir A. East and Mr. E. Wood.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Ocean Waves, Sea-Beaches, and Sandbanks,' Lecture I., Dr. Vaughan Cornish. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'An Evening in the Institution Library,' Mr. J. C. Rogers.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture II., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Colonial Institute, 4.—'The New Pacific,' Dr. T. Miller Maguire.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Reinforced-Concrete Wharves and Warehouses at Lower Pootung, Shanghai'; 'The Direct Experimental Determination of the Stresses in the Steel and in the Concrete of Reinforced-Concrete Columns'; and 'Composite Columns of Concrete and Steel.' Paper on 'The Central Heating and Power-Plant of McGill University, Montreal,' Mr. R. J. Durley.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—Annual Meeting; 'Some American Problems,' the President.
WED. British Numismatic, 8.—'The Long-Cross Coinage of Henry III. and Edward I.,' Mr. L. A. Lawrence.
— Geological, 8.—'The Upper Keuper (or Arden) Sandstone and Associated Rocks of Warwickshire,' Dr. C. A. Matley.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'A New Process of Hydraulic Separating and Grading,' Mr. W. J. Gee.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The New Astronomy,' Lecture II., Prof. A. W. Bickerton.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Ideals and Ethics of Sculpture,' Lecture II., Prof. W. R. Colton.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Determination of the Coefficient of Inter-diffusion of Gases and the Velocity of Ions under an Electric Force, in Terms of Mean Free Paths,' Prof. J. S. Townsend; 'Note on the Scattering of α Particles,' Dr. H. Geiger; 'The Effect of Temperature upon Radio-active Disintegration,' Mr. A. S. Russell; and other Papers.
— London Institution, 6.—'Waves of the Sea,' Dr. Vaughan Cornish.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Heat Paths in Electrical Machinery,' Messrs. Miles Walker and H. D. Symons.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'The Pressure of a Blow,' Prof. Bertram Hopkinson.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Banyoro, a Pastoral People of Uganda,' Lecture II., Rev. J. Roscoe.

Science Gossip.

MR. LAURENCE COOK, an expert grower, has just completed a practical little guide to the culture of 'Perpetual Carnations,' which will be published by Messrs. Cassell on the 25th inst.

The same firm will also publish next week 'Wonders of Plant Life,' by Mr. S. Leonard Bastin, in which are described in non-scientific

terms the wonderful methods of growth in plants, the extraordinary means adopted for seed-dispersal and fertilization, and the manner in which insects are lured to further the aims of the plant. Parasitic growths and the influence of the seasons form interesting chapters. The book will be illustrated with forty photographs by the author and eight photo-colour plates by Mr. H. Essenhigh Corke.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the British Association for the Protection of Indian Cattle the following aims and objects were framed: (1) To prevent the unnecessary slaughter of cattle in India, with the view of increasing the number and improving the breed of the animals employed for the cultivation of the land. (2) By this means to encourage the agricultural development of the country, and so render the United Kingdom less dependent upon foreign countries for her raw material. (3) To improve the general condition and promote the more humane treatment of cattle in India.

A BOOK of interest to the many in this country connected directly or indirectly with the sugar industry has been issued by the French Sugar Manufacturers' Association under the title 'Histoire Centennale de la Betterave.' It is an exhaustive tome on the subject of sugar in general, and beet sugar in particular, to which leading chemists, merchants, and engineers have contributed.

IN view of the characteristically sensational telegram from America announcing the "dissipation" of Saturn's Rings, it may be recalled that the latest theory as to the constitution of the Rings ascribes their appearance to electrical radiation rather than to the reflection of sunlight from closely packed discrete particles. Whether the "sparkling flocculence" announced from America can be explained by an electrical disturbance of the normal conditions obtaining in the neighbourhood of Saturn becomes now an interesting question by which the validity of the new theory may be further tested.

It is one of the commonplaces of astronomy that this appendage, which appears to be so heavy and solid, cannot be so, from mechanical considerations, and that the only system of the dimensions we see which can exist is one composed of an indefinite number of unconnected particles revolving round the planet with different velocities. When Clerk-Maxwell demonstrated this mathematically in 1857, he contemplated the possibility that under certain conditions the stability of the rings might be destroyed by mutual perturbations between the particles, but the casual appearance of a bright spot, which may be no more than an optical illusion, is meagre ground for a prediction of dissolution in the near future.

THE progress of wireless telegraphy is responsible for the creation of a new legal offence in France. For some months past accurate time-signals have been sent out twice a day from the Eiffel Tower by Hertzian waves for the benefit of those at sea, who can determine their longitude thereby if they can pick up the signal. It has occurred to some enterprising persons, clockmakers and others, that it would be possible for any one to receive these signals by means of an easily constructed apparatus, but an injunction has been issued by the authorities, forbidding any one to set up such an appliance. Remembering that the British Post Office derives a considerable sum from the sale of the Greenwich time-signal, we can understand the reason for the

injunction, but it is difficult to see how it can be enforced.

ON the night of Sunday, the 28th inst., there will be an occultation of Mars by the moon. Disappearance will take place at 2h. 34m. after midnight, and the moon, then nine days old, will set about half-past three, so that the objects concerned will be near the horizon when the phenomenon happens, and it is scarcely likely to be well seen from the neighbourhood of London.

AN orbit with elliptic elements has been computed for comet 1911, *g* (Schaumasse), the eighth and last discovered during the year just past, from which it appears that this comet is another of the Jupiter family, of which there are now more than twenty members. These are comets whose periods range from three to eight years, and which pass near Jupiter's orbit at some point of their paths.

FINE ARTS

A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Vincent A. Smith. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

(First Notice.)

MR. VINCENT SMITH has attempted an ambitious task which was doomed to comparative failure. He tells us in the Preface:—

"The purpose of this book is to give for the first time a chronological descriptive History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon from the third century B.C. to the present day, with criticism of the æsthetic merits of the works described. The art history is treated throughout in close connexion with political and religious revolutions. In criticism the judgments of experts have been utilised as far as possible. Necessary limitations of space forbid elaborate explanations of the mythological or historical significance of individual works."

To the homely mind, however, there is something indecorous, something almost pathetic, in an individual striving to get into a volume a description of all the arts of an ancient and highly civilized continent, and to grasp the intention of the different minds of different races and creeds. In order that the "criticism of the æsthetic merits of the works described" may be of substantial worth, the writer should have not only the artistic nature, but also the trained eye and the trained judgment. If the art history is to be treated throughout in close connexion with political and religious revolutions, the writer must have a knowledge of the three Eastern classics, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. Mr. Vincent Smith does not profess to be an Oriental scholar, though he has produced a most useful 'Early History of India.' The present volume represents a great amount of patient labour. Indeed, in some parts it may be said to consist almost entirely of extracts, or rather paraphrases of extracts, so carefully is each statement supplied with references to authorities. The authorities are well chosen and show a wide range of reading, not only of standard authors, but also of

the journals of learned societies. When the writer describes any important building, shrine, sculpture, or painting, it is hard to say whether he has had the opportunity of studying it.

In a chronological descriptive history of fine art, architecture must find a first place because, as we have been often told, it is the first of the fine arts to emerge from barbarism in the service of religion and civic life. Mr. Vincent Smith considers that "the originality of Indian art is perhaps most conspicuous in architecture," but "it is a subject treated only cursorily in these pages." He holds that it is a subject too big for full treatment in a general history of fine art; but the treatment, though not full, need not be cursory. "The main topics," the author informs us, "dealt with in this volume are sculpture and painting." To quote the language of one whose writings on the fine arts will always retain their fascination: "In the procession of the fine arts sculpture always follows close upon the steps of architecture, and at first appears in some sense as her handmaid." Sculpture in India was in a large measure the handmaid of architecture, and the best works of the Indian carver are often bas-reliefs.

Mr. Vincent Smith gives us in chaps. i. and ii. "merely outline sketches of the leading Hindu and Muhammadan styles of architecture." He follows in the footsteps of Fergusson, whose 'History of Indian and Eastern Architecture' must always be a standard authority on the subject, because it was written by one who in early life had the training of an architect, and who had for many years travelled over India and had ample opportunity of study. It was not a mere encyclopædic compilation. By the far sight which men call genius he traced out the historical sequence of the Hindu monuments. The prehistoric relics of India consist of cromlechs, cairns, and other cognate remains built by an obscure race of whom we know nothing. Between these and the Buddhist remains, which come next in order, a wide interval lies; for although in the two great epics, the 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana,' we read of citadels and magnificent palaces, the Aryans left nothing that has endured to our time.

It is with the reign of Asoka (273-232 B.C.) that the history of Indian architecture begins, and for five centuries the monuments in India are Buddhist. Fergusson calls this earliest style "a wooden art painfully struggling into lithic forms." Mr. Vincent Smith, however, points out that

"all authors who treat of Indian architecture notice, and are embarrassed by the fact, that each style when it first comes to our knowledge is full-grown and complete. The earliest specimens betray no sign of tentative effort, and in no case is it possible to trace the progressive evolution of a given style from rude beginning."

He admits that the extensive destruction of ancient monuments "no doubt supplies a partial, though not adequate

explanation." But he is "convinced that the more fundamental explanation is to be found in the assumption that all the Indian styles are derived from prototypes constructed in timber, bamboos, and other perishable materials." This is merely saying that the progress of the human race may be traced from the wigwam to the hut, the hut to the house, the house to a palace, and from the shed for the wooden god to a temple. It is hard to believe, after closely examining Buddhist remains (not their photographs), that the Buddhist sculptors were not the successors of generations of artists in stone. These remains consist of rock inscriptions; *lats*, slender monolith pillars with inscriptions; *topes* or *stūpas*, solid cupolas of brick or stone masonry for the safe custody of relics, or to mark a spot associated with an event sacred in Buddhist legend; rock-hewn temples; and *veharas* or monasteries. The stupa or tope at Sānchī is the largest and finest in Central India, and has been frequently described. Mr. Vincent Smith gives two illustrations of it: one before restoration, and one after. We prefer the one before restoration. Rails play an important part in the history of Buddhist architecture, for it was on them that the carvers in stone lavished all the resources of their art, and the gateways, or *torans* as they are properly called, were covered with most elaborate sculptures. The rail at Barhut, discovered by Cunningham in 1873, is perhaps the most interesting historical monument known to exist in India.

For long ages Buddhism struggled against the religion and complex social system of Brahmanism, but the ancient Sanskrit gods asserted themselves, and there arose the great shrines which suited the requirements of Brahman thought. The varied styles in which they were built were divided by Fergusson into two main divisions—Northern or Hindu Aryan, and the Southern or Dravidian. The finest examples of the former style are found in the Puri district of Orissa, and Fergusson considers that "the Orissa group forms in itself one of the most complete in all India." A most picturesque account of the temple is to be found in "Orissa," by Andrew Sterling, who visited it in 1820. Fergusson has given an architect's precise and prosaic description. The pagoda he mentions is a solid and square tower built wholly in stone from the base to the apex, and, "what unfortunately no woodcut can show, every inch of the surface is covered with carving in the most elaborate manner." Like Sterling, he states that "the sculpture is of a very high order and great beauty of design."

Mr. Vincent Smith's description of the Great Temple is brief:—

"A second and later variety of the style is adequately represented by the Great Temple, which has a high steeple tower, with sides vertical for the most part, and curving only near the top. The roof of the porch has considerable elevation, and in many details the design differs from that of the earlier variety. Sculptures of remarkable merit, which will be illustrated in a later chapter,

are introduced in panels on the basement and elsewhere."

The best examples of the Dravidian or Southern style are the great structural temples of Southern India, which embody the ideas of Puranic Hinduism which succeeded Buddhism. A visit to them reveals the strength of Brahmanism as a living creed, and gives the visitor a glimpse of the volcanic forces of bigotry and fanaticism which are still burning beneath a thin crust, ready to blaze forth at any moment. In looking at these stupendous shrines we are at once struck with wonder at something strange, but it requires many a visit to realize their artistic skill and their fitness to represent the sensuousness of the gods, the emotional tendency of the Oriental, and the vital meaning of an altered mystic creed. They do not represent the old faith. They are comparatively modern. No Hindu temple has been discovered in Southern India older than the eighth century A.D., but from that time forward the building activity of the Dravidians was enormous, and culminated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In all of the temples they erected some distinct elements are to be observed. There is the huge, massive wall, enclosing a vast area meant to protect the rich jewels of the gods from bandits. As a rule, in the centre of the outer wall, both in front and in the rear, are the gateways, above which are raised lofty pyramidal towers or *gopuras*. A second enclosure succeeds the first, which has generally one gate pyramid, and within it is the temple itself, which consists of two porches or *mantapas*, an ante-temple, and the shrine or cell (*Vimana*), which is the object of worship. In addition to the principal temple, the enclosures contain smaller temples, sacred tanks, gardens filled with flowers, and the halls or cloisters supported by columns of stone, the front rows of which are often shaped by the craftsmen into various sacred animals rampant, ridden by their respective deities. The mighty gateways are decorated with sculpture charged with life and beauty and individuality, but too often bearing witness to the sensual debasement of the race wrought by Puranic Hinduism. It is a matter for regret that Mr. Vincent Smith did not pay due attention to these great monuments of Indian art.

He devotes a chapter to the Indo-Mohammedan styles of architecture, but we must leave further discussion of his book to another article.

WORKS BY ALPHONSE LEGROS.

THE magnificent display of Legros's etchings at Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery, together with the Fine Art Society's show of his other remaining works, should stimulate to enthusiasm the respect and appreciation universally accorded to the late artist at the present day. The chorus of praise amid which he passed away seems on the face of it odd, when we consider the general trend of artistic opinion for the past ten years. During that time the term

"academic" has been so habitually used as one of reproach that we have been obliged, when eulogizing such an artist as Legros, to speak of him as academic "in the better sense of the word," and to claim for him a grudging tolerance as an interesting historic survival.

Even now we foresee that many critics—too conscientious to refuse comparison between the monument Legros has left behind him, and the relatively trivial achievement of this or that leader of artistic fashion—will yet estimate him as a fine artist in spite of his academic outlook. This were to misconceive the nature of his greatness. His was a sincere and delicate talent of not too robust a sort, the kind of talent which is popularly supposed to be in danger of extinction if its owner does anything but follow the line of least resistance to his natural bent. What brought it to such fine fruition, and what made Legros exceptional, was his superb faith in logical and idiomatic expression as a thing worth studying for its own sake. We have heard Legros criticized for accepting in many of his own drawings, and for imposing sometimes upon his pupils, a scheme of shading in line of the same direction throughout—one example among many of his instinctive sense that the complete exploration of the possibilities of a simple convention serves to educe that appreciation of refinements in its application which is latent in the student, and as capable of conscious development as any other natural gift. For him art without convention would have been like a game without rules, embryonic merely, even if sometimes magnificently so.

An examination of Legros's etchings in Grafton Street shows how largely the charm of this delightful etcher consists in the full and perfect employment of simple means. His influence for good upon modern etchers in this country can hardly be overrated. It is largely thanks to him that there are still a few who have trained themselves to test first the possibilities of the distribution of line in a single biting, and maintain always a certain economy in the number of different weights and different directions of line, avoiding the miscellaneous jumble of all the possible tricks of etching and printing which makes latter-day English etching on the whole so flaccid a thing. Such a plate as No. 62, *Un Mendiant*, might be proposed as a model to the student of etching—almost entirely one clean biting, with just the small addition of cobweb line playing its part so definitely, and blending so perfectly in the scheme. No. 3, *Faiseurs de Fagots*, may be noted as an example of the artist's exhaustive use of a single direction of shade lines. In No. 23, a mild and dreamy *Rodin*, we see shade lines in two directions utilized for ordering the tones into categories. These are apparently simple exercises, yet it is on such a basis that the magnificent work of Legros the etcher is built up. Were it not for the dramatic and intensely human emotion in many of his plates, which proves him a man who "lived" as well as "knew," we might fitly celebrate his departure by chanting 'The Grammarian's Funeral,' so clear is it that the exquisite use of the language of art is the essence of his message to mankind, even more than his subject-matter, sincere as was his interest in that.

Perhaps the best tribute his followers can pay his memory is to raise again the question whether, after all, his faith in a training in academic principles may not be justified. At least this is what best permits an artistic idea to be passed on from hand to hand and gradually perfected. Thus even in his finest and most spontaneous works—such, for example, as *Les Bûcherons* (15), or the idyllic

Mouton retrouvé (34), or his exquisite essays in pure landscape (65, 66, and 67)—Legros is treading in paths where others have preceded him. Now it is Millet who beckons, now the landscape painters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and now Rembrandt; while in some of his later drawings at the Fine Art Society we seem to see the influence of Prud'hon. In the latter exhibition the fine series of portraits of members of his own family is the principal feature. On the whole, it reveals him in a less virile mood than does the collection of his etchings, falling as he did sometimes, in his later days, into too facile a harmony.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Messrs. Yamanaka are exhibiting a collection of ancient Japanese screens of great interest, if of somewhat unequal artistic merit. It is difficult to gauge fairly the stature of their producers, in comparison with modern artists, because there are few of the works which have not altered considerably under the effects of time. When the alterations have been disastrous, we instinctively make allowances, but when they have been happy we never attempt to estimate to what extent the resulting beauty is really accidental. In No. 26 in the present collection time and the artist have conspired to produce a splendidly resonant harmony which we can the more easily believe to be deliberate because the design is so vividly eloquent, the line at once so confident and so expressive. Yet there are other screens as ably drawn which have not matured into the same subtle perfection; Nos. 22, 50, and 53 may be noted as brilliant examples.

Of the four French painters exhibiting at the Goupil Gallery, M. Maurice Denis is the best known. His works are pleasing, but nowise profound, and to the present writer his reputation has always been somewhat of a mystery: *Soir de Septembre* (26) is the best. His companions are also of the school loosely termed Post-Impressionist (not, however, of the branch of that movement which appears to us to be a hopeful portent). M. George Desvallières, however, is an exception; he shows a couple of clever pieces of realism, *La Couture* (36) and *Au Moulin Rouge* (38). Here we have the matter-of-fact vision of Signor Mancini, but happily not his distressful technique.

Fine Art Gossip.

GALLERIES IX. to XII. of the National Portrait Gallery, containing the portraits of the eighteenth century, were opened to the public last Tuesday. The portrait in oils of Henry Fawcett (with his wife Millicent Garrett Fawcett), by Ford Madox Brown, bequeathed to the Gallery by the late Sir Charles Dilke, has been placed in Room XXV.

AN echo of the controversy on the question whether photography constitutes an art or no comes from France, where the Court of Toulouse has peremptorily declared that the law of 1793, which safeguards the proprietary rights of artists, is not applicable to photography. A decision of the French courts on the subject of portrait photographs also lays it down that the sitter alone has the right of sale or reproduction.

THE appointment of M. Léon Bérard as Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts contradicts current gossip in Paris that the Departments of Fine Arts, hitherto a branch of the Ministry of Public Instruction, would be made into a separate ministry. This change has long been urged by many powerful advocates, while others hold that a more satisfactory arrangement would be the appointment of a permanent and non-political director of Fine Arts in place of an Under-Secretary or any other political minister.

M. JACQUES DOUCET, founder of the Students' Library of Art and Archæology at Paris, has decided to sell his well-known collection of eighteenth-century pastels and drawings, decorative furniture, and other works of art. The date of the sale has not yet been fixed, but it is expected to take place early this spring.

M. ROLL has acceded to the unanimous desire of his colleagues on the Council, and withdrawn his resignation as President of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The export of old masters to the United States is not confined to England. Messrs. Druet & Co. have this month sent to New York a representative who takes with him across the Atlantic a fine Hobbema landscape, the Jordaens formerly in Sir George Donaldson's collection, Hoppner's 'Portrait of Mrs. Bentley,' and other important examples of deceased masters. Rousseau's 'Le Pêcheur,' formerly in the collection of M. Periere of Paris, has been bought for 40,000*l.* by Mr. George F. Baker of New York."

M. FRÉDÉRIC ALPHONSE MURATON, whose death at the age of 88 is announced from La Source-Macé, near Ménars, was born at Tours, and had been until the last year or so a regular exhibitor at the Salon since 1859. He studied under Drolling and Jacquinet, and resided for some time at the monastery of La Trappe, painting there one of his best-known pictures, 'Un Religieux en Méditation,' which was bought by the State and is now at Tours. He also painted portraits and genre subjects.

THE sculptor M. Antoine Clair Forestier, who has also just died in his 47th year, was a native of Cannes and a constant exhibitor at the Salon. One of his most noteworthy works was 'La Feuille et l'Ouragan,' which is now at Saint Germain. To last year's Salon he sent a marble statuette, 'L'Attente.'

THE example of the Vasari Society, and the Société de Reproduction des Dessins de Maîtres is being followed in Germany. The Prestel-Gesellschaft, whose headquarters are at the address Rossmarkt 14a, Frankfurt-am-Main, proposes to issue to its members, in return for an annual subscription of thirty marks, thirty facsimiles of drawings by old masters produced by the Berlin firm of Albert Frisch. The responsible secretary is Herr Rudolph Schrey, of the Städel Institut, who has had much to do with the excellent publication, now approaching completion, of the drawings in that choice collection. The new society intends to reproduce in its first portfolio, to appear in the spring, a selection of the drawings in the Grand-Ducal Museum at Weimar, nearly all of which are unpublished.

THE tomb of Ambrose Dudley, the "good" Earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp Chapel, St. Mary's, Warwick, is in sad need of repair. The great weight of the superincumbent effigy is thrusting out the sides of the tomb, and the whole has to be temporarily held together by a surrounding coil of wire.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Annals of the Irish Harpers. By Charlotte Milligan Fox. (Smith & Elder.)—The author tells us how her book came to be written. A lecture which she heard on Edward Bunting, delivered by Mr. Robert Young, first awoke her interest in the subject, and soon after she was fortunate in making acquaintance with a grandson and granddaughter of Bunting, who both placed at her disposal musical notebooks, letters, &c.; and on examining these manuscripts she found material for a book.

Bunting's first collection of Irish harp music, published in 1796, was the earliest of any importance. Dr. Petrie, whose volume of Irish airs appeared in 1855, while criticizing, though with great reluctance, some features of Bunting's work, speaks of the "zealous exertions" for the preservation of national music which "should entitle his name to be forever held in grateful remembrance by his country." Petrie, moreover, contributed an essay to Bunting's third collection (1840).

In the volume before us interesting details are given of Bunting's early life. Born in 1775 at Armagh, he was sent to Belfast in 1781, and soon showed taste and talent for music; but it was the great Harpers' Festival held in that city in 1792 which first specially drew his attention to the folk-music of his native country. For four years he collected melodies, and when his first collection appeared he was only 21 years of age. Eleven years later Moore's melodies were published, and the poet acknowledged his great indebtedness to Bunting. In the Preface to the fourth volume of his collected works Moore says: "It was in the year 1797 that, through the medium of Mr. Bunting's book, I was first made acquainted with the beauties of our native music." Moore altered both melodies and measures of the old airs, whereas Bunting believed that the harpers had accurately transmitted the melodies from one generation to another. The variants of melodies given by Sir Charles Stanford in his valuable edition of Petrie's collection show, however, that the transmission was not always accurate; Bunting, at any rate, tried to obtain them from the best available sources. Moore wilfully altered them, and frequently destroyed their archaic character.

Among the harpers at the Belfast Festival were Denis Hempson, blind, 97 years old, and Charles Byrne, aged 80, who as a boy acted as guide to his blind uncle, a contemporary of Carolan, who was born in 1670 and died in 1738. Of Hempson, who lived to the age of 112, a portrait, taken from an old engraving, is included among other illustrations. Our author gives details of these and the other harpers who attended the Festival. Many pages are devoted to the 'Memoir of Arthur O'Neill,' who had travelled in his calling over all parts of Ireland, and gives graphic accounts of these journeys. The 'Memoir' has never been published, although many facts and anecdotes were used by Samuel Ferguson for the essay he contributed to the third Bunting collection.

Three chapters give extracts from the diary and letters of Patrick Lynch, a noted Gaelic scholar, and diligent collector of Irish songs.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the concert given last Monday by the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall was devoted to Russian music. It opened with Tchaikowsky's 'Francesca da Rimini' fantasia, and owing to the fine conducting of M. Safonoff, the inequalities of the music were to a large extent hidden: a great deal of it is inspired, but the passion is at times overstrained. Arensky's Variations for strings (Op. 54, No. 5) are neat, clever, and effective. Two movements were given from a Caucasian Suite by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, the whole of which has already been heard in London. The first of the two short movements, entitled 'Dans l'Août,' is dainty and picturesquely scored. It ends with a dance, the lively rhythm of which is marked on a primitive kind of drum which M. Safonoff brought from Russia. The second number, 'Cortège du Sardar,' is bright, though somewhat commonplace. Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Easter' Overture (Op. 36) was apparently inspired by Tchaikowsky's '1812,' but we prefer the original to the imitation. Mr. Wesley Weyman played the solo part of Rubinstein's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, but his reading lacked colour.

THE second concert of the Société des Concerts Français at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening was devoted entirely to old masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. First came a series of five charming movements from the opéra-ballet 'L'Europe Galante,' André Campra's first work for the stage (1697). Another concerted number was 'Les Caractères de la Danse,' a series of eight short old suite movements, preceded by a Prelude and followed by a Finale. The French composer, Jean Ferry Rébel, was one of the twenty-four violins of the royal band, and the work of this seventeenth-century musician is most dainty. Both works were performed by the Société des Concerts d'Autrefois (Mlle. M. Delcourt, harpsichord; and MM. L. Fleury, F. Mondain, G. Desmonts, G. Taine, and E. Nanny, flute, oboe d'amore, viola da gamba, viole et vielle, and double-bass respectively). Mlle. Marguerite Delcourt played pieces by Couperin and Rameau, interpreting them on the harpsichord with skill and delicacy. Mlle. Hélène M. Luquiers contributed some old French chansons skilfully, and, in spite of a bad cold, successfully.

CHARPENTIER'S 'Louise' will be performed at the London Opera-House next Wednesday evening, and again on the following Saturday evening. The cast will include Mlle. Vallandri (Louise), M. Jean Auber (Julien), and Mlle. d'Alvarez and M. Francis Combe (the Mother and Father).

A LEAD tablet was affixed on Tuesday last, the 16th inst., to 12, Seymour Street, Portman Square, to commemorate the residence of M. W. Balfe, who lived there from 1861 until 1864.

MEYERBEER was born in Berlin, where for many years his operas were very successful. It is therefore natural that a monument should be erected to him in his native city. Wagner, as is known, disliked both the man and his music. It was, however, Meyerbeer who gave 'Rienzi' there in 1847 on the occasion of the King's birthday.

Le Ménestrel of last Saturday speaks of an invasion of the Wagner territory by a Strauss company. The Old Theatre in the town of Bayreuth has been engaged—so it is said—for a series of performances of Strauss's operas, including the new one, 'Ariana at Naxos.' These are to take place about the time of the Bayreuth Festival.

FOUR AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of Johann Sebastian Bach have been found at Sangerhausen. They have never been published; their very existence, indeed, was up to now unknown. The town intends to present them to the Bach Museum at Eisenach.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
 TUES., WED., FRI., and SAT. London Opera-House. (Matinée also on Saturday.)
 TUES. Richard Buhlig's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
 WED. Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Mrs. Toni Cohen's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
 THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
 — Mr. Josef Holbrooke's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
 — Sergei Tarnowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Society of Women Musicians, 8.30, Queen's (Small) Hall.
 SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Henkel Pianoforte Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford's Concert, 7.30, Alexandra Palace.

DRAMA

'ŒDIPUS REX' AT COVENT GARDEN.

THERE need be nothing anachronous or archaeological about a performance of 'Œdipus' at Covent Garden. There is no reason why the plays of Sophocles should move us less than they moved the Athenians twenty-three hundred years ago, and there is some for supposing that we, who live in the twentieth, are more likely to appreciate them than those who lived in any intervening century. For everywhere to-day, is a cry for simplicity and significance, and art more simple and significant than the Attic drama does not exist. In less than ten thousand words Sophocles tells all that can be told about a terrible and complex tragedy. Zola or Meredith in ten times the space would have added nothing. They would only have put flesh on bone and muscle; they would have given us trappings and ornament where Sophocles gives nothing but bare springs and forces.

Yet in this flat, lean, Attic drama all Latin realism and Celtic romance, all details and suggestions, are implicit. It states just those fundamental things of which all the rest are but manifestations or consequences. There is as much psychology in the scene between Œdipus and Jocasta, a matter of some seventy lines, as could be forced into seventy pages by a modern novelist. A change of feeling that it would take Mr. Henry James a chapter to elaborate is indicated by a statement, a question, and a reply. Sophocles could never be satisfied with anything short of the essential: that he stated; the rest he left out.

Though Prof. Gilbert Murray is, as every one knows, a charming and sensitive scholar, he is not the ideal translator of Sophocles. Perhaps the

Zolas and Merediths—especially the Merediths—impress him too easily; perhaps he loves too well the literary tradition, the European tradition of four hundred years, to understand that the greatest poetry is rarely poetical:—

A Voice, a Voice, that is borne on the Holy Way!
 What art thou, O Heavenly One, O Word of the
 Houses of Gold?

Thebes is bright with thee, and my heart it
 leapeth; yet is it cold,

And my spirit faints as I pray.

I—ê! I—ê!

What task, O Affrighter of Evil, what task shall
 thy people essay?

One new as our new-come affliction,

Or an old toil returned with the years?

Unveil thee, thou dread benediction,

Hope's daughter and Fear's.

This is very pretty, but is it Sophocles or Swinburne? Still, grace there is, and distinction, in all that Prof. Murray writes—qualities that are not accentuated by the mouthings of the protagonist, Mr. Martin Harvey, the uninspired drone of the chorus, or the intermittent shrieking and bawling of the crowd. In the translation of the Professor the simple profundities of the poet become delicate verse, which in the mouth of the histrion is turned into rhythmless rhetoric.

But, after all, in performances of this sort it is not the play, but the production, that is the thing—though that is less true of this than of any other Reinhardt entertainment we have yet seen. Still, deeds not words: it is by theatrical effects and stage decoration, if by any means, that the message of Sophocles is to be conveyed to the people of London. That both are remarkable cannot be denied. 'Œdipus' is a fine show. It is erudite, striking, and ingenious; but it is not a work of art. What is it, then? To borrow an expressive, though unnecessarily insulting term from our neighbours, it is "Le faux bon."

And what is "Le faux bon"? It is something exceedingly difficult to produce. We do not wish to belittle it; we wish to make plain its nature. If we succeed, we shall show also how choice and rare a thing this 'Œdipus' is. At any rate, it keeps good company. The plays of Mr. Stephen Phillips are classical examples of the "faux bon," and, to remove a suspicion of disparagement, we hasten to add that the plays of M. Rostand and FitzGerald's paraphrase of Omar are examples too. The brilliant and entertaining pictures of Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Orpen serve our purpose even better, so closely do they resemble the first-rate. And now in this, the latest art, the new art of the theatre, come M. Bakst with his 'Scheherazade,' and Prof. Reinhardt with 'Sumurun' and 'The Miracle,' levying contribution on all the others, culling from them all those features that people of taste expect and recognize in a work of art.

For "le faux bon" is produced to meet the demands of a tasteful and cultivated society—a society that knows as much about art as can be taught. People who have been brought up on terms of familiarity with the arts learn to recognize all those features that a work of art ought

to possess; they know the effects that it ought to produce; but, unless born with the power of reacting emotionally and directly to what they see and hear, they cannot understand what a work of art is. Such people are numerous in these days. Far too intelligent to be duped by imitations of particular plays, or poems, or pictures, what they require is imitation art. And that is what they get. In Prof. Reinhardt's productions there are dramatic pauses and suspensions, effects of light and sound, combinations of movement and mass, line and colour, which recall, not particular works, but general ideas based on the study of hundreds of works, and provoke in the right kind of spectator precisely those trains of thought and feeling that are provoked by real works of art. True, they express no first-hand emotion, neither does the real thing to lovers of the "faux bon," but they cause physical reactions (as when Jocasta's women rush screaming on to the stage) subtle enough to do duty for æsthetic emotions. It is hard to believe that these refined stimulants are precisely the same in kind as the collisions and avalanches of melodrama; but they are.

'Ædipus' is a good "show." To appreciate it properly we must realize that it is nothing else. We must compare it with pageants and ballets; and if, so comparing it, we like it less than some that we have seen at the Empire and the Alhambra, the generous will attribute our eccentricity to an over-developed moral sense. To be frank, we do not believe that Prof. Reinhardt or M. Bakst has more to say than the creators of our best musical ballets. But, while the latter modestly pretend to nothing more than the flattery of our senses by means of form and sound and colour, the wizards of "the new art" claim to express the most profound and subtle emotions. We prefer '1830' to 'The Miracle,' because it is unpretentious and sincere. We prefer 'Ædipus' to the pantomime because it is prettier and shorter. As works of art they all seem to us about equal.

C. B.

Dramatic Gossip.

MRS. C. C. STOPES writes:—

"In relation to your kindly notice on the 6th inst. of Mr. Poel's interesting and effective representation of the old English Interlude of 'Jacob and Esau,' may I be allowed to make one remark? It would greatly add to its interest if Mr. Poel and your dramatic critic realized that it was not one of the crowd of minor plays in the rich reign of Elizabeth, but one of the very small group of pioneers in Marian times.

"Henry Sutton had a licence to print it in 1557, and it must have been written some time before that date. There is no trace of a 'morality' in it. All the characters are human, and, except the servants, historic. The humour and life of these servants are far beyond anything of the date.

"I gave my reasons for believing it was written by William Hunnis, Master of the Children of the Chapel, in *The Athenæum*, April 28th, 1900, p. 538, and also in my lately published volume, 'William Hunnis and the Revels of the Chapel Royal.' Mr. Poel is to be congratulated on the production, though we may regret the occasional cutting to save time for the rendering of the 'Alcestis' which follows in his programme."

'MACDARRAGH'S WIFE,' a new one-act play by Lady Gregory, was produced at the

Abbey Theatre, Dublin, last week. The piece is tragic in tone throughout, and is unrelieved by the humour which pervades the author's earlier work. It was creditably performed by the members of the Abbey School of Acting under the direction of Mr. Nugent Monck.

THE 290th anniversary of Molière's birth was celebrated during the week at the Comédie Française by a performance of 'Le Compliment au Roi.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — J. A. S. W. — N. S. — W. H. C. — G. R. — G. G. — E. C. — J. H. — Received.
H. S. — Writing.

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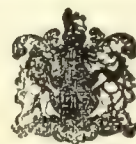
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EDUCATION

WASTE IN EDUCATION.

INSTANCES of educational waste are almost legion: waste through over-large classes, bad grading, excessive time spent on corrections, setting people to teach things of which they are wholly or partially ignorant, waste (nowadays increasingly) through red tape. But all these matters belong more properly to the pages of journals strictly pedagogic. There are, however, two forms of waste so important, so omnipresent, as to merit national attention.

First, the habit of dedicating to the post of Educator those who are shrewdly, and generally correctly, suspected of ability to fail at everything else, is by no means new; Vives, writing in 1531 in his *'De tradendis Disciplinis,'* penned this scathing remark: "Quidam, quo nihil est magis ridiculum, ineptos mercaturæ aut militiæ, aut aliis civilibus muniis, ad Scholas mittunt." Ascham, some forty years later—if we judge by his closing sentence, apparently on his own observation—repeated the charge:—

"if a Father have four Sons, three fair and well formed, both mind and body, the fourth wretched, lame, and deformed; his Choice shall be to put the worst to Learning, as one good enough to become a Scholar. I have spent most part of my Life in a University, and therefore I can bear good witness that many Fathers commonly do thus."

The sixteenth century drew no very exact line between scholar and teacher. If that line be more distinct in the twentieth, the tendency "to put the worst to" teaching is as deplorably marked.

It is still unhappily true that this profession, from which, more than from any, the incompetent should, in an ideal State, be excluded, has become the refuge of the destitute and the deficient in general capacity. The low estimation in which teaching and teachers are generally held, and the poor calibre of many entering the profession, have formed a kind of vicious circle. Many of the rank and file, instead of being regarded as makers of the nation, are looked upon as persons who could not have made a living in other fashion. However much we affect to despise, and in some measure may really succeed in despising, this contempt, it is not without a certain odious and harmful potency. The mere falseness of an opinion robs it of no capacity for doing harm. If public opinion could take a truer view of the teacher's function, then possibly the teachers themselves would realize that it is no mere business of teaching small boys and girls, but of rendering a supremely valuable, a definitely perceived and appraised service to their country. It might be seen by rulers and citizens that education is worthy of the best efforts of the greatest statesmen. The most practical method of realizing this ideal, English people being what they are, would be to raise the Board of Education in popular esteem by ranking its President with the highest officers of State.

If there be anything more hurtful to the general welfare than that of which we have just spoken, it is that other form of waste which may be described as fortuitousness. It has a double content, viz., complete ignorance of the country's probable future needs in all branches of activity, and an almost total neglect of the differences existing in individual capacity. The idea of discovering the demand on the one hand, the sources of supply on the other, and of using every endeavour to equate these, seems outside the boldest dreams of to-day. M. Bergson has drawn attention to the bare fact of the need for human training and adaptation:—

"Dans les sociétés d'Insectes [he writes in *'L'Évolution Créatrice,'* p. 171] la division du travail est naturelle, et chaque individu est rive par sa structure à la fonction qu'il accomplit. ...Au contraire, dans une société humaine, la fabrication et l'action sont de forme variable, et de plus, chaque individu doit apprendre son rôle, n'y étant pas prédestiné par sa structure."

Though the predestining structure may be wanting, there is, in most of us, "bent." People of unusually marked bent are turned out of their way to their own hurt, and to that of the community. But many children lack this extreme definiteness of aim; any one of several allied occupations strikes them as being tolerable. Thus one will embark cheerfully on any kind of agricultural life so long as he is not mewed up in a stuffy town; another will embrace any line of artisan occupation if he can thereby escape country dullness. But it is just here, concerning this need to learn our place in the community, that, at present, we fail. It takes the discoverer to work this miracle, and discovery is not possible when we deal with people *en masse*, and secure them with red tape. M. Bergson (p. 179) charges *l'intelligence* with the responsibility for all our pedagogic errors:—

"Nous ne sommes à notre aise que dans le discontinu, dans l'immobile, dans le mort. *L'intelligence est caractérisée par une incompréhension naturelle de la vie.*"

There is the difficulty, the complexity of life. The needs and demands of a nation are not "inert" or "motionless"; they are essentially fluid. So are the infinite varieties of human capacity which ought to meet these needs. The whole problem is one of life, constantly varying life. It cannot be met by an inelastic system, planned *in vacuo*, to suit every one in general and nobody in particular. Discrimination of circumstances, discrimination among the individuals to be placed in those circumstances, is the ideal we need. An indolent sticking in worn ruts, a dull reduction of most valuable, indeed priceless, individualities to a uniform plane of received and customary ways, is the most dreadful waste which we can commit. We seem sometimes to make ourselves, to train others to be, so gratuitously monotonous. The modern effort to provide one sort of rather dull education for children of very differing environments, regardless of their capacity or incapacity to profit, is a futile concession to misdirected democracy. Real democracy would take each child as he comes, and ask not whence he came, but whither he is capable of going: would size him up or down as the case might be, and spare no pains to develop to the utmost his, not some other hypothetical person's, gifts, for the seemingly most suitable place. After all, does it matter greatly whether we write books or clean boots, if only we do what is wanted, and do it supremely well? But all this seeking for the right way involves an eager love of life, an intense belief in possibilities, a keen solicitude not for comfort

or a trodden way, but for delicate adaptation of instruments to their fit and destined use.

We turn from such a picture to our own fortuitousness. With that haphazard unpreparedness so characteristic of our race, we hear people say of their children, "They will fall on their feet"; in too many cases the "fall" is irremediable. Of course foresight demands knowledge; and knowledge cannot be had without co-operation among all concerned, that is, between the State, whether in its imperial or municipal aspect, and parents and teachers. At present, these elements in the problem are, at the best, just standing apart, at the worst, glaring in mutual distrust. The first desideratum is to drive into the public mind the existence and the extent of this ruinous waste. When that is grasped, real patriotism, genuine care for human beings, a wise, sane solicitude for the young, who so often have half-scuttled their cockle-boats before ever they reach the open sea of life, will replace partisan strife, open axe-grinding in political and municipal affairs, personal jealousies in public and private life. Then perhaps this useless squandering of human capacity and joy may be stopped; we may leave off cutting blocks with a razor, and hewing out microscopic sections with a pickaxe.

As we said at the outset, waste in education through fortuitousness, and waste consequent on the public low estimate of the worth of teachers and teaching, are national errors: they are no peddling question of pedagogic method, but the business of statesmen, of parents, of the entire community, which, after all, is made up, as the generations pass, of just the Nation's children.

ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools was held on Friday, January 5th, at Merchant Taylors' School, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. E. Winbolt (Christ's Hospital), the newly elected President.

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Eton College), the retiring President, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report, congratulated members on the steady growth and strong financial position of the Association. Two of the chief objects for which they were striving—the formation of a truly representative Teachers' Council, and the establishment of a National Scheme of Pensions—had made progress during the past year; the Association itself had advanced steadily in public esteem and confidence, by reason of the moderation and perseverance with which it sought to render the conditions of service in Secondary Schools such as to attract and retain men fit for their high calling.

Their Inquiry Report had produced a deep and wide conviction that the conditions of service of Secondary teachers in this country must be improved. The Report advanced no opinions; but it gave facts and figures which had stood the test of severe criticism.

The speaker then dealt with the question of Registration, and in doing so said that Sir Robert Morant in his report had shown a large-minded grasp of a complicated problem, and had indicated a statesmanlike solution. The story of the turmoil of the past few years, when written by an impartial hand, would speak of Sir Robert Morant as a great pioneer of progress.

Fortunately the Board of Education was giving more attention to their representations. This was shown by the presentation

to Parliament, on November 9th, of statistics relating to the salaries of the teaching staff in certain Secondary Schools in England and Wales, which brought into the clearest relief the urgent necessity for a general increase of salaries. Their position in asking for a National Scheme of Pensions was further strengthened by the appearance in the same week of the revised superannuation scheme for teachers, Elementary and Secondary, in Scotland, which was to come into force this year. Scotland was fortunate in possessing a fund available for the provision of pensions; but England and Wales would surely realize that the sweating of teachers in Secondary Schools must be abolished, and that public money cannot be more wisely invested than in attracting and retaining in the service of national education the teachers best fitted to train those who will become leaders of our people.

The State forced the grant-aided Secondary Schools to reserve 25 per cent of their places for selected pupils from Elementary Schools. The inevitable corollary followed that the conditions of service in these schools should be made such as to attract and keep in these schools the best teachers available. Pension provision was made for the Elementary teachers by the Act of 1898. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had now promised to increase that provision. If it were suggested that "sweated labour" was too strong a term to use, he would reply: "Look at the figures just laid before Parliament by the Board of Education." There they found that 4,002 assistant masters in grant-aided Secondary Schools received an average salary of 168*l.*, and virtually no provision was made for their old age.

Stockton and Newark had recently reminded them that the whole staff of a school, including men who had given many years of faithful and efficient service, and who were too old to have hope of obtaining posts elsewhere, might be dismissed, merely in order to give a new head master a free hand. Would such conditions of service make the teaching profession respected and attractive? They heard much of a falling birth-rate amongst the fit and vigorous, and of the increase of the unfit. In the case of assistant masters in Secondary Schools, who, if efficient, must be citizens of exceptional vigour of mind and body, and therefore most fitted to be fathers of children of similar mental and physical vigour, marriage was foolishly discouraged. On the instruction of the President of the Board of Education, they had received a letter asking for a statement of the chief points which Mr. Pease wishes the Joint Pensions Committee to consider. That was evidence of the sincere desire on the part of the Board to find a satisfactory solution of the Pensions problem. They must, throughout their branches, give full consideration to the many points raised, to enable their executive to give final answers to the questions submitted to them.

Mr. Somerville advocated the principle that the State and the teacher should provide the pension; that Local Education Authorities and Boards of Governors should provide the salary. In that way their pension scheme would be national, and there would be no obstacle to prevent the free passage of teachers from one locality to another. Moreover, the State could still continue, as it now does, to use grants as a lever to induce local authorities to increase salaries. Such a scheme did not mean that they would be reduced to the rank of telegraph boys, as Mr. Gilson said at Sherborne; it meant that freedom might be preserved, even though State help was given.

They had made the greatest efforts in the House of Commons to secure exclusion from the Insurance Bill; but, though supported by kindred associations, and aided by many friends in the House, they had failed in their endeavour. They were, therefore, forced to provide a benefit society for themselves, from which members would derive greater advantages than from joining other societies; these special advantages had been set forth in their circular, drawn up by experts, and issued by the executive.

Mr. S. E. Winbolt moved the following resolutions:—

1. "Teachers' Council.—That this Association welcomes the formation of the Teachers' Council, and trusts that it will be a useful instrument in organizing and unifying national education.

2. "Superannuation.—That this Association welcomes the publication by the Board of Education of statistics of salaries in State-aided Secondary Schools, which conclusively prove the urgent necessity of a Superannuation Scheme for Secondary Teachers; and feels deep satisfaction at the progress made with regard to this question during the past year.

3. "Tenure.—That this Association deplores the many cases of arbitrary dismissal which have occurred during the past year, following upon the appointment of a new head master; and considers that an immediate remedy should be found for so unsatisfactory a state of things."

In the course of his speech the Chairman emphasized the principle that the Board of Education should be called upon to refuse grants to schools from which assistants were arbitrarily dismissed.

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mr. F. Charles (Strand School) moved, and Mr. Walde (Berkhamsted) seconded:—

"That the lowest salary paid in any Secondary School to an assistant master should be 150*l.*, rising by automatic yearly increments of at least 10*l.* to 300*l.*; and then by similar increments of 15*l.* to at least 450*l.*"

The motion was carried.

Mr. J. N. Shearman (Royal Academy, Belfast) gave a convincing description of the unsatisfactory conditions of service prevailing in Secondary Schools in Ireland. The assistant master in Irish schools had a salary of less than 100*l.*, and salary scales had no existence. He moved:—

"That the proposed grant of a large sum of public money to establish a system of scholarships in Secondary Schools in Ireland should not be considered until the present position of assistant masters in such schools had been improved."

This was seconded by Mr. T. E. Lownds (Portora Royal School, Enniskillen), supported by Mr. C. R. Beaven (Campbell College, Belfast), and carried unanimously.

The afternoon meeting, being open to all interested in education, was largely attended.

Dr. A. E. Shipley (Master of Christ's College, Cambridge) read a most interesting paper on 'Students in the late Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.' He laid stress on the important part played by environment in the life of an organism, especially if that organism were a boy or girl. He had had strong evidence of this as President of Christ's College Boys' Home in Camberwell, where their task was to turn little gutter children into gentlemen. Education was of more importance than politics, for it ought to educate the politician—though he feared it had not recently done so.

An interesting discussion on 'Examinations' was initiated by Mr. P. J. Hartog, Registrar of the University of London, who deplored the present system, as a pass obtained by gaining 30 per cent on a few subjects was of little value.

Dr. W. H. D. Rouse passed some strong criticism on the existing methods adopted for testing boys' minds.

Mr. J. L. Holland (Northants County Council) spoke at length on the various

measures adopted by his Council to try to secure the right boys and girls for their scholarships.

Mr. G. T. Hankin (King's College School, Wimbledon) regretted that the Consultative Committee had not sought the evidence of assistant masters. They, as teachers, would have condemned examinations for boys under 16 with much greater vigour. His opinion was that the value of the London Matriculation lay in the fact that it was so easy that it could be taken by a boy in the ordinary course, without interference with his class-work.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

THE Twenty-First Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was held at the Guildhall on January 9th and 10th, when Dr. H. J. Spenser (University College School) presided over a large attendance. In his inaugural address he said that the time had come when the nation could no longer afford to shirk the organization of secondary education. In poor countries every available asset had to be realized. Such an asset was education, as yet unrealized in this country, because the necessity had not hitherto been cogent. To-day the whole business confronted them, grim, formidable, bristling with difficulties. These difficulties, he was afraid, were largely attributable to their own apathy and neglect in bygone years.

Whilst the essential unity of education of all grades had been generally recognized, they had still to attain to the status and dignity of a profession which should include teachers of all grades. Towards this unification of the profession, substantial advance had been made during the past year on three lines that converged and united—training, registration, and pensions. The Registration Council shortly to be called into existence would advise the Board of Education, and supply those elements of knowledge and sympathy which had not always been apparent in the Board's methods and procedure. In the interval which must elapse before the Council could get to work, they must make common cause with each other, and discover what were the objects on which they were agreed, and how those objects could best be attained. It was impossible to join issue with obstructing powers unless they were able to put forward authoritatively alternative proposals. Since, therefore, solidarity was an essential condition for their educational salvation, was it too much to hope that the head masters of the greater public schools would come down from the Olympian heights and make common cause with them? An enlightened sense of self-interest should certainly influence them in that direction. When the lower and middle stories of the fabric were being overhauled, it was not likely that the highest would long escape. "Ultimus ardebit quem tegula sola tuetur." They were proud to have among them so many of the "Di Consentes," but they wanted them all.

Referring to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on University Education in London, he said that modern Universities might with great benefit to themselves conform to the unwritten law of the older Universities in the matter of the age of admission. Of the alternatives, that of taking a degree at nineteen, and that of continuing in the highest form of a secondary school till the age of eighteen, with the possibility of taking a degree only in after life or not at all, he unhesitatingly said, that

the latter was preferable on all grounds. The only logical justification for the University of London's admission of a boy at the age of sixteen was that education in the schools was so bad that this was the best possible course in the boy's interest. This justification, he regretted to say, was actually pleaded before the Commission.

The report of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools was satisfactory, since it did full justice to the state of Egyptian bondage in which they had been labouring; but he found it impossible to agree with their conviction that an immense debt of gratitude was owing to the External Examining bodies for the services which they had rendered to education. These services he considered to consist chiefly in enriching the examining body, advertising schools, and gulling parents.

They had gained valuable experience of the working of the free place and scholarship system. They had learnt that the ladder must be widened, but the Association had from time to time suggested that the ladder needed supplementing by the sieve. When the leaders of the Labour Party realized that by an education, mainly intended to prepare for the professions, a large proportion of free-placers and scholars must inevitably be left stranded, unable to bridge the gulf between the end of school life and the realization of a wage-earning capacity, the defects of the ladder would be remedied and the schools relieved. The High Master of Manchester Grammar School deprecated the employment of the term "ladder." Surely they did not desire to see the ladder replaced by the lift? A ladder demanded ability to climb, and ability came by climbing; only by effort were developed "the wrestling thews that throw the world."

The Rev. C. J. Smith (Hammersmith) moved a resolution urging that all private and proprietary schools, and other educational institutions, should be inspected by the Board of Education. The preparatory schools for the public schools were thoroughly efficient, and many of the dames' schools were excellent, but others were "abysmal." They escaped any inspection so long as they charged more than 9d. a week. There were plenty of Dotheboys Halls still in existence. There was also the "Do-the-parents Hall," where success depended upon unlimited impudence. All that was necessary was to get oneself photographed, send out broadcast appeals for pupils, and advertise that well-paid appointments were absolutely assured to those completing the course. Classrooms need not be built, as any house would do. The limit of classes need only be the limit of those paying the fees. When the pupils went in for examinations, the staff could occasionally "deputize" for them. A system of inspection would bring about a great change.

An amendment permitting the inspection to be carried out either by the Board of Education or by some other authority approved by the Board was rejected by a very large majority, and the original resolution was carried.

Dr. Alexander Hill, Secretary to the forthcoming Congress of the Universities of the Empire, addressed the Conference on the aims and objects of the Congress. Dr. Rowton, sometime Master of Music at Bradfield College, read a paper on 'Music Teaching in Schools,' which was followed by a discussion.

Mr. F. W. Sanderson (Oundle) was announced to read a paper on 'The Results of Modern Methods of Geometry Teaching,' but by some misunderstanding the paper dealt not with results, but with the lines on which the teaching should be conducted.

Mr. P. Shaw Jeffrey (Colchester) discussed 'Reform in the Teaching of Science in Secondary Schools,' with special reference to country grammar schools. For the average boy, not destined for a career in which science was to play a leading part, a great deal of their science teaching was waste of time, and it was most important that a large place should be given to observational science—the study of weather phenomena, botany, biology, astronomy, the commonest facts of geology, the habits of animals and plants—and that the chemistry and physics taught should have a special relation to this scheme of instruction. He bemoaned the loss of the Early Victorian mother as a factor in education. This good lady, with her knowledge of simples, her love of her garden, and her patient education of her children in the names and habits of flowers, and the ways and wants of animals, had been replaced by a physically more robust type of mother, acclimatized to golf in all weathers, a trustworthy half-back at hockey, and, when the light failed in the winter evenings, a good partner at bridge. She was an excellent companion for her children, but her interests lay not so much with their mental as with their physical education.

Mr. Jenkyn Thomas (Hackney Downs) moved a resolution calling attention to the widespread evil of the premature withdrawal of boys from secondary schools. There was a general idea that secondary schools abroad, especially in France and Germany, were models of marvellous efficiency, while secondary schools in England were awful examples of inefficiency. Neither of these things was true. Intelligent publicists would be surprised if they knew of the stream of foreign students of education who came to England to study English methods. There had been enormous improvement in English secondary education, and it was silly and unpatriotic nonsense to say that English secondary schools were now as a whole inefficient and unsuccessful. Yet English schools did not produce as good results as French and German schools, the reason being that French and German parents gave fair play to their secondary schools, and an opportunity of properly educating their boys. English parents, on the other hand, withdrew their boys before it was possible for them to derive adequate benefit from secondary education. The fruitful part of secondary education began at the age of 16, but only 7 per cent of the boys attending English secondary schools remained until that age, the average school life above the age of 12 being only two years and eight months. In Scotland the number of boys over 16 in secondary schools was 15 per cent, and in Germany over 40 per cent, of whom more than 20 per cent stayed until they received the maturity certificate at the age of 19 or 20.

In the discussion that followed, the opinion was expressed that employers were more to blame than the parents. The resolution was passed unanimously, and the subject was referred to a committee for investigation and report.

Canon Swallow (Chigwell) and Dr. McClure (Mill Hill) were re-elected Honorary Secretaries, and Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke (St. Olave's), Treasurer.

The annual dinner of the Association was held at the Trocadero Restaurant. Sir Robert Morant bade farewell to the Association, and many tributes were paid to him for his services to secondary education.

On the second day, the morning session was devoted to private business. It was agreed that the Association would welcome the adoption of some scheme by which success in the War Office examination for Certificate A

might count as a subject or part of a subject in such examinations as are usually taken at the end of a school career; and satisfaction was expressed with the attitude taken by the Board of Education with reference to the appointment of a Teachers' Registration Council. A highly important report was presented on Commissions and Advertisements by a special committee which had for some time been investigating this somewhat unsavoury question, and it was agreed to regard the conclusions reached by that committee as a standard of professional conduct. An exhaustive report on External Examinations was presented by the Examinations Committee, and it was resolved to take vigorous steps to induce the Universities and professional bodies to simplify the conditions under which they accept the certificates of examining bodies other than their own.

At the afternoon session Dr. Rouse (Perse School, Cambridge) opened a discussion on 'The Teaching of Latin.' They should take a lesson from the modern-language teachers, and use the oral method. That method held attention without difficulty, and succeeded in teaching a large number of the facts of grammar almost insensibly. By the oral method they might save what was best in classical studies, and if there was any other way, he had not yet heard of it.

In the discussion that followed the opinion was expressed by several speakers that the oral system would be very successful if they had a Dr. Rouse to use it, but that his imitators were unsuccessful. It was thought, too, that the substitution of interest for effort was to be deprecated.

L.C.C. CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS.

THE Sixteenth Annual Conference of Teachers, held by the London County Council on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of this month, was before all things encouraging.

The first topic on the Thursday morning to be considered, 'Specialization in Schools,' was discussed in only one of its aspects, namely, specialization on the part of the teacher. A good point was made by Miss Kyle, who read the first paper, when she said that the habit of working with people of different temperaments was so valuable in after-life as to make variety of teachers a useful part of education. Mr. Samuel, the Head Master of the Millwall Mixed Central School, declaimed against the neglect of English, which he justly declared had been a national disgrace, and dwelt upon the need of training children to speak properly, and of opening to them their inheritance of literature. It was delightful to hear at this point—and again whenever the value of good English teaching was touched upon—the outbursts of applause from the assembled teachers. Clearly a time is coming in which the children of London's municipal schools will be put into possession of a language (at present most of them have but a jargon, of surprisingly limited range), and in which they will have a chance of knowing better songs than those of the music-hall. But in the recoil from a mechanical system these eager men and women seem to have grown unjust to the possible charms and virtues of parsing and analysis. Properly treated, not as a cut-and-dried classification, but as an exercise of thought and judgment, these subjects may be made keenly interesting and highly educative, even to very young children. Not the subject, but the method, is bad. As the morning went on it became clear that

the employment of special teachers for different subjects can be carried further in a secondary than in a primary school, and with greater advantage among older and more intelligent pupils than among young or stupid ones. There seemed some indications, too, of its suiting girls better than boys. In this session, and from a lady, came the admirable generalization: "A class which works beautifully together has learnt nothing except drill."

Friday morning's discussion upon 'The Doctrine of Formal Training (Mental Discipline)' was somewhat abstruse and technical. The doctrine of formal training is the doctrine that the mind has "faculties" which may be trained by teaching irrespective of the subject taught, so that a child who learns Latin grammar accurately will have acquired accuracy for the learning of anything else. Modern experiment tends to discredit this doctrine, and very interesting experiments were reported as to the degree—generally a very slight degree—in which the learning of one subject helps another.

The afternoon of Friday was devoted to 'The Treatment of Backward Children,' and was perhaps the most illuminating of all the sessions. Sir James Crichton-Browne, from the chair, expounded the medical distinction between the defective and the merely backward child. Dr. Paton described his dealings in the Manchester Grammar School with backward boys. Careful medical investigation showed that some of them had undergone grave illness at various stages of childhood, that some who had feeble circulations had been handicapped by the illness or feebleness of their mothers, while all who were liable to chronic headaches were found to be suffering from rheumatic poison in some form. Mentally he found these boys to be unsuited to the general curriculum, and to be suffering from a feeling of humiliation and depression. He found it necessary to bring their teaching into direct relation with concrete matters: their arithmetic, for example, dealt with the supply of food for the school camp, or with other needs that they knew to be actual. The backward boys, Dr. Paton declared, were of great importance to a school. "It is they who are teaching us to teach." The truth of this saying was brought home, consciously or unconsciously, by each succeeding speaker. Wherever practical experience was reported, it appeared that mechanical teaching and abstract teaching had to be given up, and that lessons had to touch daily life. The powers of the intelligent child have hidden from its teachers the deadness of routine; it has remained for the dullness of the backward child to demand something better. The one conspicuous defect of this otherwise admirable discussion was that it turned almost solely upon boys. Dr. Duncan Forbes, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, after giving valuable details of the teaching by manual and practical work of backward boys in the Richmond Street School of that town, mentioned that special classes of a similar kind had been established for girls at Hanover Terrace School. At the latter school attention is chiefly directed to needlework, housewifery, and cookery. One dangerous opinion was expressed, namely, that domestic service was one of the most hopeful occupations for backward girls. All experienced workers among feeble-minded adults know that domestic service is in many ways an especially perilous calling for such women.

The whole of the third day was devoted to the subject of 'Educational Experiments in Schools,' and the first paper dealt with

girls. This was well, but it would have been better, perhaps, if girls could have occupied the stage in respect of some less utilitarian study than needlework. Throughout the Conference there was a perceptible tendency to consider girls only in relation to needlework and "domestic" subjects, and to forget that the true business of a school is to make not skilled needlewomen and skilled cooks, but intelligent girls, capable of turning their intelligence to sewing, to cooking, or to any other sort of work at the proper time. The routine teaching of stitches in elementary schools, intended presumably to develop high proficiency with the needle, has been responsible for the distaste which many and many a working woman shows towards that implement. This deadness of routine disappears in the training given under Miss Bawden (who read the first paper) at Clifton Hill School. The children begin by cutting and making dolls' clothes, guided only when they ask for guidance—as they quickly do. They advance to cutting paper patterns, still for dolls, and go on to garments measured by themselves from schoolfellows. Finally, they adapt patterns from those in fashion papers, or devise them from fashion plates. The value of such a scheme was shown when Miss Bawden remarked that the "neat air of quietness" apt to pervade a sewing class vanished, and that the reading aloud often requested on such occasions was out of the question.

Mr. Litton, of the London Fields Boys' School, gave interesting figures of the improvement in chest expansion among boys whom he had exercised in deep breathing; and Mr. Lawrence, of Keeton's Road Higher-Grade School, gave a fascinating account of the excursions, essays, and drawings of the boys.

More than one speaker mentioned the willingness of the London County Council to allow reasonable experiments. The looker-on came away feeling that the general prospect was encouraging in the extreme; but that girls ran a certain danger of being educated not, as so many speakers urged in regard to boys, "for life," but merely for domestic life, which is a very different thing.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

ON Friday week last, after the settlement of its annual business, the English Association heard a striking address from Mr. A. C. Bradley, President, on 'The Uses of Poetry.'

We think it a pity that, as time allowed, discussion on Mr. Bradley's highly interesting conclusions was not invited. The two speakers who proposed the vote of thanks did not deal with the substance of his remarks.

The annual dinner of the Association was held at the Holborn Restaurant the same evening. Mr. J. H. Fowler (Clifton College), in responding to the toast of "The Association," said that, if the dignity and beauty of the English language were thrown away, it would largely be the fault of schoolmasters. Dwelling on the importance of a pure and refined style of English in school textbooks, he condemned Messrs. C. R. L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling's 'English History' on the ground of its violence, crudeness, and eccentricity of its language. In the matter of English style, the advice of the Sussex farmer should be applied to schoolboys: "You see as you always keep company with them as is better than yourselves."

At the conference held on Saturday morning, January 13th, papers were read on various aspects of the teaching of composition in schools. Dr. Rouse, Head Master of the Perse School, Cambridge, dealt with 'The Place of English Composition in the Language Scheme of a Secondary School.' English composition was the foundation of all other work in schools, and the utmost pains should be taken with it. The subject was now more important than ever, because there was no longer any help in the home, where no stories were told by mother or nurse, no books were read aloud, and no training was given in observation, as in the past. The sovereign merit of school composition was clearness, and premature elegance should be guarded against.

Miss Ford, Lecturer at the Clapham Day Training College, discussed 'The Teaching of Composition in Relation to the Teaching of Literature.' Much of the difficulty experienced by teachers was due to the unsuitability of the themes often chosen, and various ways were indicated of utilizing the wealth of material afforded by the English literature lessons. Children should be encouraged to play "the sedulous ape," as Stevenson had done.

Mr. George Sampson, Head Master of the Bellenden Road Higher-Grade School, treated the question of 'Oral Composition in Upper Classes of Elementary Schools,' advocating regular practice throughout school life. Good oral composition was the foundation of good written composition, but oral composition should not be regarded as a means only, being more important than written composition in real life. Apart from the regular lessons, in which the importance of careful questioning and answering was emphasized, whatever the subject of instruction, an occasional debate, in which boys should speak from notes, and a formal deputation, in which several speakers should deal with different aspects of the question under discussion, produced excellent results.

In the discussion which followed Mr. P. J. Hartog, Academic Registrar of the University of London, urged that there should be closer co-operation between the teachers of the various subjects in schools in the matter of insisting on good oral composition. He deprecated the "sedulous ape" theory, contending that Stevenson's own style had suffered through his imitation of various writers.

Prof. Gollancz said that there had been a tremendous improvement in English in the examinations of the London University during the last few years. Miss C. Linklater Thomson, however, speaking from experience as an examiner, thought that, when examiners abandoned the stereotyped style of setting papers in English, the results were very disappointing.

EDUCATION: ITS NEEDS AND PURPOSES.

FORSTER'S EDUCATION ACT is now more than forty years old. It has reached the age at which a determination towards wisdom or folly is generally regarded as fixed, and when failure can no longer be ascribed to immaturity. In earlier days acute critics made the proper apologies for a flood of instruction which had overflowed its usual banks, and could not be expected to be other than shallow in the new territory gained. Pioneers had no experience, no time to descend to elaborate details, or even to fix any secure standards

of learning. They were busy meeting the protests of the old culture, which was naturally shocked by its new adherents, their strange garb, and their ignorance of, or indifference to, the shibboleths hitherto considered necessary for enlightened circles. Such feelings have largely passed away; the highest academic honours can be, and have been, attained by a boy who started in the elementary schools. The career is open, but the talents have hardly as yet found their satisfactory opening, in spite of the increased opportunities for specialization, and for the ventilation of any views worth hearing. The village Hampden may hope to make a success in town, or at any rate in his local paper; the village Milton need be no longer mute and inglorious, but may pass into the permanency of print.

Yet it would be idle to affirm that education has produced in this twentieth century anything like the results expected. The schoolmaster is not so much abroad as all abroad, and his work is often open to suspicion, if not to the accusation of failure. There is a general impression, founded, alas! in our experience on sufficient evidence, that the average boy or girl often leaves school without any distinct sharpening of intelligence or power to use knowledge gained and improve on it.

Whatever the causes of this disappointment, we can say at least that many vigorous workers and thinkers are seeking a way to improve education and make it more sensitive to the difficult and curiously varied demands of to-day. The "waste" of which our contributor speaks is obvious, but it may fairly be urged that it has not gone unobserved of late years—for instance, that those who have obvious gifts for handicraft and little for anything else have a new chance to exercise them. One thing clearly emerges from the din of scholastic conflict—that the schoolmaster is entitled to more credit than he has secured, and has not the assured position due to one on whom the future of the race largely depends.

There has been a lack of enterprise and organization in the presentation of scholastic opinion. Such an association as that of the Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools ought to be many years older than it is. The report of its proceedings which we publish emphasizes points of real importance, and records concessions from educational authorities which should clear the air. Differences with the Board of Education, which has lost its strong, but somewhat autocratic head, seem in the way of settlement, and advance has been made towards the solution of the question of pensions. Facts and figures have been produced as a basis for further reform. The Association of Head Masters was also employed last week in the discussion of various problems, and it seems a pity that it cannot combine with the Head Masters' Conference, which holds its meeting at Christmas time. The question of registration and its uses for the Board of Education was brought forward, and the notable fact that boys are removed at the very age when secondary education is beginning to bear fruit.

The L.C.C. conferences of January 4th-6th suggest many pertinent subjects for criticism and inquiry, one which should appeal to all being the standard of facility and correctness attained in English. Here present results are bad. The jargon of the music-halls must not become the language of the people, and English writing must be improved. The boy or girl who can write a straightforward letter without confusing the issue is a rarity. The English Association has also been discussing English composition, and one speaker went

so far as to suggest an imitation of the methods of study by which Stevenson secured his style. That course, at least, we must deprecate for the many. There is, at the present day, far too much attempt at fine writing by those who have not learnt to write naturally and simply, or even grasped the logic of English, and the meaning of many words they use. There is too much mere imitation, and so much help is given in books that boys lose the power of thinking for themselves.

The English Association, at its meetings, arranges some interesting talk and some learned addresses or lectures, and the same may be said of the Classical Association. The former, however, has an advantage over the latter in the production of excellent leaflets summarizing some special inquiry, or giving advice concerning some special study. The lecturer has his value, but we often think of the cynical Oxford rhyme:—

You'll find the substance of his notes
Much better in the books he quotes.

The Classical Association should follow the lead of its younger contemporary, and produce similar leaflets which would supply guidance to the best of the many classical aids and translations, &c., now to be had at a cheap price. The thought of ancient Greece, especially in drama, is becoming a living influence in modern England outside the classroom, and Plato may even be mentioned in the same breath with Mr. H. G. Wells. *The Classical Review* in ignoring this fresh enthusiasm seems to miss a great opportunity.

There is a means of education which teachers might well adopt for their own uses—the cinematograph. That institution is already a formidable rival to the evening school, and its pictures are largely spoilt by sickly sentimentality. In the portrayal of scientific phenomena and the lives and habits of other peoples it suggests a wide field for instruction "committed to the faithful eyes," as Horace says, rather than the less readily receptive ears.

So far we have attempted to dwell on a few points which seem to deserve the attention of serious thinkers. We believe that at no time was there a larger body of earnest and disinterested workers in the cause of education, who fully realize its aim and purpose. There are, however, others to whom it needs to be said that instruction ladled out in a hurry is not education. The cultivation for market purposes of brute brain-power has its uses, public and private, but the market advantages of education are not the criterion of its value to individuals or the nation:—

"Education must not be regarded as a mere ladder of advancement and advertisement, as a means of pushing, in front of others, into an inner circle, where the good things of life are being given away. Egotism will spoil education as it spoils religion, and as it spoils ethics. All three lose their virtue and medicinal efficiency when selfishness settles down upon them like a fog."

So wrote one of the wisest of scholars and wittiest of judges. In the strange 'Dinner of Trimalchio' Petronius has sketched for us the manners and desires of the lowest classes of later Rome. In this world, which bears a striking resemblance to a section of our own, moves Echion, a rag-dealer, who has the conception of education popular in some quarters to-day. For him "Letters is a bonanza" (we strive to reproduce the vulgarity of the original), and there is a time when his son is sufficiently tainted with learning, and ought to take to something that pays.

. We hold over an article on 'Bible Teaching in Preparatory Schools.'

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OWEN OWEN, Chief Inspector.

Central Welsh Board, Cardiff, January 22, 1912.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT, 1889.

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Central Welsh Board, Cardiff, January 22, 1912.

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By order.

FRED E. HILLEARY, Town Clerk.

Education Department, The Grove, Stratford, E.

January 24, 1912.

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Education Offices, Leeds, January, 1912.

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LITERATURE

The Life of John Henry, Cardinal Newman, based on his Private Journals and Correspondence. By Wilfrid Ward. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

NEWMAN has been more fortunate than Manning, for his life has been written by a judicious and cultivated master of English biography. Each work of Mr. Wilfrid Ward's trilogy has a different characteristic. His volumes to the memory of his father were a work of creation, for without this unique monument of filial piety W. G. Ward would have been as little known to later generations as are Isaac Williams, Oakeley, and other Tractarians. His 'Life of Wiseman' was a work of rehabilitation, presenting to the British public in a new guise a personage who hitherto had been regarded as a half-Irish, half-Spanish priest, who wrote an un-English letter "from out the Flaminian Gate." Newman, on the contrary, had, even in his lifetime, as definite a place in the estimation, as definite a figure in the imagination, of his countrymen as Carlyle or Ruskin. Mr. Ward's task has therefore been more difficult than in his previous books. He does not introduce us to a new John Henry Newman; but he increases our knowledge of him, and, with a remarkable faculty of choice, from an overwhelming mass of material he generally allows his hero to tell his sad story in his own vivid words.

That the story is a sad one is apparent even to the cursory reader, and, when one studies these poignant chapters as they deserve, the sense of sadness becomes more profound. The question arises, Was this sadness inherent to the temperament

of the man who in his private correspondence and conversation could be gay, humorous, and sometimes overflowing with high spirits? Was Newman, the theologian, the philosopher, the historian, fated to be sad and disillusioned, whatever his career? or was the pathos of his life due to the fact that he, the most English of Englishmen, the most loyally affectionate son of Oxford, of whose genius he was the incarnation, was drawn by duty and logic into a great cosmopolitan association, in which England counted for little, and Oxford for nothing at all? Mr. Ward does not answer these questions; but with the utmost candour he puts materials into his readers' hands upon which they can base their conclusions at their will.

Perhaps the answer is that Newman was primarily neither an Englishman, nor an Oxford man, nor a Catholic, but a Newmanite—though those three qualities constantly assert themselves in his nature. When he writes to Pusey in 1865, "I prefer English habits of belief and devotion," he does not mean that he is harking back to Anglicanism, or that, he has adopted a belated sympathy for the ways of the old English Catholics—who did not like Italian forms of devotion, such as Faber favoured. He probably had in his mind an ideal of his own. His strong personality is conspicuous in every chapter of these volumes. It gave him the mighty influence which he exercised over his disciples, and it isolated him within the societies to which he successively belonged—Oxford and the Catholic Church—though to both he had a faithful and perpetual devotion.

The discomfort which Newman in his capacity of an Englishman suffered when he was abroad explains in a measure the lack of sympathy which he experienced at Rome. On his journey thither, after his conversion, the French cooking at Langres made him ill. He could converse only in Latin with the Bishop there and with the Archbishop of Besançon, and so had no means of making an impression on the French prelates or of receiving from them an impression of that interesting period of Gallican history. At Milan he stayed five weeks to learn the language. He loved the churches, their services and traditions; but he and his companions picked up so little Italian that, "to Newman's great delight," St. John, "expressing in confident Italian" the hope that he would meet an Italian friend in the winter (*inverno*), told him that he hoped they would meet in hell (*inferno*). If Newman could have conquered his Englishman's reluctance to speak a Continental language (as Manning did later), his relations with Pius IX. might have been more cordial, and Mr. Ward perhaps would not have had to record that during his long sojourn at Rome "the Pope's wish to see Newman 'again and again' appeared to evaporate."

Though Newman's ability to converse at ease with Pius IX. might have changed the history of his life, there were many

English-speaking dignitaries of the Catholic Church whom he failed to conciliate. Some of Mr. Ward's readers may regret that he gives fewer pages to Newman's whole 'Life in the Church of England' than to the distressing episode of his scheme for founding a Catholic University in Ireland. Mr. Ward, who knows more about the Oxford Movement than any one else now alive, probably thought that Newman himself, in his widely read writings, had sufficiently told the story of that part of his life. Perhaps he was right. At all events, the chapters on the ill-starred Irish University are of unusual interest. When Newman was past fifty, he, who before he was forty had been the chief leader of thought at Oxford, found himself snubbed, neglected, and misunderstood by the chief ministers in Ireland of the Church of his adoption, as the penalty for his self-abnegation in devoting his prime of life to the foundation of a difficult work in that distressful country. Perhaps it was partly his own fault.

His strong personality revolted when he wrote: "These Bishops are so accustomed to be absolute that they usurp the rights of others and rough-ride over their wishes." As Mr. Ward says, he felt that he, the most active intellect in the kingdom, was kept in idleness and at the mercy of those who set no value on his work. Newman himself writes: "Fancy my skulking about Ireland and acting upon its classes in various districts, I being a foreigner." Then at Wiseman's suggestion the Pope decided to make Newman a bishop *in partibus*, and his friends presented him with episcopal ornaments. But this honour, signifying the favour of the Holy See, which would have given him prestige among the Irish who knew nothing of Oxford, was withheld. Perhaps it was through Cullen's influence. This we are not told; but Mr. Ward gives an excellent portrait of the Archbishop of Dublin, who died a cardinal the year before Newman was tardily admitted to the Sacred College. With regard to Newman's scarlet hat we may say incidentally that Mr. Ward does away with the suggestion made by Mr. Purcell in his 'Life of Manning,' that the latter tried to prevent Newman from being made a cardinal.

To return to Newman's earlier vicissitudes: they were not at an end when he gave up his work in Ireland as a failure. His editorship of the review called *The Rambler* met with hostility from the bishop. "Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport, formally delated the article to Rome as heretical," is a note of a characteristic incident of this period. In 1860 he had another failure and disappointment. His fond project of making a new translation of the Holy Scriptures had to be abandoned.

"Another great plan had been projected and great hopes raised. Another year had been wasted... and the ecclesiastical rulers had seemed absolutely indifferent to the reality of his work."

Amid such discouragements it is not surprising that to the end of his life,

though unswerving in his loyalty to and his belief in the Catholic Church, he retained an unalterable love for Oxford and its associations. Newman had a genius for friendship; yet he does not seem to have made one close intimacy with any one who was not reared at Oxford. After the great wrench there were first of all his Oxford friends who went over to Rome. Then as years went on there were renewals of friendship with Oxford men who had remained in the English Church. Dean Church was perhaps the most intimate of these. With Pusey his correspondence after a certain time resumed its affectionate tone. When he was over eighty, and a cardinal, he travelled to Oxford to see in his last illness Mark Pattison, who in matters of belief had gone far from the path of Newman and Pusey. In the same late period his letters to Mr. Wayte and to Bishop Percival, successive Presidents of his old College, Trinity, are of the highest interest.

To go back to the threshold of his old age, Newman, when he was sixty-three, when early success had been followed by a period of disappointment, made his name illustrious in the annals of English literature by writing the 'Apologia'—with a courage which is an example for all time to men who have through sadness and disillusion passed beyond the traditional prime of life. That work has deservedly taken rank as a masterpiece of English style. It is therefore somewhat curious to find throughout Mr. Ward's abundant quotations from Newman sentences open to criticism. Thus in letters from Littlemore in 1845 he writes: "Capes was very flourishing. His wife is to be received nearly directly," and "Of course, however, I only heard the favourable reports." The following, from another point of criticism, is not a favourable example of Newman's English, written when he was planning to make the Oratory a place of education:—

"I should like St. Wilfrid's to be....a place where Fathers would wish....to be buried (where their relics would be kept)—a gin-bottle or cayenne phial of the Venerable Servo di Dio, il Padre Wilfrido Faber, an old biretta of his Eminence C. Robert Coffin and a double tooth and knuckle-bone of St. Aloysius of Birmingham."

As a comment on this we quote a passage on "style" from one of Newman's University Lectures. Mr. Ward's quotations from them show what Ireland lost when it sent him back to the Oratory:

"Since the thoughts and reasonings of an author have a personal character, no wonder that his style is not only the image of his subject, but of his mind. That pomp of language, that felicitousness in the choice and collocation of words, which to prosaic writers seems artificial, is nothing else but the mere habit and way of a lofty intellect."

In a literary journal it is interesting to note that late in life Newman wrote to Dean Church that in his opinion his 'Lectures on Catholicism in England' was "the best written of all his works."

The Turco-Italian War and its Problems, with Appendices containing the Chief State Papers bearing on the Subject. By Sir Thomas Barclay. With an Additional Chapter on Moslem Feeling by the Right Hon. Ameer Ali. (Constable & Co.)

EVERYTHING in this world does ultimately involve everything else, but there prevails none the less among writers on current events a tacit agreement to ignore the extreme consequences of this maxim. Sir Thomas Barclay has observed it in his book on the Italian expedition to Tripoli with a liberality which some of his readers may think excessive. He gives us his own reflections on the origin, consequences, and legal bearings of the war in a hundred pages of large print. The rest of the book is an ample appendix of 142 pages of small type, in which the laborious reader will find an assemblage of documents calculated to spare him the trouble of visiting a reference library. Some of these documents are relevant and indispensable—notably the text of the Italian ultimatum and the semi-official statements of the Italian and the Turkish cases. But for ourselves we could have dispensed, for example, with the entire Treaty of Berlin. If the object of the author was to spare his readers the trouble of consulting the original authorities, a selection of the few clauses of the treaties which really bear on the Italian adventure would have served his purpose better.

The scope of Sir Thomas Barclay's work is, after all, restricted and modest. He claims no esoteric knowledge of the origin of the war, and, until its secret springs are uncovered, the time to write the indispensable chapter in the diplomatic history of Europe has not arrived. He states what is widely known—that, in some form and at some time, all or most of the Powers had given some formal, but secret assent to the Italian claim to regard Tripoli as "a legitimate sphere of aspiration." But he does not tell us under what conditions or for what compensations this assent was given. He also is on familiar ground when he states that the Italians suspected or professed to suspect a German design to acquire a footing in Tripoli. But here again he has no evidence to offer except what is accessible to all newspaper readers, and he ignores the rebutting evidence which has been produced on the German side. German diplomacy, scanning the world for eligible "places in the sun," had undoubtedly considered Tripoli; but it is not improbable that the temptation had been resisted on the ground that no part of Tripoli was suitable for commercial exploitation.

Sir Thomas Barclay is naturally and properly more deeply concerned with the violation of public law involved in this expedition than with the actual aggression itself. But, oddly enough, he neither attempts a full analysis of the causes which explain the disruption of the European Concert, nor does he put forward any constructive plan for its restoration. His tone is optimistic, and he appears to

think that the gravity of these recurring violations may be minimized, if after the fact the Powers can be called in solemnly to compound the felony and ratify its consequences. Such practices are, to our thinking, an appreciable aggravation of the original immorality, and figure among the chief causes which explain the frequency of these acts of international brigandage. If after each breach of public law the Powers step in to claim a share of the spoils, it will be to their interest rather to encourage predatory disturbances of the *status quo* than to prevent them before they occur. The real European problem, as Lord Morley put it in a recent debate, is to restore the European Concert. Public law is in suspense—the Powers are in rival camps, which can no longer agree to sustain and enforce it.

The most valuable section of this work is, in our view, the chapter in which Sir Thomas Barclay calls attention to the special obligations of the Powers towards Turkey. Comparatively little can be based upon the Hague Conventions, except the duty which lies on neutrals of offering their mediation. Mr. Stead made a tactical mistake when he urged Turkey to demand arbitration. One might as well ask our own courts to try the case for Home Rule as invite the Hague to settle the Italian claim to a Turkish province. The proper tribunal is the Concert of the Powers, and the Treaty of Paris, which bound any Power, having a dispute with Turkey which might lead to war, to place the other Powers "in a position to prevent recourse to such an extremity by their mediating influence," is its charter. The war can be ended only by a Conference, unless, indeed, the whole basis of tradition and law on which the Ottoman Empire stands in Europe has been shattered by this adventure and the far less serious Bosnian incident. Sir Thomas Barclay does well to call attention to the problems connected with "the open door" which will confront us when a settlement approaches.

An important chapter traces the stealthy change in the status of Egypt which this war has revealed. In 1897 Egypt was so far an integral part of Turkey that the Greek consuls withdrew on the outbreak of war. The Italian consuls have remained at their posts. Sir Thomas Barclay's proposals for a peace, based on the cession of Tripoli in return for an indemnity of 5,000,000*l.*, are perhaps as near an approach to equity as we are likely to reach in the present condition of Europe. But we should prefer to see them advanced by any well-meaning neutral rather than an international lawyer.

Sir Thomas Barclay, to sum up, has compiled a book which will provide the student with a useful collection of all the necessary materials for forming a judgment. We can conceive a more formidable indictment, and the theme invites a deeper political analysis than he attempts. Within its limits his study is careful, dispassionate, and comprehensive.

The Modern Prison Curriculum : a General Review of our Penal System. By R. F. Quinton. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE amiable ex-governor of Holloway Prison has written another book, which will no doubt meet with much approval from British prison officials, and that large number of persons who like to take their views ready-made from official sources. The views here expressed are in some ways enlightened, though still thoroughly official, in fact prison-made.

We have at once to thank Dr. Quinton for pointing out clearly that repeated short sentences for the majority of the prison population are worse than futile. What he does not seem to see is that the longer sentences meted out to the other prisoners are equally futile, if not disastrous, as regards any effect in making the prisoners more useful members of society after their discharge. He indulges in some extraordinary conclusions from statistics of first offenders—two-thirds of certain local prisoners, and some 98 per cent of convicts—who are represented as “deterred” from committing further offences. But there is nothing to prove that these people would have offended again if they had been discharged with a warning by the court. It would be about as reasonable to say that all the rest of the world is “deterred” from committing crimes. Perhaps some are. Certain it is that many people manage to get through a good deal of dishonesty without going to prison.

Dr. Quinton seems to entertain some vague idea that, when the prisons are relieved of the burden of mental defectives, inebriates, vagrants, and other petty offenders—as of course they should be—they are going

“to fulfil their proper function as places for the punishment and prevention of crime, where, too, the inmates may be trained in habits of industry and good conduct, and fitted for the duties of useful citizenship. Time, labour, and money spent on passing hosts of petty offenders through the prison turnstiles can be diverted with much advantage to the reformation of the more serious type of criminal who is a real danger to society.”

But neither our prison authorities nor the author seem to have any clear idea as to how to set about this laudable task. Certainly our prison administrators have not yet evinced any great capacity in this direction. Dr. Quinton repeatedly shows that his theories are vague on the matter—in fact, quite in the air—yet he speaks slightly of the founders of the great American reformatory system, who at least tried to put their theories to the test of practice—who, indeed, have actually built up a system which attempts, with some degree of success, though hampered by public opinion and the legislature, to do what Dr. Quinton says a prison system should do.

Dr. Quinton does not seem to know that the Elmira Reformatory is meant for first offenders in felony, not for “habituals” or vagrants. Perhaps, also,

he does not know that inmates are not released on parole under a year, and not generally under fourteen to twenty months, after which they remain for at least six months under some sort of supervision. This is hardly “quick-change conversion.” We fail to understand what is meant by “stern methods of punishment and restraint which we hesitate to adopt in this country” (p. 81). Perhaps the author is confusing the reformatories with some of the old-fashioned prisons where indefensible practices are reported to have obtained within recent years. On the contrary, it might more truly be said that in our prisons methods are still allowed that in American reformatories have been discarded.

In speaking of our own prisons Dr. Quinton's language seems repeatedly to reveal a detachment from facts which is remarkable, though unfortunately not peculiar to himself. For instance, on p. 5 he says that the general effect of the system of “progressive stages,” remissions of sentence, &c., in our prisons is “to place each prisoner's fate to a large extent in his own hands, and at the same time to supply him with the needful incentive to reformation of character.” But we have yet to learn that observance of prison rules necessarily argues change of character, or leads to an honest or useful life outside; for prison conditions differ from outside conditions.

Again, on p. 80 we read that “discipline in a penal institution” imparts to prisoners “that power of self-control which is so generally missing from their moral equipment, and which it is the main object of every good prison system to inculcate.” Unfortunately, this is just what our prison system seems not to do, though the author considers it to be one of the best, if not the best, in the world. On the next page Dr. Quinton remarks:—

“The will of the criminal is, in fact, a weak thing which requires to be strengthened, and not, as was formerly supposed, a strong thing which had to be broken.”

Excellent words; but the writer of them has for years been the servant of a system which cultivates will-power by locking people up and regulating their actions for them in detail for days or years.

A prison doctor must know the absurdity of “5 shillings or 7 days' imprisonment”; but he does not seem to have realized that to put a drunkard away for three years out of temptation, and then suddenly to turn him adrift without home or friends, is a very dangerous and cruel thing. Perhaps he has not heard of the Massachusetts Hospital for Inebriates, containing an out-patient department under a physician who visits the home of a patient before he is tentatively discharged, secures the co-operation of his relatives or friends, supervises him after discharge, and, when necessary, encourages him to return for further hospital treatment.

The book is easy to read, and, if we cannot agree with all its conclusions, will at least do good in suggesting the need for reform.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. MARRIOTT WATSON's new volume of essays, *Couch Fires and Primrose Ways* (Kegan Paul), contains some keen appreciation of the varying aspects and energies of the country-side, but much else besides. He does not sentimentalize over his rustics, though he can find their counterpart in romance; rather he seeks to define the charm of their life, and look at its causes. While he notes with a careful eye the gifts of Nature, he is thinking of the forces which are developing the universe.

He is, in fact, a serious thinker as well as an artist in romance and letters, and the combination is rare and delightful. Owning Stevenson as master, he follows him in a delicate sense of language, and sets his own Lay Morals before us, writing on ‘Pain and Death’ and ‘The Unknown God.’ The result is largely a gospel of revolt—a plea that, since the old schemes of life and restrictions are being broken down, a re-statement of the issues before us without fear and without cant may be valuable, if it has no pretence to be final. On so large a theme as the destiny of man and his relation to Nature, who “forgives no debt and fears no grave,” few essayists can hope to satisfy their readers. Mr. Watson is certainly suggestive, and makes some undeniable points against the ruling conceptions of law and order. Withal, to use Stevenson's phrase, he travels hopefully, if he does not arrive.

The volume is a tribute to his versatility, for, besides the studies in literary art naturally expected from an accomplished craftsman with many books behind him, we find excursions into politics, social life, English drama, and the whimsical, richly romantic mind of childhood. The most original and ingenious of these papers is the arrangement of ‘The Return of the Native’ in nineteen scenes, paralleled in form and structure by an equal series of scenes in ‘Twelfth Night.’ The novel so arranged would, it is contended, run on Elizabethan lines as drama, and a new art might so be evolved, free from the conventions which are already being destroyed by our latest playwrights.

The appreciations of Stevenson and Horace Walpole, cognate spirits in their gaiety, to some extent refute exploded views, but both are excellent and animated by a gusto which is pleasurable in itself, and better suited to the occasion than the dry light of eminent critics.

IN *Hadji Murád, and Other Stories*, we have the third volume of Messrs. Nelson's series of the posthumous works of Tolstoy. Hadji Murád, a hero of the Caucasus, in the years immediately preceding the Crimean War, when, with infinite difficulty, Russia was annexing the wild, mountainous country which separated her from the lately surrendered Georgia, is first shown to us deserting Shamil the Imam, who heads the resistance to Russia, and devout Mussulman though he is, taking service with the Giaour. His fighting qualities are well known; he is received at once with respectful welcome, yet with suspicion; and his adhesion to the Russian side is of sufficient importance to require a special report of it to the Emperor. Hence Tolstoy is able to give us pictures—more than usually scathing in their restrained sarcasm—of life among the officers commanding in the Caucasus, of a day in the life of the Emperor Nicholas I., and, in contrast with these, of the wild, simple

existence of the soldiers, and the mountaineers. In this, the last complete story he wrote, his lack of feeling for Christianity as such, and his admiration for the straightforward spirituality of the Mohammedan, are very evident. The details of the fighting are peculiarly ghastly; and, with the scene just fresh in one's mind, one is tempted to call the death of Hadji Murád the most terrible and beautiful thing in that kind that Tolstoy ever did. "It was of this death that I was reminded by the crushed thistle in the midst of the ploughed field," he says, at the end, referring to the prologue, a singularly vivid and delightful picture of lonely fields and flowers. Hadji Murád fell by the hands of the Russians, having broken away from them to attempt the rescue of his wives and children left in the Imam's hands. The translation of this story strikes us as more than usually happy. It is by Mr. Aylmer Maude, who also contributes an Introduction.

The volume contains seven other stories, most of which are but fragments, though splendid fragments.

How to Write for the Papers: a Guide for the Young Author, by Albert E. Bull (Pearson), is a brief manual for the beginner, giving hints as to the production of saleable matter of all kinds. Much of the advice is common sense, but none the less needed to-day. Mr. Bull points out that suitable "copy" will find its market without a well-known name attached to it, but we think he takes too roseate a view of the chances for good literary work. "This," as he says, "is the golden age of the Serial," and "a good serial does not often make a good novel." As for "Novelettes," "the editor knows his public, and if he wants your work, he may want it also 'twaddley.'"

It is pointed out that two *Home Notes* stories and two reviews in *The Athenæum* are different. They are, and, when the writing public realizes such differences, some time and futile effort will be saved. Mr. Bull might have recommended to his young aspirant more aids to English. He mentions some models for style; but these are for the advanced writer. The beginner is commonly lost in a cloud of stupid verbosity which he mistakes for thought.

Problems of Boy Life. Edited by J. H. Whitehouse, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Hereford. (P. S. King.)—This is a valuable, but not on the whole a well-composed volume; overlapping occurs, especially between chaps. ii. and iii., and the sequence of chapters—a difficult matter, no doubt—is not such as to make the reader's progress entirely smooth.

More than a third of the book is occupied by various aspects of the economic problem; there is no final summing-up, but careful perusal and comparison bring out a core of facts that lie at the heart of the industrial difficulties. We perceive that, while both the labour of boys and the labour of men are wanted, the markets for these two sorts of work are, in the main, divided, and that no beaten track runs between them. Some branches of work in which boys are at present engaged are not economically necessary, and others are wholly undesirable.

In regard to education, a perilous tendency shows itself at various points in this volume (as so often outside it) to undervalue books and literature. It should not be forgotten that for the great body of children in elementary schools their one and only chance of learning to love and understand books comes in their schooltime. That personal

observation which it has become the fashion to exalt and foster can, after all, cover no more than the range of experience open to every savage. No man can go far intellectually who has not learnt to seek in books the accumulated experience of centuries. We are probably also doing more for a boy's future happiness when we teach him to love Wordsworth than when we teach him to handle a plane, or to measure his playground. The new generation in England runs a serious risk of lapsing into illiteracy while its elders applaud, under the name of "practical education," a mere familiarity with natural objects and tools.

Among the many pages of first-hand information that give value to this book may be singled out as particularly remarkable Mr. Norman Chamberlain's chapter called 'The Station Loafer,' a study founded upon personal acquaintance with 174 lads accustomed to hang "round the rattler" in hope of odd jobs. From it may be learnt how these lads almost certainly become gamblers, but do not become thieves; why they cannot take weekly jobs even if they could get them; how they are harried—without advantage to society or to themselves—by the police, and, receiving short, futile sentences, for offences merely nominal, become familiar with prison; how, finally, their lives are almost inevitably shortened by exposure and under-feeding. The brief study is keenly interesting and deeply instructive. It is upon such knowledge as Mr. Chamberlain has gradually accumulated that social reforms ought to be based.

HERBERT EDWIN CLARKE.

HERBERT EDWIN CLARKE, whose death was briefly recorded last week, was born on November 21st, 1852, at Chatteris in the Isle of Ely, where his father was agent for Gurney's Bank. He was educated at Sidcot, one of the schools of the Society of Friends, his parents being Quakers. He came to London and became a clerk in a city office, but his inborn literary instincts could not be stifled by drudgery.

He published four volumes of poems—'Songs in Exile, and Other Poems' (1879), 'Storm-Drift: Poems and Sonnets' (1882), 'Poems and Sonnets' (1895), 'Tannhäuser, and Other Poems' (1896)—and a small unbound paper collection entitled 'Rebel Tunes,' which appeared between the first and second volumes.

Clarke was a voracious reader, and knew where to find anything he had read. Having but little time for books indoors, he contracted the dangerous habit of reading in the streets while walking between the office and Stoke Newington, where he lived until his marriage in 1883. Such Latin as he had learnt at school was hardly more than rudimentary, but it served as a starting-point, and he taught himself enough to read the Latin poets. He also taught himself French, and, later, Italian and Spanish, and was able to read those languages sufficiently. He fulfilled one of the tests of what constitutes a literary man by always carrying in his pocket a notebook, which was full of scraps of verse written down at odd times. He had a special knowledge of Napoleon and of old books—he often spent his Saturday afternoons wandering round the second-hand bookshops and barrows, picking up bargains.

The subjects that recur most frequently in his poems are love, death, friendship, the struggle for fame, disappointment,

regret for the past, the approach of winter and the return of spring in the open country, especially in the Fens. If he appears to turn too often to the gloomy aspect of things, we must remember that a man who is chained to a ledger when he is all the time longing to be writing poetry does not find it easy to take a cheerful view of life. His aims were high, and he knew that, as he wrote in 'Love and Death,'

Nobly to fail is more than victory
Over unworthy foes.

But the failure did not quench his practical common sense; this is from 'A Ballade of Bards':—

They all write poems that will never pay
Because they are better than poems should be.

Prince, I am one of them, woe is me!
Prince, I am one of them, there's the sting!
That none may suspect it I write in glee
Nobody listens how'er they sing.

Some of his brother bards may have had better luck, but it is certain that Clarke's poems never paid; nevertheless, in plain prose, it was an exaggeration to say that nobody listened, for they all listened to one another, and Clarke's work got into anthologies, such as 'The Poets and Poetry of the Century,' 'Sonnets of Three Centuries,' and 'A Victorian Anthology,' edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman (1896). Prof. Saintsbury, in 'A History of English Prosody,' vol. iii. (1910), writes:—

"I do not know whether Mr. Herbert Edwin Clarke, who some thirty years ago, when I was reviewing practically all the new verse, seemed to me the best of the new-comers, is alive or dead. I have seen nothing of his for years. But his 'Songs in Exile' (1879) and 'Storm-Drift' (1882) showed very great facility, within the bounds of regular prosody, but with no hamper or timidity. Thus, for instance, this is a very remarkable thing:—

The Professor then quotes the first of the fourteen stanzas that make up the poem 'Failure' ('Storm-Drift'), and goes on to show why it is metrically such a remarkable thing:—

Let my head lie quiet here upon your shoulder
Once, once more;
Dead desires are round us, round us dead hopes moulder—
All is o'er.

Clarke saw this, as he saw everything that was written about verse; he was naturally much pleased, and wrote to Mr. Saintsbury to the effect that at last, nearly thirty years after the lines had appeared, a competent critic had observed, understood, and approved of the metrical effect he had intended to produce—and this critic did not know whether he was alive or dead.

Besides the poetry, for which there was no demand, he also wrote many short and serial stories in *Home Chimes* during the editorship of Mr. F. W. Robinson, and contributed reviews and poems to *The Athenæum* and to various English and American periodicals.

More will probably be heard of Clarke when the literary history of his time comes to be written, for he had an extensive acquaintance among men and women who occupy themselves with books. He frequented the house of Westland Marston (1819-90), who appointed him executor of his will. He was on terms of close friendship with his son Philip Bourke Marston (1850-87), on whose premature death he wrote a monody. Another of his more intimate literary friends was the American poetess Louise Chandler Moulton (1835-1908), who published two posthumous collections of Philip Marston's poems.

H. F. J.

DR. ROUSE AND THE HEAD MASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Perse School House, Glebe Road, Cambridge.

IN your report of the meeting of the Head Masters' Association you say that "it was thought that the substitution of interest for effort was to be deprecated" (p. 85). This sentence is so said as to imply that I had advocated the substitution of interest for effort. On the contrary, I should no more do that than I should advocate the substitution of good-humour for boot-making. Interest may cause effort, but it cannot take the place of effort because they belong to different categories. It is quite true that some speakers did make that remark, and very familiar it is to me, like so many other objections made because people cannot or will not listen to what is said. I pointed out the mistake at the time. What I advocated was the substitution of interest for boredom, in order that effort may be made willingly; and since effort willingly made is stronger than effort unwillingly made, therefore I expect the pupil to do his work better.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

GUSTAVUS FREDERICK HANDCOCK.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. G. F. Handcock of the Public Record Office. For some time before his retirement from that Department in July last, his health had been failing, and though his buoyancy of nature long kept him up, the end came in Dublin on Friday, the 19th inst. Mr. Handcock joined the Public Record Office as a junior clerk in 1868, was promoted a senior clerk in 1887, and an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records in 1900. Thus he had seen a service of close upon forty-three years. He concluded Mr. Sweetman's Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, by a volume extending from 1302 to 1307. He also compiled three massive volumes of the Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II., from 1307 to 1321. For some years before his retirement his duties as Examiner of Office Copies occupied all his time.

Mr. Handcock will be greatly missed by his colleagues. An Irishman, with all the geniality, wit, and courtesy of his race, he was ever ready to give any information or help in his power, not only to those on the staff of the Department, but also to any stranger lost in the intricacies of the ancient records. He was keen on the antiquities of his native land, and possessed a goodly collection of books regarding them. A few years ago he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. He was an expert in photography, and took some remarkable copies of Public Records, as well as many photographs of historic ruins in Ireland. It may here be mentioned that, when Sir Benjamin Stone was busy in this Department with a section of those photographic studies which have made him famous, Mr. Handcock gave him considerable assistance. It is hard to believe so cheerful a friend has gone, and to several of his old acquaintances in the Public Record Office, official life will not seem quite the same as it was.

ERNEST G. ATKINSON.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Arpee (Leon), *The Armenian Awakening: a History of the Armenian Church, 1820-1860*, 5/ net.

Although this book treats mainly of religious matters, it contains more than would appear from its title. The author, rightly thinking that a knowledge of the country's political affairs is necessary in order to understand its changes in religion, gives a brief outline of Armenian history from early times. The book, which has copious notes and references, was originally published in the United States.

Cohu (Rev. J. R.), *Through Evolution to the Living God*, 3/6 net.

The author of this book is one of those divines to whom science seems a danger only so long as Christianity rejects its conclusions. He appeals with sincerity and force to those whose faith is shaken by Darwinism true and false, showing the tentative nature of the hypothesis of evolution, yet seeing in it a confirmation of the view that there is behind Nature a God who is not the God of the pantheists. In supplementing the view of a spiritual principle in Nature with discredited natural philosophy, he weakens, we think, his position, and the book leaves us asking ourselves what is the sphere of faith in such a system.

Collins (The Right Rev. William), *Hours of Insight, and other Sermons, with an Introductory Letter by the Archbishop of Canterbury*, 3/6 net.

A collection of sermons by the late Bishop of Gibraltar. They do not seem to us to reach any spiritual or literary height beyond the average. They avoid any but orthodox subjects and treatment. The Bishop writes at length upon the indispensable nature of the Episcopate as in "the highest conceivable degree expedient for the Church" and as the "barrier against heresy." His attitude towards hierarchical governance in the Church is somewhat brusque and dogmatic. Many of the sermons are disfigured by sentimentality.

Farnell (Lewis R.), *Greece and Babylon: a Comparative Sketch of Mesopotamian, Anatolian, and Hellenic Religions*, 7/6

An ambitious, but closely reasoned thesis. The author's task has been rendered difficult on account of the disproportion of the evidence we possess. Such studies can seldom claim to be final and authoritative, because new matter is constantly being brought to light. With these reservations, Dr. Farnell's survey is compact and highly suggestive. He concludes that the polytheism of the Euphrates and Western Ægean is morphologically uniform, but that that of Mesopotamia and Hellas is more composite. The index is satisfactory.

Nouum Testamentum Latine, secundum Editionem Sancti Hieronymi ad Codicum Manuscriptorum fidem recensuerunt Johannes Wordsworth, S.T.P., et Henricus Julianus White, A.M., S.T.P., Editio Minor, curante Henrico I. White, 2/ net.

This small edition, equipped with a select apparatus criticus, in which all variations from the Sixtine and Clementine texts are recorded, is intended to serve as introductory and preliminary to the great edition of the Vulgate by the same editors, which is approaching completion. The most important readings of the principal manuscripts are included, and the text is divided into paragraphs, according to the precedent of the 1881 English Revised Version.

Law.

Willoughby (R. M. P.), *The Legal Estate*, 6/ net.

A thesis for a doctorate, and an examination into the anomalous and antiquated distinctions which postulate priority for the legal over the equitable estate. The author claims that the matter has received less consideration than it deserves, and that his excursus is original. Though rather of the nature of an enumeration of the technicalities, confusion, and maladroitness born of the duality of the legal and equitable estate, his treatise includes personal propositions judiciously advanced. It may be characterized as an attempt to fill in the crevices and interstices of this complicated subject, and then to look at it in perspective as a whole. The style is happily divorced from that excessively legal phraseology which renders many law-books unintelligible except to experts.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Five Years' Explorations at Thebes: a Record of Work done 1907-11, by the Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter, with Chapters by F. Ll. Griffith, George Legrain, George Möller, Percy E. Newberry, and Wilhelm Spiegelberg, 50/ net.

An important and finely illustrated record of work done in the Theban Necropolis, 1907-11. Mr. Howard Carter was in charge of all the work, the results of which are discussed by a body of experts.

Glasgow Archaeological Society, Report by the Council, presented November 16th, 1911, for Session 1910-11.

Contains the Treasurer's accounts and list of members.

Lethaby (W. R.), *Architecture: an Introduction to the History and Theory of the Art of Building*, 1/ net.

The greater part of this book, by an expert of distinction, is devoted to Egyptian and Greek architecture, modern styles being dealt with more shortly. The author concludes by an appeal for finer quality of workmanship, believing that this would lead to more satisfactory results than the perpetuation of the caprices of individual architects. With numerous illustrations. In the Home University Library.

Old Sydney, illustrated by Sydney G. Smith, described by Charles H. Bertie.

We appreciate the fortitude which has spurred Mr. Smith on to his task, but consider it foredoomed to failure. This impression is heightened by the debris of irrelevant and unimportant detail with which the book is cumbered. In many cases the antiquarian matter amounts to little more than a directory of certain obscure settlers who built houses in the nineteenth century. Few of them seem to have been town-planning experts. The sketches and drawings arouse a mild interest. The edition is limited to 250 copies.

Romanesque Architecture in France, edited and with an Introduction by Dr. Julius Baum, 25/ net.

These illustrations are numerous and beautiful. Particularly striking are the effects of light and shade, which gain an enhanced value and distinction from the luminosity of the atmosphere and the sharpness of the outlines. Conscientious care has been expended in bringing out the significance of each architectural and sculptural detail. A full introduction, supplied with diagrams, surveys the rise and fall of Romanesque art, the characteristics of its infancy, its culmination and decline.

Poetry and Drama.

Chime of All-Hallows, by L'Espérance, 2/6 net.

To the author the form is all; the thought a minor quantity. His work, largely of a mystical order, offers caskets of gems so richly enamelled that we are not tempted to look within. It is a mosaic patterned with fine taste, but the emotion and intensity are lost in the concentration of the making.

Dante Alighieri, *Divina Commedia*, translated by Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, New Edition Revised, 6/ net.

The translator has not, in our judgment, made a success of his attempt to reproduce the hendecasyllabic metre of the original. He persistently selects the commonplace word instead of the *mot juste*. In his preface he speaks of a "true photograph of the original." If the verisimilitude be unimpeachable, the photograph does not preserve the animation, the incomparable rhythm and stateliness of the original.

Delattre (Floris), *English Fairy Poetry, from the Origins to the Seventeenth Century*, 4/ net.

To trace the influence of the fairy mythology of the British Isles upon our poetry from Beowulf to Herrick is no light task. The fairies died when "polite letters" and the heroic couplet came into fashion, and their mythology is buried deep beneath a pile of ponderous learning. M. Delattre disinters it with a patient and a reverent hand. Written from the standpoint of literature rather than of folk-lore, his book, if somewhat slight, should interest all who care to watch the unravelling of a thread from the tangled skein of our poetry. It contains a transcript of the 'Description of the King and Queen of Fayries' from the unique copy in the Bodleian Library. Published in 1635, this pamphlet has not hitherto been reprinted.

Eaton (W. A.), *Lays of London Town*, 6d. net.

Mr. Eaton is neither the rhapsodist nor the 'voyager in strange seas of thought.' He abhors the "dyed and coloured mystery." His work is in metrical form, but beyond that answers to no approximate poetic standard that we are cognizant of. 'A Lantern Service,' 'Our Vanished Strand,' and 'A Blind Beggar' are typical titles among his pieces.

Leigh (Gertrude), *Tasso and Eleonora: a Drama with Historical Note*, 5/ net.

The author writes a spirited defence of Tasso's sanity, and follows in outline his imprisonment by Alfonso d'Este and his ill-starred affection for Eleonora d'Este. But the poetic drama itself does not bear the stamp of virile life upon it. It halts lamentably, and never quickens into activity above a jog-trot. It is one of those dramas which offer an impenetrable front to the critic. Like countless books of minor verse, Miss Leigh's poem is a long, sullen blank wall of mediocrity which paralyzes criticism.

Mackereth (James A.), *In the Wake of the Phoenix*, 3/6 net.

Mr. Mackereth creates huge breakers of sound, and beats and lashes them into tumultuous activity. Expression is torn out of him with painful intensity and abandon, and the bars of rhyme and metre seem all too frail to constrain his stormy outbursts. We quail before his thunderous broadsides of language, and, as we read him, he suggests a number of comparisons—showers of falling meteors, a volcanic upheaval, a tameless whirlwind, Phaëthon's chariot, and other stupendous phenomena. We doubt the taste of referring to Mr. William Watson's verse as weaving "the lotus-leaf into unctuous rhyme with paltering genius," even after the events of November 25th, 1910.

O'Rahilly (Egan), *Poems of, with Introduction, Translation, Notes, and Indexes, together with Original Illustrative Documents*, edited by the Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen and Tadhg O'Donoghue, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 10/6 net.

The section 'Poems by other Poets,' which occupied forty pages of the first edition, has here been excluded. Evidence has also been discovered which disproves the authenticity of certain other poems attributed to O'Rahilly. These have now been omitted. Some legal and testamentary documents which further our knowledge both of the poems and of aspects of local history have been gathered chiefly into the appendix. The book has been edited for the Irish Texts Society.

Overy (Donald J.), *Eidola*.

Mr. Overy "ululates" in wailful monotone through a goodly number of pages, only diversifying his note by an occasional simper or a breathless descent into banality. Usually he preserves his tonelessness throughout and ambles equably along, saying little, and saying it at length, with emphasis and gusto.

Pandemos and Urania: a Fragment from the *Memoirs of a Soul*, by a Not Unknown Modern Poet, 1/ net.

What are such things as yearning, anguish, love, wild despair, beautiful sin, and "palinodial" grief to the cold world? queries the tormented author. In spite of the pageant of lusty capital letters and fevered language, of heart-shaking terrors and static abstractions, we unfortunately share in that frigid attitude. The poet calls upon Eros, Dante, the "Launcelots, Tristrams, and the Troili," the Universe, and even his own higher Self to aid him; he invokes the adjective "palinodial" more than once, and plunges among the planetary spheres; but, alas! he cannot thaw us.

Rogers (Dorothy), *The Seeker, and Other Poems*, 1/ net.

The salient achievement of average minor poetry is its inexhaustible fertility. Its audacity is infinite. It is daunted by no difficulties of form or expression, and it disdains no theme. Its philosophic vagaries acknowledge no check. Its temperature is usually super-normal. Such healthy activity needs no defence and is its own justification. But of any realization of beauty of permanent value to the race, it seems incapable. It cannot economize and pare away the non-essentials. It lacks self-criticism, and attempts to fly before it can run. 'The Seeker' reflects this tendency in a marked degree. The range is wide; the effort at mastery sincere; but the results are negative.

Music.

Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack, 1912, 3/ net.

Music in Poetry and Prose, edited by Ada M. Ingpen, 3/6 net.

The anthologist has recruited all sorts and conditions of poets and prose-writers to her standard with a disregard for precedence and a reckless energy that force our admiration. She is heedless of æsthetic canons, oblivious to the awe of great names, quixotic to excess in her arrangement, and curiously triumphant. There are fewer omissions than we should have expected, in view of the casual method of juxtaposition. Heine is freely presented; but neither the 'Lorelei' nor his De Quincey-like vision on hearing Paganini's playing is included. There is no index of names—an obvious need.

Philosophy.

Bosanquet (Bernard), *Logic; or, The Morphology of Knowledge*, Second Edition, 2 vols., 21/ net.

The twenty-three years which have elapsed since the publication of the first edition of Prof. Bosanquet's classic work have found but little alteration in his views, and the changes in the second edition are more of the nature of amplifications than emendations. The most interesting additions are a criticism of the Inductive Principle as formulated by M. Bergson, and chapters on truth and coherence, and the relation of mental states to judgment and reality.

Bosanquet (B.), *The Principle of Individuality and Value: the Gifford Lectures for 1911*, 10/ net.

A book may be obscure because the author is concealing his ignorance from the reader, or because he is striving to express thought which is truly profound. Mr. Bosanquet's 'Logic' was difficult reading for the second reason. But against his latest work no charge of obscurity can be made. In it he aspires to say to the critics of absolutism, "Mark now, how a plain tale shall put you down," and he is largely successful. To examine the old problems by the light of the conception of individuality, as he has done, is to free such thinking from the remoteness which provokes reaction against it, and, without maintaining that it is the best thing in life to study philosophy, he rightly urges that philosophy is the quintessence of life.

Russell (Hon. Bertrand), *The Problems of Philosophy*, 1/ net.

To one beginning the study of philosophy the greatest difficulty is to see why there is such a thing at all. The opening chapter of this book solves the difficulty clearly, if rather briefly, in view of the importance of the question, and the author then reviews the main problems of thought, fixing them in the student's mind by frequent references to the works of the great philosophers. To make Idealism stand or fall by Berkeley's equivocal use of "ideas" is surely less than justice, and the new Realism bulks somewhat large in what is, after all, a handbook for beginners; but, in spite of this, Mr. Russell has written a book which deserves high praise. In the Home University Library.

History and Biography.

Bradley (A. G.), *Canada*, 1/ net.

Mainly historical, giving the history of Canada up to the recent defeat of the Liberal Government. The provinces are described individually, and their possibilities discussed. A volume in the Home University Library.

Braithwaite (William C.), *The Beginnings of Quakerism*, with Introduction by Rufus M. Jones, 12/ net.

This volume, a companion to 'The Quakers in the American Colonies,' noticed at length by us on August 19th, 1911, is one of a series intended to supply a full history of the Quaker movement in England and the Colonies. It treats of Quakerism from its inception in Elizabethan times to the beginning of the Restoration. Mr. Braithwaite is largely indebted for his materials to the library of the Society of Friends at Devonshire House and the Friends' Historical Society. There are two appendixes, an index, and four maps.

Callwell (J. M.), *Old Irish Life*, 10/ net.

Sketches outstanding Irish events from the earliest times to within the lifetime of the writer. He makes no historical or literary claims, but aims at picking out the matter which deserves comment. The book will be noticed in a later issue.

Conrad (Joseph), *Some Reminiscences*, 5/ net.

Many men can gather the crumbs from a great man's table, and a few can make such literary refuse interesting. Mr. Conrad does something better than this. "I haven't lived through wonderful adventures to be related seriatim," he says. "I haven't known distinguished people on whom I could pass fatuous remarks. I haven't been mixed up with great or scandalous affairs." So he draws a plain portrait of himself instead. A notice of the book will appear in a later issue.

Cooke (John Henry), *Ida, or The Mystery of the Nun's Grave at Vale Royal Abbey, Cheshire: an Historical Novel giving a Pictorial Account of the Life of the Monks and Nuns in the Dissolved Monastic Institutions of Vale Royal Abbey, Norton Priory, Runcorn, and St. Mary's Nunnery, Chester, in the Times of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III. (A.D. 1277 to 1336), with a Translation of the Chronicle of the Foundation of Vale Royal Abbey and the Lives of the First Four Abbots, written by the Fifth Abbot, and never before published*, 12/6 net.

Ditchfield (P. H.) and Others, *The Counties of England: their Story and Antiquities*, 2 vols., 21/ net.

These two bulky volumes are an abstract of the matter published in the series of "Memorials of the Counties of England," which has been running for some time. The "Memorials" themselves offer selections only of noteworthy matter, and the further compression of their contents into brief articles can hardly be satisfactory. Thirty-nine counties are included, and there is a good choice of illustrations.

English Historical Review, January, 5/

Mr. W. H. Stevenson's article on 'Documents of the Eleventh Century' takes precedence in this number. If its interest will be mainly confined to antiquaries, its erudition is not elaborated to the detriment of the material. None of the other articles calls for particular mention. They are by specialists, and the standard of solid scholarship is maintained. There are a large number of reviews—long and short—of historical books, most of them well done, if lacking in vitality.

Fowler (W. Warde), *Rome*, 1/ net.

The Rome presented in this book is not the Rome of most text-books, existing for war alone, but the scene of the development of a civilization. Mr. Warde Fowler, an accomplished scholar, shows the Rome not only of Sulla, but also of Catullus, and covers the period from the foundation of the city to the death of Marcus Aurelius. The omission of Horace from the pages devoted to literature is probably an oversight. Part of the Home University Library.

Galbraith (Vivian H.), *The Abbey of St. Albans from 1300 to the Dissolution of the Monasteries: the Stanhope Essay, 1911*, 2/6 net.

This prize essay is a conscientious, if somewhat laborious study. The subject does not offer many intricacies for the historian. The records are copious; St. Albans was one of the most important of the monasteries, but fundamental peculiarities of its own are hardly in evidence. Mr. Galbraith might, perhaps, have utilized the vicissitudes of the Abbey for more dramatic presentation, but he has welded his narrative into a coherent whole with conspicuous ability.

Harrison (Mrs. Burton), *Recollections Grave and Gay*, 7/6 net.

A volume of memoirs of the South before the War, of the War itself, and of New York society after the War. An intelligent woman's pen may usefully complete a military picture, if only because she comes to the rude realities of the scene with unblunted sensibility; but in dealing with social matters, especially in their lighter aspect, enthusiasm for detail easily outruns discretion. Mrs. Harrison's tax on the reader's patience in the matter of frills and frocks might be cheerfully endured by a direct descendant, though not outside the family circle. The index is so comprehensive that we imagine some included in it will find it their only temple of fame.

Holderness (Sir T. W.), *Peoples and Problems of India*, 1/ net.

A useful little book which, on account of its comprehensive treatment of the subject, should attract attention. The chapter on 'Administrative Problems' contains in concrete form explanations of just those difficulties which the intelligent newspaper reader is endeavouring to understand. Another volume in the Home University Library.

Indian Records Series : the Diaries of Streynsham Master, 1675-1680, and Other Contemporary Papers relating thereto, edited by Sir Richard Carnac Temple, 2 vols., 12/ net each.

The Diaries are preserved among the records of the India Office. The arduous work of editing the geographical, historical, and scientific manuscripts has been carried out with skill and perseverance. There are copious footnotes, and the bibliography and index are ample and efficient.

Pollard (A. F.), *The History of England : a Study in Political Evolution*, 1/ net.

Prof. Pollard has throughout held the purpose of describing the creation of the England and the English of to-day, omitting irrelevant details. The result is the story of a nation, of an organic whole, and not, as is generally the case in history primers, a mere chronicle of kings and queens. Another of the Home University Library.

Shelley (Percy Bysshe), *Letters of*, edited by Roger Ingpen, 2 vols., 12/6 net.

This new issue adds but little fresh material to the bulky collection of letters we already possess, thanks to the editor's care and industry. Revision and correction are the most important tasks which have occupied him. The additions are not of much biographical or literary value. We noticed the previous edition favourably in *The Athenæum* of November 6th, 1909.

Uzanne (Octave), *The Modern Parisienne*.

It is fruitless to dismiss M. Uzanne's "macabre" indictment of the profligacy, cynicism, and artificiality of Parisian life with nonchalance. His analysis is too penetrating, his insight too acute. His methods of exposure are on a very different plane from those of the sensation-monger or the purveyor of gossip. He writes with an under-current of *sæva indignatio*, and, if his colours are too sombre, it is from excess of zeal rather than less altruistic motives that his actuality proceeds. The differentiation between black and white strikes us as pronounced, and a freer intermingling of the two elements would have provided a juster portrait. The author speaks with tenderness and pity of the victims of the life he depicts.

Ward (Wilfrid), *The Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman*, based on his Private Journals and Correspondence, 2 vols., 36/ net.

For notice see p. 93.

Warner (George Townsend) and Marten (C. H. K.), *The Groundwork of British History*, 6/; or, in two parts, 3/6 each.

The book, somewhat cumbrous as a single volume, is also to be had in two parts, Mr. Warner writing up to the end of Elizabeth, and Mr. Marten dealing with the later period up to the present day. Both authors are school-masters of experience, and have achieved considerable success in their aim—the tracing of the main threads of British history, the preservation of logical sequence by keeping to one subject at a time, and concentration on the chief policy of each age. The style is throughout very readable, and the attention paid to personal character as well as matters of social history is notable and welcome. The notes in small type at the bottom of the page are often lively and always pertinent. The maps and diagrams are adequate.

Geography and Travel.

Porter's Progress of Nations : *Alberta, an Account of its Wealth and Progress*, by Leo Thwaite; and *Chile, an Account of its Wealth and Progress*, by Julio Perez Canto, 1/ net each.

A description in small compass of the physical characteristics, political divisions, commerce, and historical development of the two countries. The voluminous matter is ably dovetailed and coordinated, and the books, without aspiring to literary pretensions, achieve, within their sphere, all that can be expected of them. The subject is all the more interesting from the fact that, as far as economic, social, and political advance is concerned, the possibilities of Chile and Alberta are as yet in embryo. All things with them are potential. A fund of reminiscence of varied interest is embedded within the more relevant subject-matter. There are a number of good illustrations.

Thomas-Stanford (Charles), *About Algeria, Algiers, Tlemcen, Constantine, Biskra, Timgad*, 5/ net.

An entertaining book of a quasi-historical character. Mr. Stanford is not very informative as to the effects of the French occupation, and seems to prefer pleasant pictures of Algerian gardens and architecture. There are many illustrations.

Sports and Pastimes.

Radcliffe (F. P. Delmé), *The Noble Science of Fox - Hunting*, corrected and enlarged by William C. A. Blew, revised and brought down to date by Cuthbert Bradley, 2 vols., 21/ net.

Published in 1839, this standard treatise on horses, hounds, and the chase was well worth reprinting. The present edition is well produced, and contains a number of excellent illustrations, and some additional matter by way of appendix.

Rogers (Sir John), *Sport in Vancouver and Newfoundland*, 7/6 net.

The usual running narrative of sporting incident varied with description and anecdote. The author takes a grim pleasure in amassing "bags," and his volume does not call for special mention. He tells his story lucidly and fluently, but without distinction. The book is amply furnished with maps and illustrations.

Education.

Findlay (J. J.), *The School : an Introduction to the Study of Education*, 1/ net.

This book, in view of its size, has an extraordinarily wide scope, including such subjects as child psychology and the administrative aspects of English education. The proposals of the author in many respects resemble those suggested by Mr. Edmond Holmes in his recent book, 'What Is and What Might be.' A volume in the Home University Library.

Liverpool University Calendar, 1912.

Problems of Boy Life, edited by J. H. Whitehouse, with an Introduction by John Percival, Bishop of Hereford.

For notice see p. 96.

Anthropology.

Marett (R. R.), *Anthropology*, 1/ net.

This excellent little book should go a long way towards dispelling the current illusion that anthropology is a dull science principally concerned with measuring skulls and fossil bones. While the primer is necessarily elementary in its scope, the author has succeeded in indicating the possibilities of the subject and introducing his readers to current theories and the results of recent investigations. Another volume in the Home University Library.

Philology.

Platonis Opera, ed. Joannes Burnet: Tomus III. Fasc. II., *Tetralogiam VI. continens*, 3/6

Contains the Euthydemus, the Protagoras, the Gorgias, and the Meno. The printing is large and clear, and there is ample critical annotation at the bottom of each page.

Sociology.

Sociological Review, January, 2/6 net.

Dr. Garvice's article on 'Contemporary Social Developments in Canada' is a broad and masterly survey of the progress of the country as a self-sufficing entity. He emphasizes its illimitable prospects, provided that it will work out its own destiny, without impeding itself by borrowed traditions. Miss Mabel Atkinson, writing on 'Domestic Life and the Consumption of Wealth,' deplores the absence of comprehensive study upon the problem of domestic expenditure, and suggests a revival of Le Play's method. Mr. Gilbert Slater advocates the destruction of the separate autonomies of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, their co-operation with London University, and incorporation in a single national system.

Political Economy.

Cannan (Edwin), *The History of Local Rates in England in relation to the Proper Distribution of the Burden of Taxation*, 3/6 net.

This second edition has been enlarged by a preface containing a vigorous criticism of the system of grants-in-aid depending upon efficiency, recommended in the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission, and by the inclusion of three supplementary chapters, one of which is historical. We notice that a paper read by Prof. Cannan to the Legal and Financial Section of the National Committee for the Prevention of Destitution (1911) has been incorporated almost in its entirety into the remaining chapters.

Kitson (Arthur), *An Open Letter to the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Causes of Strikes and Bank Failures*, 6d.

An able pamphlet, comprising a résumé of our monetary laws, with suggestions for a saner, less perilous system of currency. It is

issued under the auspices of the Banking and Currency Reform League. It affirms that modern social problems, with their concomitants of industrial dislocation, financial depressions, insufficient wages, and unemployment, are at the mercy of an exchange system subject to manifold fluctuations. It denounces the Bank Charter Act, and strongly recommends the restoration of freedom of banking in commercial transactions. The gold monopolists and bankers, it declares, guard themselves against the recurrence of crises and stagnation in the money market at the expense of the community.

Stockton (Frank T.), *The Closed Shop in American Trade Unions*.

Traces, as applied to America, the trade-union policy of insisting that employers shall give work to union men only. Mr. Stockton provides an exhaustive compilation of the relevant facts, and puts very fairly the two sides of the controversy, though his sympathies seem to bear rather to the side of the unions.

One of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

School-Books.

Highroads of Geography: Introductory Book : *Round the World with Father*, 10d.

The surest method of conveying anything to children's minds is to dramatize it for them. Consequently this little geography should have the happiest results. The countries are described not as quaint printed diagrams, but as real places where actual people go. The more pedantic school curriculum without the pleasant accessory of a story is far less likely to have the desired assimilative effect. Unfortunately for this pioneer work, the reproductions, coloured and otherwise, of "masterpieces" delineating foreign lands, are mediocre. Nor can we commend most of the originals in themselves. In the Royal School Series.

Macé (Jean), *La Vache Enragée*, 1/

M. Jean Macé, who lived and worked in the fifties of last century, and was a stylist and raconteur of much charm and originality, did more for the livelihood (in the literal sense) and freedom of education than many better-known men. He has been unjustifiably neglected, and we strongly commend Mr. E. H. Arkwright's insight and enterprise in bringing him to light for school use. 'La Vache Enragée' is full of exquisite humour.

Science.

Bastin (S. Leonard), *Wonders of Plant Life*, 3/6 net.

A popular exposition of various phenomena familiar to botanists, showing how plants encourage their helpers, repel their enemies, and are otherwise fitted for the struggle of existence. The author's writing is clear and simple, and the illustrations—40 photographs by himself and 8 autochromes by H. E. Corke—are effective. We are glad to notice that there is an index.

Church's Laboratory Guide: a Manual of Practical Chemistry for Colleges and Schools, specially arranged for Agricultural Students, revised and largely rewritten by Edward Kinch, Ninth Edition, 6/6 net.

The first edition was published in 1864, and throughout its history the book has undergone steady enlargements. The ninth does not differ materially from the eighth, except in a few particulars. The number of editions the book has run to is a sufficient indication of its utility and popularity.

Dewar (Douglas), *Jungle Folk: Indian Natural History*, 10/6 net.

A tolerable collection of short essays relating to bird-life in India. Though couched in semi-scientific terminology, the book makes no pretensions to authoritative knowledge. It is popularly written, and adopts the explanatory method, which assumes an uninitiated audience. Mr. Dewar points out various idiosyncrasies and peculiarities in the birds he is describing, and tells anecdotes of them. The book, if casual, is readable enough, though the author might curb a tendency to literary reminiscence and a trick of facetiousness. Two chapters are devoted to the mongoose and the cobra.

Dickson (H. N.), *Climate and Weather*, 1/ net.

A simple treatise of this character, explaining the causes and effects of weather conditions, has long been wanted. The book should be read after Dr. Marion Newbigin's 'Modern Geography' (in the same series), to which it is, to a certain extent, supplementary. This is a volume in the Home University Library.

Hérubel (Marcel), *Sea Fisheries: their Treasures and Toilers*, 10/6 net.

For notice see p. 103.

Kilditch (T. P.), *A First Year Physical Chemistry*, 2/

The conception of physical laws operative upon the chemical domain has certainly not supplied the surfeit of text-books that the empirical point of view has received. Such a state of things has rendered an elementary manual on physical chemistry indispensable, since explanation is almost confined to the abstruser developments of the science. The present book can be safely recommended as furnishing this much-needed groundwork. There are numerous diagrams. One of the Text-Books of Science.

Knox (Joseph), *Physico-Chemical Calculations*, 2/6

A collection of physico-chemical problems based on Abegg and Sackur's 'Physikalisch-Chemische Rechen-aufgaben,' which contained fifty problems, with solutions and summaries of the formulæ used therein. Mr. Knox's book has greatly amplified this original conception. He has introduced additional problems, and given a fuller exposition of the laws governing the main subdivisions of physical chemistry. Another of the Text-Books of Science.

McCabe (Joseph), *The Story of Evolution*, 7/6 net.

There is nothing either original or striking about this popular summary and exposition of the evolutionary process, in spite of its trumpetings. It gives an account of the various stages of life upon this planet, its vegetable and animal manifestations. The story is graphically told, but interweaves too many subjects to give them more than a cursory treatment or to make the book of any permanent value. Its actual achievement needs to be emphasized, on account of the ostentatious manner in which its purport is set forth. The author sweepingly asserts that, as he has consulted such multitudes of books, it would be useless to supply a bibliography. The argument is not convincing.

Scotland, *Memoirs of the Geological Survey: The Geology of Knapdale, Jura, and North Kintyre* (Explanation of Sheet 28, with Parts of 27 and 29), by B. N. Peach, the late J. S. G. Wilson, and others, 3/

Turner (H. H.), *The Great Star Map: being a Brief General Account of the International Project known as the Astrographic Chart*, 2/6 net.

For notice see p. 103.

Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, Fourth Report: Vol. B. General Science, 18/ net.

The B Volume contains a large mass of significant and scientific data as the result of chemical, biological, and geological research. Animal and insect life has received careful observation, from which valuable deductions have been drawn. The laboratories, where bacteriological and mineral phenomena, plant diseases, hygiene, and tropical disorders are subjected to minute analysis, yield fruitful compilations, such as are furnished by this Report. The illustrations, particularly those in colour, are excellent.

Whetham (William Cecil Dampier and Catherine Durning), *Heredity and Society*, 6/ net.

The present volume largely restates ideas contained in 'The Family and the Nation,' published under the same authorship in 1909. There is, however, fresh matter. The writers contend that sociology has been concerned primarily with environment rather than heredity, and are sceptical of the ultimate triumph of social and legislative action. They state summarily that the principle of heredity and the power of variation affect all the organic forces of the animate world, and that the development of conscious personalities is the rationale of evolution.

Who's Who in Science (International), 1912, 6/ net.

A useful list of biographies which afford a clue to present energies and past achievements in the scientific world.

Williston (Samuel W.), *American Permian Vertebrates*, 10/ net.

A series of studies of rare amphibians and reptiles from the Permian deposits of Texas and New Mexico. The material was mainly collected through field parties from Chicago University. The author refuses to enter upon morphological and taxonomical speculation where trustworthy evidence is scanty, and his assertions are therefore guarded and tentative. There are 38 excellent plates at the end. One of the University of Chicago Publications.

Fiction.

Barnet (John), *A Queen of Castaways*, 6/

A story of considerable fluency and vivacity, though somewhat discouraging in the absurdity of the plot. A briefless barrister, an actor, a burglar, an ex-convict, a man with tender memories of three dead wives, a "martyr" to indigestion, a keen golfer, a gambling baronet, and a warehouseman are persuaded to embark upon an experiment in the sloughing off of civilization on a desert island. Failure is inevitable, as the dullest member of the party might have foreseen. The story is neatly told and entertaining.

Brentwood (Evelyn), *Hector Graeme*, 6/

Carried away by an inadequate acquaintance with military matters and a disregard of the bounds of probability, the author has succeeded in transforming what, at the best, could only be described as a rather morbid psychological study into a fantasy of bloodshed and sensation. The earlier portions of the book have a certain dramatic interest.

Brontë (Charlotte), *Jane Eyre*.

One of the Nelson Classics.

Donovan (Dick), *The Turning Wheel*, 6/

This story reminds us of a marionette show in which the puppets are endowed with speech as unreal as their actions. 'The Turning Wheel' creaks round in long and involved paragraphs, and the puppets jerk through scenes of storm and villainy, till at last they are dismissed with rewards or punishments according to their deserts.

Douglas (Theo), *White Webs: a Romance of Sussex*, 6/

The delicate suggestion of the title is typical of the careful nicety of this romance. It deals with the days when the balance of Tory opinion was accustoming itself to the appreciation of liberty in the unattractive guise of the Hanoverian. The threads of sentiment and loyalty which for a time sustained the cause of the White Rose were still being woven at White Webs and elsewhere, largely by women's hands. To use the theme of countless predecessors and still preserve an element of freshness is a considerable feat. The introduction of the supernatural is also a perilous business from which the author emerges successfully.

Fitzgerald (Ena), *And the Stars Fought*, 6/

The author states in a note that the characters in this book are not intended to be "portraits" of living persons. There is a Roman Catholic priest who denounces society. He possesses "finely chiselled lips," "magnetic eyes," "a voice like a mellow bell," and a "smile that thrilled thousands." The story plunges luridly through seas of italics and capital letters.

Fletcher (J. S.), *The Town of Crooked Ways*, 6/

A firmly handled novel which shows descriptive power, but is defaced by sentimental and sensational appeals.

Francis (M. E.), *Honesty*, 6/

Mrs. M. E. Francis writes pleasantly concerning simple people and simple life in Dorset. A gardener's daughter marries a travelling hawker, and the story of their pleasures and work, their misunderstandings and reconciliation, is set forth with humour and pathos. The dialect is well done.

Gould (Nat), *The Pick of the Stable*, 6d.

A new edition of one of the author's popular stories of the turf.

Haggard (H. Rider), *Marie*, 6/

Allan Quatermain reappears in this story, which is devoted to his early life in South Africa, his first marriage, and its tragic ending. The greater part of the book deals with the sufferings endured by the Boers during the Great Trek, but many will read it for the sake of the graphic descriptions of Boer and Zulu life.

Harden (Elizabeth), *The Spindle*, 6/

The heroine is a young lady-doctor, whose ability to obtain high honours is only equalled by her boundless capacity for self-sacrifice. One feels that she deserved a better fate than to be compelled by an exaggerated sense of duty to relinquish her lover. The plot is lacking in originality, and approaches melodrama, while the remaining characters in the story are unreal.

He Who Passed to M.L.G.

This story of a woman's life, purporting to be written by herself, and concerned chiefly with characters belonging to the lowest class of the theatrical profession, is written throughout in a direct, simple style, which depends for its life and colour upon a number of minute details of fact rather ruthlessly presented. We find little to lighten the gloom of the tragedy—no humorous characters or incidents; but for all that the interest is well maintained. The

girl's engagement to a man whom she accepts merely for the sake of "getting on" is the most lifeless part of the narrative. "He who passed" never really comes into the story, but the explanations and apologies specially addressed to him are among the most delightful parts of the book.

Hope (Anthony), *Rupert of Hentzau*, 7d. net.

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 6, 1898, p. 187.

Hornung (E. W.), *Fathers of Men*, 6/

It is difficult to recognize the hand of the creator of Raffles in this virile tale of life at a public school. The outstanding figure, other than the hero, is that of the house-master, whose perseverance, knowledge of boys' characters, and love of those in his charge, are finely etched. The author's descriptions of cricket matches and the thousand and one other things which go to make up the round of public-school life are excellent.

Hume (Fergus), *Across the Footlights*, 6/

"There has been too much melodrama about our existence of late months," remarks one of the characters in this sedate and tranquil novel. That is a neat method of Mr. Hume's to shift the responsibility. We failed to be thrilled by the murder, because we expected it. The author's stage, scenario, atmosphere, and *dramatis personæ* usually conduce to the transpontine.

Le Queux (William), *The Mystery of Nine*, 6/

Another fervid narrative from the pen of Mr. Wm. Le Queux. The adventures of a young doctor, who, quite unwillingly, is drawn into the meshes of a complicated and daring plot, hold the reader in suspense, which is only relieved when the final chapter is reached.

Little (Maude), *The Children's Bread: a Romance*, 6/

This tale of a life dedicated to revenging a deserted mother would be, to all intents and purposes, valueless, were it not for certain paragraphs which graphically bring before us the ever-mastering call to the beauty of life, when it presents itself to the starved artistic soul of a youth. We can only explain the extreme jerkiness of the writing and the frequent interpolation of asterisks, &c., on the supposition that an over-zealous editor has been putting a blue pencil to an improper use.

Niven (Frederick), *Dead Men's Bells*, 6/

A good eighteenth-century tale of the sea, sea-dogs, and piracy, and much besides. Mr. Niven is too discursive and somewhat unnecessarily "broad" in diction, by which we do not mean only the introduction of Northern dialects.

Oppenheim (E. Phillips), *Havoc*, 6/

Lovers of a novel with a good plot ingeniously worked up through a series of dramatic situations can generally depend on Mr. Oppenheim for amusement. In 'Havoc' are all the requisite elements of intrigue, murder, and love—a secret treaty, an English spy, an American journalist, and a Servian *prima donna*. The book has three coloured illustrations by H. C. Christy.

Peacock (Major F. M.), *"When the War is Over,"* 6/

This book presents an admirably faithful picture of a British regiment at peace in India and at war in Africa, and exemplifies in its own texture the language of the British officer—frank, clear, unaffected, and slipshod. All the chapters that deal with the sayings and doings of the regiment make excellent reading. Unfortunately, those interpolated of English life are, like the heroine who chiefly appears in them, uninteresting. Major Peacock can draw soldiers, but not women.

Ramsey (Olivia), *Two Men and a Governess*, 6/

13, Bloxham Street, Cathedraltown, shelters a certain Basil Grey and his daughters. A pretty governess loses her heart to her employer, who, Micawber-wise, waits for "the clock of Destiny to strike the predestined hour" which is to set him, after a perfectly devised *coup de main* (the abduction of a sovereign, &c.), on the throne of Salvia. Though he rather brutally does not invite the governess to share his honours, things are not so bad as they might be, as the next-door neighbour succeeds to an earldom and makes her his countess. The theme has been worn to shreds. Its treatment here lacks distinction of style or characterization.

Rawlence (Guy), *A Comedy of Honour*, 6/

Concerns the love-affairs of a viscount, accurately described as the "principal puppet" of the story. He walks into a curious engagement to an American girl with the conventional title-hunting "mamma," escapes into the country under an assumed name, and finally thinks better of it. The story is written in a breezy, attractive style.

Sandys (Oliver), *Chicane*, 6/

This record of the wholesale swindles perpetrated by a nefarious Society "lady" will appeal only to lovers of sensational fiction.

Schuster (Rose), *The Triple Crown*, 6/

This is an historical novel dealing with the troublous times of Henry VI. The author tends to idealize that unfortunate monarch, but succeeds in presenting quite a readable, if somewhat over-long story of love and intrigue. The style is singularly restrained and unaffected for so young an author.

Seawell (Molly Elliot), *The Jugglers*, 3/6

This very readable little story has a theme somewhat akin to that of 'I Pagliacci,' but considerably wider in scope. It contains many delightful touches which reveal no mean knowledge of human nature. The scene is laid in France about 1870, and there are some vivid descriptions of the events in Paris at that time. The three chief characters of the troupe of strolling players, and the villainous marquis (who duly comes to a bad end), are lifelike. An occasional spelling is the only inward indication that the book is from the other side of the Atlantic.

Thomson (W. R.), *In Dickens Street*, 3/6 net.

Thirteen sketches, nine of which have appeared in *The Glasgow Herald*, and which include such subjects as 'The Essential Swiveller,' 'A Dickens Mystery' ('Edwin Drood'), and 'Mrs. Gamp.' The sketches are pleasant, but sometimes too brief to satisfy the critical reader.

Thorne (Guy), *The Drunkard*, 6/

An unpleasant tale written to portray the hereditary character of drunkenness. Hancock, the Hackney wife-murderer, and Gilbert Lothian, the poet, both have for their father a drunken solicitor; and both commit a similar crime under similarly repellent circumstances. Events so parallel seem hardly justified, even to expound a theory, and the details are still less convincing.

Tolstoy, Hadji Murad, &c., 2/ net.

For notice see p. 95.

White (Fred M.), *The Mystery of the Ravenspurs*, 6/

A tale of mystery with many windings. Mr. White writes with the careless rapidity of a facile raconteur, who depends for the interest of his narrative on raw, crude effects. The plot is connected with a vendetta.

General Literature.

Blue Blanket (The): an Edinburgh Civic Review, No. 1, January, 2/

This quarterly review takes its title from the ancient banner of the crafts of Edinburgh, and its aim is to foster civic life and ideals, not only in that city, but also in all analogous communities. The suburb has killed communal life, and in most towns individuals are isolated by their very proximity. If it be the ideal of this enterprise to remedy this evil, we wish it every success. The first number contains, among other things, a review of the industries of Edinburgh, and an interesting article on the municipal drama of the Middle Ages.

Bothwell-Gosse (A.), *The Knights Templars, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 21: Transaction I.*, 3/6 net.

The contents of this book have been blazoned forth as though they portended revelations concerning the Knights Templars unplumbed by previous historians. The history of the Order is but briefly adumbrated, rather in the manner of the text-book than of original research. The greater part of the book is taken up with an account of the heresies accredited to the Templars by garbled or biased chronicles, many of their excesses being similar to those attributed to the Jews and their ritual, symbolism and ceremonial. The author, after asserting that the connexion between the Knights Templars and the modern Masonic brotherhood is independent of documents, proceeds to draw a confident parallel between them. The improbability of such a surmise is patent, and it certainly cannot be substantiated by internal evidence.

Bull (Albert E.), *How to Write for the Papers*, 2/6

For notice see p. 96.

Edinburgh Review, January, 6/

The custom of *The Edinburgh* is to gather a number of books dealing from different angles with one subject, and to write a long essay—half review, half dissertation—upon the whole. A somewhat dull and intricate article on 'The Place of Doctrine in War' opens the number. Nor is the aggressive atmosphere of the expert, predominant in 'The Elizabethan Playwright,' likely to attract a wide commonalty of readers. The article on 'Chatham and the Country Life of his Day,' though elaborate, strikes a happier

and fairer note. That on 'Scottish Songstresses' also has buoyancy and picturesque colouring. 'William Pitt' reveals the pitfalls which excessive concentration, through dealing with a number of books together, creates.

Emlyn-Jones (H.) and Hayes (Rev. J. W.), *Infant Care and Housecraft*, 8d.

This little book contains a great deal of useful information in a small compass, but, like many such manuals, is less careful than it should be about saving labour. That useful device the iron-shield, for example, is not mentioned. The directions are sometimes incomplete; the custard of an inexperienced cook who follows this book will probably curdle. The page of copy-book maxims would have been better omitted.

Essex Review, January, 1/6 net.

A county review which covers the field excellently.

Feast of Herbs: Vegetarian Cookery, 1/6 net.

The most eclectic of connoisseurs may peruse these savoury recipes with no hurt to his alimentary sensibilities. "A. K.," conscious at once of human frailty, of its susceptibility to temptation, and of the inspiration of the cause, sets before us in print succulent dishes paralyzing to the staunch devourer of flesh. With insidious cunning, this fashioner of elegancies appeals both to our material satisfaction and our romantic instincts. Who that reads of "Beauregard Eggs," "Fruit Punch," "Cream of Almonds," "Violet Timbales," "Vegetable Bouchées," "Patties à la Bruxelles," and even the homely "Turnip Mould," but must fall a victim to these Circean fascinations?

Lawson (W. R.), *Modern Wars and War Taxes: a Manual of Military Finance*, 6/ net.

This is less a book than a political pamphlet, directed nominally against British war finance, but actually against the whole system of "Lloyd George" finance. Mr. Lawson belongs to that class of writer whose exposition is materially aided by the use of such expressions as "Limehouse" and "muddling through."

Paine (William), *Shop Slavery and Emancipation*, 1/ net.

A striking exposure of the evils of the living-in system. In the last few chapters the author makes a fine appeal for a movement which ought to be described as spiritual syndicalism. Mr. H. G. Wells contributes a partly autobiographical preface.

Royal Navy List and Naval Recorder, January, 10/

Strachey (G. L.), *Landmarks in French Literature*, 1/

There has long been an opening for a history of French literature which should appeal to the average reader rather than the student. In spite of the limitations imposed upon him, Mr. Strachey gives us neither guide, manual, nor historical summary. In a series of luminous and striking chapters he traces the course of French literature from the Chansons de Geste down to Baudelaire. He has analyzed with care and precision the distinguishing features of each age, for French literature falls more easily into schools than our own. The originality, influence, and personality of the greater writers are treated with a touch that is light, sure, and skilful. None of the principal names is omitted, and the significance of each stands in clear relief. Another volume of the Home University Library.

Sunday Mirror (The), No. 1, 1d.

The only halfpenny Sunday illustrated newspaper in England. It "has no connection with any daily paper," and is chiefly concerned with the theatrical world, which seems to us already sufficiently advertised.

Swinburne (Rev. James K.), *Beneath the Cloak of England's Respectability*, 2/ net.

When Mr. Swinburne heralds his themes by such flourishes as the following: 'The Mormon Monster,' 'The Opium Ogre,' 'The Betting Bane,' 'The Drink Demon,' and 'The White Slave Scandal,' we are hardly enticed beyond the gates of his subject. If he will make such theatrical appeals, he can scarcely expect to seduce us into taking his propaganda as seriously as he would like. To stimulate the craving for sensation characteristic of our civilization is not the way to mitigate its abuses, whatever their nature. Mr. Swinburne attempts to reinforce his argument by accumulating statistics incongruous to its tone.

Watson (H. B. Marriott), *Couch Fires and Primrose Ways*, 5/ net.

For notice see p. 95.

Pamphlets.

Cox (Ellen A. Hankinson), *The Story of the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh*, 3d.

Church Conferences seldom remain unsung, or rather unprinted. The reports of the Edinburgh meeting amount, apparently, already to "a wonderful library." Wherein, then, lies the utility of repetition?

Dalrymple (Sir Charles), *Elements of Efficiency in Preaching*, 1d.

A handbook on the qualifications of spirit and delivery for pulpit utterance.

Fedden (Marguerite), *How to Clean a House; and How to Cook a Simple Meal*, 1d. each.

New editions.

Higgs (Mary), *How to Start a Women's Lodging-Home*, 3d.

Contains practical suggestions and estimates of cost.

Thorne (Guy), *Is this Idolatry? Catholic or Protestant? a Strong Word on the Controversy about 'The Miracle' at Olympia*, Second Edition, 2d.

Guy Thorne delivers himself furiously against the controversy concerning the profanity of 'The Miracle.' It is solely a *tour de force* of the coloured journalistic type.

Wallis (B. C.), *Measurement in Economic Geography: its Principles and Practice*.

Reprinted from *The Geographical Journal* for January. A notice of Mr. Wallis's 'Geography of the World' appeared in our last issue.

Wyatt (H. F.), *God's Test by War*, 1/ net.

Mr. Wyatt grasps the torch dropped from the hands of some predecessors. We are all cognizant of these bellicose raptures. We are not plunged into despair by his jeremiad; we are not uplifted by his profound aphorism that "armaments are the reflection of the national soul," having a predisposition to regard that soul as somewhat more dispersed. We are not even startled by his exclamations. It gives us a faint amusement to see Mr. Wyatt booted and spurred, prancing and curvetting through his pages; but we are aware of the age and qualities of the steed. In the *Hope Series*.

FOREIGN.

Philosophy.

Philosophe de nos Temps et la Religion philosophique, No. 1, Janvier, 1fr.

The first number of a little quarterly, published at Athens, which proposes to discuss religious and philosophical questions, apparently from the point of view of philosophic religion or Neo-christianism in union with science.

History and Biography.

Collas (George), *Jean Chapelain*, 7fr. 50.

M. Collas writes an interesting volume on Chapelain, the literary councillor of Richelieu, one of the first members of the Académie Française, the friend of Retz, and the agent of Colbert. Time has dimmed his glory not a little. A good biography of this French Johnson has long been needed, for Chapelain was, as Ste. Beuve remarked, "on many subjects a shrewd and learned observer."

Geography and Travel.

Mission d'Ollone, 1906-1909: Recherches sur le Musulmans Chinois.

A valuable monograph—the result of investigations pursued on the spot—dealing principally with the Musulmans of Yun-nan, Sseu-Tch'ouan, and Kan-sou.

Philology.

Grebe (F. W.), *Studia Catulliana*.

A Dutch explanatory and textual commentary on the text of Catullus, written partly in German and partly in Latin. Reference and annotation satisfy the requirements of minute scholarship.

Souza (Robert de), *Du Rythme en Français*.

A complicated and learned inquiry into the laws of rhythm in French poetry. The author summarizes the principles governing the organic structure of rhythm and its constituent forms, comparing modern and ancient theory and practice. His remarks on accentuation will amply repay study, though perhaps he assumes for accented verse too large a province. The rhythmical richness of the French language, he declares, excels that of any other country. The appendixes deal with the more specialized studies of phonetics, scansion, and the like in versification. Quotations exemplifying the author's argument are plentiful.

Literary Gossip.

LORD ROSEBERY in his 'Napoleon, the Last Phase,' refers to Piontkowski as a figure of mystery whose appearance and career at St. Helena require elucidation. In 'A Polish Exile with Napoleon,' to be published immediately by Messrs. Harper, Mr. G. L. de St. M. Watson probes that mystery, and gives an account of Piontkowski at Longwood. His work is the result of exhaustive research, and embodies much material hitherto unpublished. The book will be illustrated by photogravure plates.

It has been noted that no account of the life of an English nurse in English hospitals has yet been published. This want will be supplied before long by 'A Nurse's Life in War and Peace,' written in letters home by Miss E. C. Laurence. The book, with a preface by Sir Frederick Treves, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder.

MISS EMMA F. BROOKE's new novel, 'The House of Robershayes,' which the same publishers will issue on February 22nd, is concerned with the inevitable struggle between two cousins, an idealist and a mere practical man, in the management of a great North-Country mill, and their rivalry for the love of the same woman.

COL. HAROLD WYLLY, who has seen considerable service in India, and has held important military positions, has completed for Messrs. Macmillan's "Series of Military Text-Books" a comprehensive work on the North-West Frontier under the title of 'From the Black Mountain to Waziristan: being an Account of the Countries and the Tribes controlled by the N.-W. Frontier Province, and of our Military Relations with Them in the Past.'

MR. C. C. COTTERILL, the author of 'A Living Wage, a National Necessity: How Best to Get It,' writes in his Preface:

"Can it be made possible in this country to-day for all willing and capable workers to receive in return for their work what will be sufficient to enable them and those dependent on them to live healthy, vigorous, full human lives? This question is the first in order, and the most vital in importance, that we can at the present moment put to ourselves as members of a nation."

His book, which will be published by Messrs. Fife, is written with the object of showing how best this end may be attained.

MESSRS. W. C. HENDERSON & SON, the University Press, St. Andrews, will shortly publish a book on some of the ancient buildings and institutions of the city by Mr. David Henry, who, as a practising architect, has brought special knowledge to their elucidation. The first chapter deals with the Knights Templars and Hospitallers, and others are devoted to the old parish churches, the Abbey wall and the "Haunted Tower" thereon, the Cathedral with the Augustinian Priory, the Castle, and "St. Rules" Church and

Tower. The volume will be illustrated by photographs, views, sketches, ground-plans, &c.

THE contents of *Harper's Magazine* for February include a poem, 'Mother,' by Theresa Helburn, and another by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, 'Waiting'; 'The New Generation, a Story,' by Mr. James Oppenheim; Part II. of 'Socialism,' by Mr. H. G. Wells; and a fourth paper on Mark Twain by Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS will publish immediately 'London Theological Essays,' edited by Prof. A. Caldecott. Since the reorganization of the University which took place in 1900, the teachers at the six Theological Colleges in London have been organized into a Faculty. Ten of their number offer in this volume some results of their study and reflection in their several branches of theology.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish next Thursday Miss Mabel Ince's first novel, a light comedy, entitled 'The Wisdom of Waiting.'

'HIERONYMUS RIDES,' by Mrs. A. C. Ladd, which Messrs. Macmillan announce for immediate publication, is a romance of the fifteenth century, and is largely concerned with Mary of Burgundy and her husband Maximilian, "King of the Romans," at whose Court and in whose service Hieronymus for the most part spends his life.

A NEW—the second—Supplement to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (a list of names to be included appeared in our issues of January 7th, 14th, 28th, and February 18th and 25th of last year) is in an active state of preparation, and Messrs. Smith & Elder propose to begin publication in the spring. The first Supplement to the 'Dictionary,' which was published in the autumn of 1901, completed the record as far as the death of the late Queen Victoria. The new Supplement will include memoirs of all persons of sufficient note who died between that date (January 22nd, 1901) and the end of 1911. The editor, Sir Sidney Lee, has enlisted the services of nearly three hundred contributors, who are recognized as experts in their subjects.

In the Preface to his collected 'Essays on the Early Period of the French Revolution' (which originally appeared in *The Quarterly Review*) Croker tells us that through a long life he had been a great collector of the innumerable pamphlets and periodical and other publications which deluged France during the Revolutionary period. The collection was formed probably with the intention of writing a history, for which Murray had offered 2,500 guineas.

A portion of Croker's collection went to the British Museum, but a large residue remained in his wife's family until a short time since, when it was acquired by Mr. Thorp the bookseller. Two of the most interesting volumes are a series of "Lists" of the names, ages, &c., of those condemned to death in 1792-4, which Croker has anno-

tated and indexed with exemplary care, and a book, fitted with a lock, of 'Mouvements, Ordres, et Signaux généraux de l'Armée du Roi, commandée par Monsieur le Comte D'Orvilliers, Lieutenant-Général en 1779.' This volume of signals has a special interest to English people, in that it was evidently drawn up for and accompanied D'Orvilliers on his abortive attempt to invade England.

THE following substitutions for various volumes announced in "Everyman's Library" have become necessary: Hawthorne's 'Blithedale Romance' instead of 'Tara'; Stow's 'Survey of London' and Ricardo's 'Principles of Political Economy and Taxation' in place of 'The Journey to Mecca and Medina'; Capt. Marryat's 'The King's Own' for A. and E. Keary's 'Heroes of Asgard'; Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Histories of the Kings of Britain' for 'Arthurian Romance'; Wace and Layamon's 'Arthurian Tales and Chronicles' for Roget's 'Thesaurus'; R. H. Dana's 'Two Years before the Mast' for Arthur Young's 'Tour in France'; Capt. Mayne Reid's 'The Boy Hunters of the Mississippi' for 'The Sea Book'; and a volume of Heroic Verse selected by Arthur Burrell for the Poems of Blake.

MR. H. M. McKECHNIE, manager of Messrs. E. & S. Livingstone of Teviot Place, Edinburgh, has been appointed Secretary to the Manchester University Press.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Edinburgh Faculty of Advocates, the Keeper of the Library, Mr. W. K. Dickson, stated that the number of items received in 1911 was 46,432, compared with 51,296 in 1910. The total for the past ten years had been 463,965. Lord Skerrington and Lord Guthrie had presented a collection of letters from Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat; and Mrs. W. E. Henley a series of letters to her husband from R. L. Stevenson.

M. ERNEST LAVISSE, who has for many years shared with M. Louis Ganderax the direction of the *Revue de Paris*, is resigning in order to devote himself to more personal work. His post has been accepted by M. Marcel Prévost of the Académie Française.

PROF. OTTO LIEBMANN, whose death in his 72nd year is reported from Jena, held till his resignation last summer the Chair of Philosophy at the University of that town. His work 'Kant und die Epigonen,' published in 1865, gave a new impetus to the study of philosophy. But in spite of his often-cited summons "Zurück auf Kant," Liebmann and his disciples to a certain extent followed independent paths of their own. Among his best-known works are 'Analyse der Wirklichkeit,' 'Gedanken und Tatsachen,' and his interesting diary during the Franco-German War, entitled 'Vier Monate vor Paris.'

PROF. S. LEFMANN, whose death in his 81st year is announced from Heidelberg, was Professor of Sanskrit and Ancient Indian History at the University of that town, and author of 'Lalita Vistara, übersetzt und erklärt,' and 'Geschichte des alten Indiens.'

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sea Fisheries : their Treasures and Toilers. By Marcel A. Hérubel. Translated by Bernard Miall. (Fisher Unwin.)—The importance of sea fisheries to the United Kingdom cannot be questioned; they supply luxuries for the rich and cheap food for the poor, giving employment besides to great numbers of men and boys at sea, and women on shore. The methods of working them are rapidly changing, through the substitution of steam and motor boats for the more picturesque sailing craft; so rapidly, indeed, as to have out-run published records. Hence Mr. Miall's translation of Prof. Hérubel's excellent book deserves a cordial welcome.

As the author says, it was written for his compatriots to suggest developments and serve as a warning; he urges them to follow the practice of Great Britain, to which he is, we think, more complimentary than our dealings with the industry warrant. But whilst addressed primarily to Frenchmen, the book throughout offers information and argument valuable to all nations. Its scope is thus described:—

"In this book I shall deal with maritime fisheries. By maritime fishery I mean the wholesale capture and distribution of fish as a common food-stuff."

But we note that the capture and sale of shell-fish and crustaceans, the industries of smoking, salting, &c., and by-products, are omitted. The author adds, too, the following reservation:

"This book is not a treatise or textbook: by reading it you will learn neither how to catch fish nor how to sell them. I have endeavoured simply to produce a systematic study of the subject, by choosing, from the limbo of scattered material, those facts which are most important in the marine as in the economic domain.... My principal aim, however, has been to call attention to the lamentable condition of our marine fisheries, and to seek the most efficacious remedies, with the aid of the persuasive examples of foreign countries."

Prof. Hérubel divides his work into two main sections. Part I., 'The Fish,' consists of eight chapters, in which the edible species, the fishing grounds, their destruction and repopulation, fishery laws, and other matters, including scientific problems and technical instruction, are carefully described, investigated, and set forth. Part II., 'Production,' has nine chapters, covering a large field connected with the supply of fish. The author begins with the Breton coast as

"a perfect type of maritime oecumene. Cut into creeks and bays and estuaries, resting on the Continental plateau, rich in edible species, it holds the individual as in a vice, and offers him nothing but fishing, the small coasting trade, or isolation."

He goes on to deal with harbours, boats, and fishing gear, fishermen, profit, market, and outlet or transport from the coast to the interior. Modes of keeping fish fresh by the use of salt, ice, or snow, and more recently by refrigerators, are considered, and the conclusions drawn are sound.

After a survey of the fisheries of other countries, the Professor says comparison is not to the advantage of France, where tariffs oppress the mercantile marine. He is, however, hopeful; for the sea is inexhaustible, and incapable of simultaneous depopulation.

The men require improved organization, the boats and gear must be up to date, the ports improved, and more capital employed. But these measures will not suffice; the *octroi* is the enemy, and must be attacked:—

"It is of no use for our shipowners, fishermen, and salesmen to take the field unless they are armed and assembled with this precise end in view. They must make up their minds to incessant action, I would almost say to incessant agitation. The victory is too precious to lose for want of ardour in the struggle, and the victory is certain, because it is just."

There is much in the 347 pages of this book to which we cannot refer; it must suffice to say that readers will not be disappointed for lack of matter; they will, besides, find a list of the chief fishing grounds of the world, an ample bibliography, and a useful subject-index. On the translation, which must have been far from easy, Mr. Miall may be congratulated.

THE impression left on the reader's mind after a perusal of *The Great Star Map: being a Brief General Account of the International Project known as the Astrographic Chart*, by H. H. Turner (John Murray), is that there is a great deal in it that is but remotely connected with the subject-matter as recited in the title. One would expect a more or less dry statement of facts and figures respecting the initiation and organization of the great international project of the Astrographic Chart of the heavens. Prof. Turner, however, is too astute as a writer to restrict himself in any such fashion, and takes every opportunity that his theme presents to digress into the discussion of such interesting questions as whether our sun is associated with other stars in a family or cluster; and again, whether there is an extremely tenuous "fog" of matter pervading interstellar spaces by which the light of the stars is obscured. In the chapters on 'Star Counting' and 'Star Positions' the author shows how the Great Star Map may eventually throw light on these and kindred subjects, but it is a far cry from the Map to the outburst of the new star in Perseus in 1901 and the accompanying phenomena, which, however, are dwelt on in an interesting and instructive manner calculated to engage the attention of the general reader.

Our only quarrel with the book is that it does not tell enough about the Great Star Map itself. Prof. Turner mentions rather casually that fifteen minutes' exposure of the photographic plates, with the selected type of telescope, was considered sufficient to record the positions of stars as faint as the fourteenth magnitude, and states that subsequently other times of exposure, both longer and shorter, were settled; and that the long-exposure plates are intended for reproduction as charts. But we look in vain for more detailed information on these vitally important points; and the reader is left in ignorance as to the approximate stellar magnitude of the objects that would be recorded on the plates under the different conditions of exposure. Especially interesting would be information as to the magnitude of the faintest stars impressed on the "Catalogue" plates, and their positions as measured and recorded, as well as the magnitude of the faintest stars impressed on the "Chart" plates. Prof. Turner apparently considers these matters to be too abstruse and technical for the man in the street. Our experience, on the contrary, tends to show that these are points in which the intelligent layman is interested, and on which he seeks information.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 18.—Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Prof. Haverfield exhibited a small piece of Samian ware from Little Brickhill, near Fenny Stratford. It is of shape 29, and is evidently of Eastern Gaulish manufacture, and may be dated to the end of the first century. On the site where this fragment of pottery was found, indications of buildings, plaster, tesserae, &c., have been discovered, and Prof. Haverfield was of opinion that here stood the Romano-British station of Magiovinium.

Mr. A. W. Clapham read a paper on 'The Topography of the Dominican Priory in London,' which dealt with the site and buildings of the second house of the order. Established first in Holborn, it was removed to the south-western angle of the city walls in 1274, and the sites of the various portions of this later convent can be exactly located. The great church, some 220 ft. long, had a Lady Chapel on the north side of the nave, and a central steeple over the modern alley called "Church Entry." The cloister was bounded on the west by a large guest-house once occupied by the Emperor Charles V., and now represented by the Apothecaries' Hall. Henry VIII. built a long wooden gallery connecting it with Bridewell Palace on the opposite side of the Fleet river. The convent included numerous other extensive buildings with a second or little cloister. To the south-west, and flanking Printing House Square, stood a structure called the "Upper Frater," which was transformed in 1597 into the "Blackfriars Theatre." There is every reason to suppose that this building was identical with the mediæval "Parliament House," where the divorce of Katherine of Aragon was tried in 1529.

The Earl of Malmesbury exhibited a gold torc found in 1852 in a barrow on Blackwater Hill, near Christchurch, Hampshire, and a double-looped palstave found near Bournemouth, on both of which exhibits Mr. O. G. S. Crawford contributed short notes.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 18.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. Evans, Mr. G. W. Howes, and Dr. R. Vincent were elected Fellows.

Dr. A. Anstruther Lawson gave a lantern lecture entitled 'Some Features of the Marine Flora at St. Andrews,' showing the wealth of algal vegetation at that part of the coast, and its special characteristics, including the habit of the plants when growing in their natural position under water. Illustrations of the gigantic brown Algae of the Pacific Coast were also shown for comparison.

Miss E. L. Turner exhibited a series of lantern-slides illustrating her discovery of a nestling bittern in Norfolk on July 8th, 1911. The slides were from photographs taken by the author, and showed the young bird in its protective attitude simulating a bundle of reeds, and the nest itself. The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing added some remarks, congratulating Miss Turner on her success as an observer.

The General Secretary read a letter from Dr. George Henderson, accompanying a quantity of seeds of *Nannorrhops Ritchiana*, H. Wendl., which the sender wished to be tried in cultivation in the South of England by as many persons as possible. He stated that these seeds were of last summer's growth, and came from the Khyber Pass, where snow sometimes covered these palms in winter, whilst the summer is very hot. He further suggested that heat might be requisite to cause the seeds to germinate freely. The seeds were distributed amongst those present at the meeting.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 23.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. Alfred P. Maudslay delivered his Presidential Address. He said that even at the present day the idea that the origin of man does not form a fit subject for scientific inquiry has not yet entirely died out, and this feeling has militated against anthropology becoming a popular study. Meanwhile the immediate and energetic prosecution of anthropological studies is of vital necessity, since the material with which this science deals is becoming rarer every year, as primitive customs yield to civilization. The fact that man's physique is less subject to alteration gives a permanent value to the study of physical anthropology. An example of the far-reaching effects of a change in culture is, let us say, the introduction of writing; which has a democratic tendency, since it places the tribal law, formerly preserved in the memories of the elders, at the disposal of the younger members of the tribe. The word *civilization* is used for want of a better; such a people as the Aztecs, though

civilized in some respects, were barbarous, or even savage, in others. In fact, our terminology requires revision, for the existence of a savage custom, such as cannibalism, does not necessarily imply a low stage of culture. Want of recognition of this fact has caused many misunderstandings between Europeans and the "barbarous" races. Such misunderstandings might be avoided by a knowledge of elementary anthropology, and the Institute had not ceased to press upon the Government the advisability of establishing in this country an Anthropological Bureau, which would be of material assistance to Colonial administration.

In solving the many problems presented by America, to which country the address was confined, archæology is not self-sufficient, but it may often point the way to further research. For instance, at Ixkum, in Northern Guatemala, a stone relief shows two typical Maya standing on two individuals of a totally different type. The latter probably represent a conquered race. Near the city of Guatemala stone figures have been discovered closely resembling this non-Maya people. Ruins in the neighbourhood bear an interesting resemblance in plan to those at the famous site of Teotihuacan in Mexico, but the site still awaits proper investigation.

Another point from which the antiquity of American culture may be argued is the distinctive nature of American art; but while general similarities exist all over Central and South America, local developments occur, e.g., at Mitla, which are not only *sui generis*, but are, apparently, accompanied by no remains which indicate how they were evolved. Certain motives appear to be almost universal, such as the serpent and the quetzal-bird, which occur in various combinations, and also a water-plant, which is interesting as being the only vegetable form in American art.

Mr. Maudslay referred in closing to the fact that this year, in May, we shall be welcoming the International Congress of Americanists to London.

HISTORICAL.—Jan. 18.—The Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson on 'The Documentary History of the African Company.' Mr. Zook, of Cornell University, spoke upon the subject of the paper, and Mr. Marsden, Dr. Hunt, Miss Chapman, and the President also took part in the discussion.—Miss Routh alluded to the proposed formation of a Morocco Company after 1662, a project which, had it succeeded, might conceivably have affected present politics. If the company had had anything like the career of the East India Company, Tangier might now have been as Bombay is, for it was acquired by England at the same time.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Jan. 17.—Mr. W. H. Rylands in the chair.—Dr. T. G. Pinches read a paper entitled 'Babylon from the Recent Excavations.'

The author said that the excavations of the German explorers on the site of Babylon have been most successful, and such as might be expected from a nation which has ever had a reputation for thoroughness in learned research. Koldewey's preliminary account of the temples of Babylon, also, is excellent from an architectural point of view, and it is upon this that Dr. Pinches's paper was mainly based. When reading the record of the work done, one has doubts whether the city was really as glorious as the classical writers indicate. Naturally the tower of Babylon, E-temen-ana-ki, with the extensive buildings, was exceedingly imposing, as was also the temple of Belus, with the smaller erections dedicated to Ninip, Nin-mah, and other deities, to say nothing of the royal palace, built (or rebuilt) by Nabopolassar, and greatly extended by his son Nebuchadrezzar; but the remains of houses referred to so far in the reports were not such as greatly to attract the explorers. Of the tower of Babylon unfortunately the core only at present remains, but the temple of Belus is a promising ruin. The portions described by Koldewey, though of slight extent, are very interesting. Upon the asphalted platform in the holy place, which has been excavated, was the impression of a finely decorated chair, probably that upon which the image of the deity of that part was seated. This implies that this chamber, and probably other portions, had, at one time, fallen a prey to the flames, and the date of this conflagration would naturally be of interest. A neat little temple was that dedicated to the goddess Nin-mah, on the eastern side of the Istar-gate, and Dr. Koldewey thinks it may have been the shrine in which Alexander made his daily offerings when ill (Arrian, An. vii. 25). Its importance may be

gathered from Nebuchadrezzar's frequent reference to it, and the number of cylinders which he caused to be written recording its restoration and the building of its strong *kisil* or supporting wall. As the explorers speak of an earthquake, it is probable that such things were experienced from time to time, as is indicated in the poetical legend which the author regards as that of Kudurlahgumal (?) or Chedorlaomer. The temple of Ninip is interesting on account of the facilities which the disposition of the chambers seems to offer for processions and ritual, and the fane designated "Z" on account of its three courtyards.

More imposing than these, and analogous, apparently, in extent with E-sagila (the temple of Belus at Babylon), was E-zida in the sister-city, "the second Babylon," Borsippa. The north-western front of this, as restored, is very striking, and it is probable that the other façades were equally good. To all appearance provision was made here for numerous pilgrims, as was the case elsewhere in Babylonia. The depth and form of the foundation of the platform in the holy place are noteworthy.

Reference was made to the tower, called the House of the Seven Spheres of Heaven and Earth, and its very solid construction, which accounts, probably, for its still remaining to testify to the importance of the worship. The lecture was illustrated with lantern-slides.

ROYAL.—Jan. 18.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, followed by Sir A. B. Kempe, Vice-President, in the chair.—Papers were read as follows: 'The Physiological Effects of Low Atmospheric Pressures as observed on Pike's Peak, Colorado, last Summer,' by Messrs. J. S. Haldane, C. Gordon Douglas, Yandell Henderson, and E. C. Schneider. This is a valuable contribution to the literature of mountain sickness.—'On the Effect of Altitude upon the Dissociation Curve of the Blood,' by Mr. J. Barcroft.—'Note on *Astrosclera willeyana*, Lister,' by Mr. R. Kirkpatrick. It is a small columnar or mushroom-shaped organism, somewhat resembling a coral in appearance.—'*Herpetomonas pediculi*, nov. spec., Parasitic in the Alimentary Tract of *Pediculus vestimenti*, the Human Body-Louse,' by Dr. H. B. Fantham.—'An Antelope Trypanosome,' by Capt. A. D. Fraser and Dr. H. L. Duke. An abstract of a report to the Sleeping Sickness Commission. The conclusions are: (1) This trypanosome, fairly frequent among Lake-shore antelope, is *Trypanosoma uniforme*. (2) The available evidence points to *Glossina palpalis* as being the carrier of it. (3) *Glossina palpalis* caught on the Lake-shore is naturally infected with it.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Royal Academy, 4.—'Ideals and Ethics of Sculpture,' Lecture III., Prof. W. R. Colton. |
| — | Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'The Investment of Life Assurance Funds,' Mr. G. E. May. |
| — | London Institution, 5.—'The Writings of Sir George Savile, Marquis of Halifax,' Prof. Sir W. Raleigh. |
| — | Society of Arts, 8.—'Ocean Waves, Sea-Beaches, and Sandbanks,' Lecture II., Dr. V. Cornish. (Cantor Lecture.) |
| — | Geographical, 8.30. |
| TUES. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture III., Prof. W. Bateson. |
| — | Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Irrigation in South Africa,' Mr. W. A. Legg. (Colonial Section.) |
| — | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Paper on 'The Central Heating and Power-Plant of McGill University, Montreal,' Mr. K. J. Duxley. |
| WED. | Society of Arts, 8.—'Recent Progress in Radio-Telegraphy,' Prof. G. W. Osborn Howe. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Phenomena of Splashes,' Lecture I., Prof. A. M. Worthington. |
| — | Royal Academy, 4.—'Ideals and Ethics of Sculpture,' Lecture IV., Prof. W. R. Colton. |
| — | Royal, 4.30.—'The Bacterial Production of Acetyl-methylcarbinol and Butylene Glycol from Various Substances,' Dr. A. Harden and Miss D. Norris; 'On the Distribution of the Nerves of the Dental Pulp,' Mr. J. H. Mummery; 'A Method for Isolating and Cultivating the Mycobacterium Pseudo Tuberculosis enteritidis bovis, Johne, and some Experiments on the Preparation of a Diagnostic Vaccine for Pseudo-Tuberculosis Enteritis of Bovines,' Messrs. F. W. Twort and G. L. Y. Ingram; 'On the Fossil Flora of the Forest of Dean Coalfield (Gloucestershire) and the Relationship of the Coalfields of the West of England and South Wales,' Mr. E. A. N. Arber; 'The Chemical Action of Bacillus cloacæ, Jordan, on Glucose and Mannitol,' Mr. J. Thompson; 'Simultaneous Colour Contrast,' Dr. F. W. Edridge-Green. |
| — | British Archæological Association, 5.—'Some Recent Discoveries at Austin Friars,' Mr. W. A. Cater. |
| — | London Institution, 6.—'Plagues: its Origin and History,' Major Greenwood, Jun. |
| — | Linnean, 8.—'Fourmis des Seychelles regues de M. Hugh Scott,' Prof. A. Forel; 'Tipulids from the Indian Ocean,' Mr. F. W. Edwards; and other papers. |
| — | Chemical, 8.30.—'The Constituents of Commercial Chrysarobin,' Messrs. F. Tutin and H. W. B. Clewer; 'Researches on Bleaching Powder: Part II. The Action of Dilute Acids on Bleaching Powder,' Messrs. R. L. Taylor and C. E. Bostock; 'The Quantitative Estimation of Hydroxy-, Amino-, and Imino-derivatives of Organic Compounds by means of the Grignard Reagent, and the Nature of the Changes taking place in Solution,' Mr. H. Hibbert; 'An Exact Investigation of the Three-Component System, Sodium Oxide, Acetic Anhydride, Water,' Mr. A. C. Dunningham. |
| — | Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. |
| FRI. | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Steam-Turbines: some Practical Applications of Theory,' Lecture I., Capt. H. R. Sankey. (Students' Meeting.) |
| — | Royal Institution, 9.—'Vital Effects of Radium and Other Rays,' Sir J. M. Davidson. |
| SAT. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Russian Music of To-day,' Sir A. C. Mackenzie. |

Science Gossip.

'THE GAME-BIRDS OF SOUTH AFRICA' is the title of an important work which Messrs. Witherby & Co. are about to publish. The book is by Major Boyd Horsburgh, and will be illustrated by nearly seventy coloured plates reproduced in facsimile from the drawings of Sergeant C. G. Davies. It will be in small quarto, and will be issued in four quarterly parts.

THE death is announced, at Edinburgh on Sunday last, of Dr. David Christison, one of the pioneers and foremost representatives of scientific archæology in Scotland. The fruits of his research have been permanently preserved in many papers printed by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which he was Secretary from 1888 to 1904. Dr. Christison's separate publications included 'Early Fortifications in Scotland' and 'The Prehistoric Forts of Scotland'; and he collaborated with his brother in writing the life of their father, Sir Robert Christison, who was for more than half a century one of the most vital forces in Edinburgh University.

MR. A. P. LAURIE has been elected to the Professorship of Chemistry in the Royal Academy, vacant by the resignation of Sir Arthur Church.

ON Thursday afternoon next Prof. A. M. Worthington begins a course of two illustrated lectures with experiments at the Royal Institution on 'The Phenomena of Splashes.' The Friday evening discourse next week will be delivered by Sir James Mackenzie Davidson on 'Vital Effects of Radium and Other Rays,' and on February 9th by Dr. J. A. Harker on 'Very High Temperatures.'

AMONGST the prizes proposed by the Paris Academy of Sciences for 1913 may be noticed the Pierre Guzman Prize, amounting to 100,000 francs, which is offered for the discovery of a means of communicating with a star other than the planet Mars. The naïveté of the restriction is delightful, as if communication with Mars was so easy that it may be virtually looked upon as a *fait accompli*. The Academy of Sciences, as a body, must have had its tongue in its cheek when it put forth a proposal such as this.

DR. STRÖMGREN of Copenhagen has computed an orbit for the minor planet Hector, taking account of the perturbations produced by Jupiter and Saturn. The bare fact may seem unworthy of remark, for there are several hundreds of these small bodies whose orbits are known, but Hector is one of four which are distinguished for a particular reason. Most of the orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, but in 1898 a planet, since named Eros, was found whose orbit interlaced that of Mars, and in 1906 another was discovered whose peculiarity lay in the opposite direction, for it went at times well outside the orbit of Jupiter. Since then three others of the same type have been discovered; so there are now four minor planets—called respectively by the names of Homeric heroes, Achilles, Hector, Patroclus, and Nestor.

It may seem paradoxical to the ordinary person to say that a luminous body is equally bright at all distances, but this is true of the celestial bodies if there be nothing in space which will intercept or absorb light. Whether there is any absorbing matter in space is a difficult problem which is being now attacked by several methods, mostly indirect. The general argument is that a distant body looks faint

only because it looks small, or, in other words, the brightness per unit area is the same at all distances. To derive any argument from direct observation of celestial bodies, it is obvious that something must be known about their intrinsic luminosity, and it is generally not possible to know this. At the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society a paper was presented giving the result of an attempt to find whether there is absorbing matter by consideration of the brightness of nebulae—the method being, in fact, to consider whether the surface brightness of small nebulae is the same as that of large ones. It was necessary to make several assumptions, and no particularly valid conclusion was reached.

FRENCH meteorologists are discussing the possibilities as to weather conditions on the occasion of the solar eclipse which will occur on April 17th next. Examination of the records of the past twenty years made at the Meteorological Observatories at Paris and Nantes shows that for the five days about the day of the eclipse (April 15th to 19th), between 9 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, the average amount of cloud to that of clear sky has been in the ratio of six to four, from which, by strict logic, it would follow that the chance was rather against seeing the eclipse. But the average no doubt takes into account the cloud round the horizon, which is excessive, but would not hinder observation of the noonday sun, and the chance may be better than it seems. So far as these records go, it appears that the chances are equally good along the line, and there is little reason for choosing Nantes in preference to Paris, or vice versa.

FINE ARTS

A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Vincent A. Smith. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

(Second Notice.)

THE earliest Mohammedan style of architecture is that of the Pathans at Delhi, which echoes the stern severity of their creed. It includes the Kutb Minār, or great minaret, which in design and finish surpasses any building of its class in India, and the tombs of Altamsh and Tughlak. Though small, the tomb of Altamsh is one of the richest examples of Hindu art applied to Mohammedan purposes that old Delhi affords. The illustrations of the Kutb are the familiar ones which have appeared in legions of books. There is a good illustration of the tomb of Tughlak, reproduced from the Archaeological Survey Report. It is difficult to say anything new about the architecture of the Mohammedan conquerors. Fergusson pointed out in his classic that the combination of vast size and bold construction with the utmost delicacy of superficial ornamentation is the speciality of the architecture as modified by the indigenous style of the native people. The large mosques and tombs at Jaunpur (A.D. 1397-1478) are noticeable instances of the use of Hindu forms. At Ahmedabad the mosques and tombs are in what Fergusson called the Jaina style. The

Jama Masjid at Ahmedabad is one of the most beautiful mosques in the East. It has been fully described in a learned and handsomely illustrated work, 'Architecture at Ahmedabad,' edited by Sir Theodore Hope and James Fergusson more than forty years ago. It owed its publication to Mr. Premchund Raichund, a Jain and a native of Goozerat. The style of architecture at Bijāpur forms an exception to the usual influence of Hindu art on Mohammedan buildings. The immense mosque of Muhammad Adil Shah, which dates from 1629-60, is not only the finest building in Bijāpur, but also takes rank as one of the finest domes in the world. Mr. Vincent Smith's description of it is somewhat meagre:—

"The stately tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah (1636-60) is covered with a dome, the second largest in the world, a 'wonder of constructive skill,' balanced internally by an ingenious arrangement of pendants, fully explained by Fergusson and with an internal height of 178 feet."

The most picturesque section of the work consists of the chapters on sculpture, and the treatment of the illustrations is excellent. In the chapter on the early period we have a fine reproduction of the capital of the inscribed Asoka pillar at Sārnāth, discovered by Mr. F. O. Oertel, and described by him in an Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. The account of the sculpture of the early period is followed by a chapter on 'The Hellenistic Sculpture of Gandhāra.' During the last forty years, as Mr. Vincent Smith reminds us, thousands of these Indo-Hellenic sculptures have come to light, while considerable numbers, including most of the choicest specimens, have been catalogued, described, and photographed. In that most valuable work, 'The Ancient Monuments, Temples, and Sculptures of India,' edited with notes by Mr. Burgess, some eighty plates are devoted to the Gandhāra School. The seated Buddha in the Berlin Museum, also given in this volume, is one of the finest. Mr. Vincent Smith is a fervid admirer of the Gandhāra School. Mr. E. B. Havell in his 'Indian Sculpture and Painting' illustrated by 'Typical Masterpieces,' which gives an artistic and original view of Indian æsthetic ideals, subjects the Gandhāra School to some severe criticism. But Mr. Vincent Smith does not convey an accurate impression when he states that Mr. Havell teaches that the earliest Gandhāra sculptors were no better than "mechanical craftsmen." What Mr. Havell does say is that they "were craftsmen, and very inferior craftsmen compared with those of Pompeii and Herculaneum." The following are also examples of lack of accuracy. Mr. Havell does not write "when the Roman influence was strongest," but "when the Græco-Roman influence was strongest." Mr. Havell does not proceed to liken Gandhāran art to "cheap modern Italian work," but he gives reproductions of two of the reliefs, and says: "There is a certain prettiness about these reliefs rather suggestive of bonbonnières or cheap

modern Italian plaster-work." The plates confirm the criticism.

In chap. viii. Mr. Vincent Smith discusses the early schools of Hindu painting. A considerable portion is devoted to the famous paintings in the caves at Ajanta, which range over a period from the first century to the seventh. The text and illustrations are mainly taken from Mr. John Griffiths's magnificent work, 'The Paintings of the Buddhist Cave-Temples of Ajanta, Khandesh, India.' Mr. Smith also quotes from Mrs. Herringham's instructive paper in *The Burlington Magazine*, June, 1910. The following chapter deals with 'Hindu Painting, Mediæval and Modern.' There are two chapters on 'Hindu Minor Arts' and 'Indo-Mohammedan Decorative and Minor Arts.' Coinage, gems, seals, jewellery, calligraphy, and decorative reliefs are discussed with a sure confidence which gives us an almost boundless conception of human capacity. The last chapter is devoted to 'Indo-Persian or Mughal Painting,' and the author adds, "This chapter is the first attempt to give a systematic account of the Mughal or Indo-Persian School." This most beautiful book cannot, however, be regarded as a systematic 'History of Fine Art in India': it is rather a collection of illustrations of historical and artistic importance, with explanatory notes and criticism founded on the writings and judgments of experts.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Great Engravers: Francisco Goya; Van Dyck and Portrait Engraving and Etching in the Seventeenth Century. (Heinemann.)—We consider it would be impossible to give in so small a compass a better compendium of Goya's graphic art, and Mr. Hind's Introduction contains, in compressed form, a great amount of just the information that the reader needs. The commentary on the subjects chosen from the 'Caprichos' and 'Proverbios' is strictly founded on documents, and avoids any sort of fanciful interpretation. The illustrations include two of those superb lithographs, the Bordeaux bull-fights, and an even greater rarity, one of the wonderful landscape etchings at Madrid, in which there is a striking resemblance to Japanese principles of composition.

The volume on the portrait engravers has not the same unity of subject to justify its existence as a monograph, but it illustrates very fairly the progress of portrait engraving in the century that begins with Van Dyck and closes with Drevet. We again have to regret the fact that the finest qualities of many engravings are lost in the process of reproduction.

SIGNOR CORRADO RICCI, Director-General of Fine Arts and Antiquities of Italy, is highly qualified to write on *Baroque Architecture and Sculpture in Italy* (same publishers). He rightly regards art as the expression of the sentiments and life of the time which produced it. Of the Baroque he says: "Magnificence was the prevailing note when society showed above all things a desire to be astonished." Again, he refers to "the love of the stupendous" which characterized seventeenth-century art in Italy. He insists that a style should be judged together

with its contemporary surroundings, the trappings of its time, its science and philosophy. Signor Ricci maintains that, whereas Italy was behindhand in painting at this period, having no Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, or Velasquez, she equalled their achievements in another art, the mother art of architecture. First, perhaps, comes Bernini, a great master of effect, and an artist of considerable versatility. Contemporary with him were Francesco Borronini and Scamozzi; a little later came Baldassare Longhena, the architect of Santa Maria della Salute, and a host of less-known men. The account of these men's achievements is an admirable monograph on the subject. The bulk of the volume consists of exceedingly fine photographic reproductions, many of them of little-known subjects. The selection is here and there, for instance in plates 156 and 157, open to criticism, but the quality of the work no doubt fairly represents the period, and the volume fills an important gap in art history.

MR. LUCIEN PISSARRO is honourably distinguished among the leaders of the revival of printing by the singleness of aim of his work. William Morris and Mr. Ricketts aimed at the decorated book, and their illustrations—when there are any—are in severe subordination to the type. Mr. Pissarro aims at the illustrated book—the album—and the type is subordinated to the wood engraving. His books have thus a special physiognomy, the charm of which grows upon one with every new work. The latest of them, *Album de Poèmes tirés du Livre de Jade*, by Judith Gautier (Eragny Press), suggested by a Chinese classic, is perhaps the finest thing he has done. It is an album of twenty-seven pages of Japanese vellum printed in a grey ink with red lines between each verse and round every page, with seven illustrations printed in gold and colour, and twelve coloured tail-pieces designed by Mr. Pissarro, engraved on the wood by his wife and himself, and printed by him, while the initials of every line are printed in gold. Rarely, if ever, has there been a more complete harmony between the matter and form of a book than in this little volume, which represents over a year's labour of two artists. Madame Gautier has romanticized the materialism of her Chinese exemplar: the hard beauty of a gem is, in her poem, transformed to a softened picture. Mr. Pissarro has followed her example in illustrations which, while they have more than a vague suggestion of Chinese life, and not a little of the simplification of Chinese art, are yet as Western as Madame Gautier's poetry and sentiments. The picture in his hands becomes a tapestry, glowing with colour and broadened in line. Miss White has written an interesting Introduction to the little volume, though she reads more into the poem than it will bear—its own slight beauty is sufficient reason for its existence, without loading it with an Oriental philosophy.

On the technical side of the book there is much of interest. The grey ink in which it is printed brings up the coloured illustrations when a more brilliant black would have destroyed their effect; the red ruling gives to the amorphous verse of Madame Gautier almost an effect of regularity, and the engravings—each colour (gold included) printed in the ordinary way from a separate woodblock—are of Mr. Pissarro's best. The *culs-de-lampe*—floral decorative designs founded on such flowers as wild pink, ragged robin, water-lily, honey-suckle, barberry, &c.—are finely observed and simply drawn, excellent of their kind. The

book is a work of art; each copy of it as individual and as beautiful as a fine etching; and the number printed being only 120, each has almost the value of an original drawing by one of the most delicate artists of to-day.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE drawings of Mr. J. D. Fergusson at the Stafford Gallery are for the most part genuine studies. They display the artist's power of so centralizing his observation of the lines of cleavage between the main planes of his subject that the gist of it is more or less suggested—a crest is indicated here, a trench marked in there; and, if the fluent shorthand does not give a very complete rendering of form, it gives a certain balance of rhythm, and above all it avoids repetition, thus securing two of the main characteristics of nature. A drawing of still-life—*Evian* (37)—is perhaps the best. Certain portrait studies, such as 18, 23, 29, are almost as good, but threatened with the slippery calligraphic flourish which lies in wait for the draughtsman bent on securing breadth at all costs. These drawings have life and gaiety, but not the steadiness which assured knowledge or modest intentness alike might achieve.

THE DUBLIN MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART is now to profit permanently by the addition of Mr. Lavery's 'Portrait of a Lady Painting,' which was on view there for a short time last year. The picture, the gift of Sir Hugh Lane, is a charming work, and represents the painter at his best.

AN exhibition of Irish landscape by Mr. Alexander Williams is now on view at the Leinster Hall, Dublin. The pictures shown are the originals of the illustrations to Messrs. Blackie's 'Beautiful Ireland.'

THE announcement of the death of M. Henri Hymans of Brussels will be received with deep regret in this country, where he had many friends in artistic and bibliographical circles. Born at Antwerp in 1836, he entered the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels in 1857, and rose to be head of the print department. Twelve years later he was appointed to the Chair of Æsthetics and Art History at the Antwerp Academy, whence he passed to the Beaux-Arts at Brussels.

He wrote a book on Rubens, and was a prolific contributor to the art periodicals of England and the Continent. His lives in the 'Biographie Nationale,' started by the Belgian Academy in 1866, include many of importance, the last published volume, the nineteenth, containing nearly thirty biographies by him. One of his latest books dealt with Ghent and Tournai in the 'Villes d'Art Célèbres' series (1902).

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish very shortly the fourth volume of Dr. Hofstede de Groot's great 'Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century,' translated and edited by Mr. Edward G. Hawke. This instalment includes the paintings of Jacob van Ruisdael, Meindert Hobbema, Adriaen van de Velde, and Paulus Potter.

In the fifth volume the works of Gerard ter Borch, Caspar Netscher, Pieter van Slingeland, Gottfried Schaleken, and Eglon Hendrik van der Neer will be dealt with; and in the sixth those of Rembrandt and Nicolaes Maes.

AN exhibition of etchings and lithography by Mr. Frank Brangwyn is now on view at the Galerie Durand Ruel, Rue Laffitte, Paris.

AMONG recent Government Publications is Board of Education, Art Examination: Papers and Reports, 1911 (post free 7½d.).

TWO PICTURES attributed to Rubens have been discovered near Mons. One, a representation of the Holy Trinity, has been found by a professor at the Académie des Beaux-Arts in the home of a merchant, who had recently bought it. The other had been sold for 100 francs to a picture-dealer at Brussels; its subject is Lot fleeing from Sodom. Both pictures had belonged to an inhabitant of Jemappe, who was obliged to sell them owing to financial reverses.

MR. W. ROBERTS writes:—

"It would be desirable to have a few details concerning the Hoppner portrait of Mrs. Bentley which is stated in your columns last week to have been exported to New York via Paris, 'with other important examples of deceased masters.' I have never heard of the picture, nor does it find a place under that name in the exhaustive book on Hoppner which I recently published with Mr. Mackay. Very few really important pictures escaped our notice. The picture may be a fine one; but I am suspicious of Early English portraits, of which there is no record, turning up in Paris, and being suddenly transferred to New York."

THE programme of the newly installed French Minister of Fine Arts covers not only such obvious duties as the reopening of the Louvre to the public, insistence on the prompt publication of catalogues, the transference of the Luxembourg to the new building, and action to ensure full protection to historic monuments, but also such delicate matters as are raised by the strike of the dancers at the Opera, the advisability or otherwise of the part of Nero being played by a girl, and the absence from the Comédie Française of artists. Amongst other things the new Minister intends to advocate the decentralization of what may be termed statue-mania, and increased State support to provincial theatres.

MR. D. S. MACCOLL is contributing a critical article on 'A Year of Post-Impressionism' to the February number of *The Nineteenth Century*.

No. 8 of *The Journal of the Imperial Arts League* shows the advance and utility of that body. The League arranged less than a week before the House of Lords considered the Copyright Bill a representative meeting of curators of galleries and museums, and called their attention to a highly important point:—

"The copyrights they had purchased, and which were their property, were to be taken from them, and given to any one who could get access to the originals. Rights which they had sold were to cease to exist, and in the future the purchase of copyrights was rendered useless."

As a result of this agitation the objectionable portion of the sub-section involved was deleted, and does not appear in the Copyright Act.

WIDESPREAD satisfaction will be felt at the recovery of the two statuettes attached to the reliquary of the Church of St. Remade at Stavelot, in Belgium, which were stolen a few months ago.

It is announced that several new statues will shortly be arranged in the Pantheon, Paris; among others Rodin's 'Eustache de Saint Pierre,' Just Becquet's 'General Hoche,' and Allouard's 'Jeanne d'Arc.'

WE regret to notice the death, at the age of 81, of Dr. David Christison of Edinburgh, one of the pioneers of scientific archæology. After relinquishing his career as M.D. on account of an illness contracted in the Crimea, he devoted himself

to archæological research, chiefly among Scottish prehistoric antiquities. He was Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland from 1888 to 1904. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1906. He published his Rhind Lectures on 'The Prehistoric Forts of Scotland,' also (with his brother) a life of Sir Robert Christison, his father, whose forestry researches he continued and supplemented.

IN the course of some recent excavations at Memphis some figurines were found which their discoverer claimed as portrait models of the many foreigners who made their home in Egypt in the time of Herodotus, by whom they are called Helleno-memphites, Cario-memphites, and the like. M. A. J. Reinach, in a recent study, however, points out that the heads in question are probably not of the Saitic, but of the Alexandrian age, and that they satisfied the taste for caricature which was a feature of the Court of the Ptolemies.

M. MAX VAN BERCHEM lately announced to the Académie des Inscriptions a 'Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum,' which is to be published in the first place in the *Mémoires* of the Mission Archéologique Française at Cairo. He is beginning with a quantity of inscriptions collected by Prof. Sobernheim of Berlin, who has just finished the work of the German expedition to Baalbec, and hopes before long to get through the whole of Northern Syria. His plans for the future cover Egypt, Asia Minor, Arabia itself, Persia, Central Asia, China, and India, where there are certainly ample materials.

THE recent disastrous fire in the Karoli Palace at Budapest, which has destroyed pictures by Potter and Van Dyck, and a number of valuable antiquities, has drawn attention to the fact that the convents and palaces of Hungary are full of art treasures of which nothing is known. As proof of the small interest taken in art, a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* quotes from the catalogue of a gallery the description of a picture as "By Rafael or Dürer."

MUSIC

CHARPENTIER'S 'LOUISE.'

A SUCCESSFUL first performance of Charpentier's 'Louise' was given at the London Opera-House on Wednesday evening. This Musical Romance, as it is named, is a piece that improves on acquaintance. At first the story is so dramatic that little heed is paid to the music; but, as the former becomes familiar, many clever details in the latter attract attention. Mlle. Aline Vallandri impersonated Louise. Her singing was excellent, and her acting impressive and free from any exaggeration. M. Jean Auber, the Julien, is an able artist, yet apparently did not feel quite at his ease. Mlle. Marguerite d'Alvarez impersonated the Mother, and M. Francis Combe the Father. They were both good, but the remembrance of Madame Bérat and M. Gilibert probably made it difficult to render them full justice. The piece was effectively mounted, especially the scene of the Couronnement de la Muse. Signor Luigi Cherubini is an able conductor, though at times the orchestra was too loud.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES CONCERTS D'AUTREFOIS.

LAST WEEK we noticed the concert given by the Société des Concerts d'Autrefois, on the 17th inst., at Bechstein Hall, interesting both as regards the works selected and the performances. This excellent company of players appeared again on the following evening at the sixth Broadwood Concert at the Æolian Hall, when they gave a fresh, pleasing Ballet from 'Chimène,' by Sacchini, an eighteenth-century composer whose operas, once popular, are now forgotten; a 'Suite Symphonique,' by J. W. A. Stamitz, whose great importance in the development of the symphony has recently been shown by Dr. Riemann; and a Suite by Johann Christian Bach. Handel's Sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord was included in the programme, also short quaint pieces for hautbois d'amour and double-bass by Boismortier.

THE SOLLY STRING QUARTET.

LAST SATURDAY EVENING two works by M. Vincent d'Indy were performed at the concert given at Bechstein Hall by the Solly String Quartet (Madame Harriet Solly and the Misses Bertha Tressler, Olive Bell, and Margaret Izard). The composer, a musician of lofty ideals, is held in high esteem by all prominent French musicians. He was founder, in conjunction with Bordes and Guilmant, of the Paris Schola Cantorum in 1896, and is now sole director of that important institution. The merits of his artwork have been fully recognized, but what is said of him in the notice in Grove's 'Dictionary'—"that he does not in the least care to please the public"—is true of both works under notice—Op. 45, a string quartet, and Op. 7, a pianoforte quartet. The music is so austere and elaborate that, until it has become familiar, it cannot be fairly judged. It is only fair to the composer to state that the performances were not above reproach, though the ladies deserve praise for producing unfamiliar works so little calculated to appeal to the general public.

HERR BUHLIG'S RECITAL.

ERICH WOLFGANG KORNGOLD, the young prodigy and composer—his present age is about 14—has excited great interest in Germany. His first published work was a pianoforte trio, which, though in several ways promising, showed—naturally enough—signs of restlessness and immaturity. At his recital on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall, Herr Richard Buhlig performed for the first time in London this boy's second published work, a Pianoforte Sonata in E, which was composed two years ago. The style of writing for the instrument is thoroughly modern, but there is nothing of the vagueness of form so frequently to be found in modern music. The developments of the cha-

racteristic thematic material show both skill and restraint. No one unacquainted with the name of the composer would take the Sonata for the work of a mere child. Herr Buhlig also deserves praise for his unconventional programme. It is true that the pieces by Schönberg which were heard for the first time are not likely to catch the public ear, or even to satisfy one inured to many strange things in modern music.

Musical Gossip.

MR. YORK BOWEN's Second Symphony will be produced at the New Symphony Orchestra's concert at Queen's Hall next Thursday evening.

THE LONDON TRIO (Madame Amina Goodwin, Mr. Simonetti, and Mr. Whitehouse) will include Brahms's Quartet in A major at their next concert on Monday evening, February 5th, and will play, by request, Arensky's Trio in D minor.

Mr. Whitehouse having completely recovered, will resume his usual place in the Trio, and will also play with Madame Goodwin Chopin's Introduction and Polonaise for piano and cello.

THREE extra Symphony Concerts, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, are to be given at Queen's Hall on March 16th and 23rd, and on April 27th. The first will be devoted to Wagner; Señor Casals will appear at the second, and play the Dvorák 'Cello Concerto; while at the third, which has a Beethoven programme, Madame Teresa Carreño will be heard in the E flat Concerto, and M. Renaud in an Adagio from 'Prometheus.'

A PERFORMANCE of Bach's B minor Mass with the Birmingham Festival Choir, supported by the London Symphony Orchestra, will be given at Queen's Hall under the direction of Dr. G. R. Sinclair, on Thursday evening, February 29th.

MISS MARIE BREMA has accepted an engagement to sing Brangäne in 'Tristan' and Clytemnestra in 'Elektra,' in English, with the Denhoff Company now on tour.

ON Saturday next Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie will deliver at the Royal Institution the first of a course of lectures on 'Russian Music of To-day,' with illustrations, by the Hans Wessely Quartet.

ON Wednesday last an important decision for musical composers was reached by the Court of Appeal. Mr. Lionel Monckton sought to restrain the Gramophone Company from publishing and selling without his consent a "record" of one of his compositions in 'Our Miss Gibbs.' He failed in his appeal based on common law rights.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| SUN. | Concert, 3, Albert Hall. |
| — | Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| TUES., | WED., FRI., and SAT. London Opera House. (Matinée also on Saturday.) |
| MON. | London Symphony Orchestra, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| TUES. | Sevcik Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Bach Choir, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| WED. | Classical Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Miss Gwenhilda Birkett's 'Cello Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall. |
| — | Miss Christian Carpenter's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| THURS. | Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Sergei Tarnowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall. |
| — | New Symphony Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Broadwood's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Ursula Newton's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| SAT. | Barnes-Phillips Chamber Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall. |
| — | Extra Broadwood Concert, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |

DRAMA

TWO PLAYS.

The Probationer (Gowans & Gray) would seem to be one of the plays produced by the Glasgow Repertory Theatre, and maintains the reputation of the series to which it belongs. Mr. Anthony Rowley's piece is a drama of Scottish manse-life. A delightfully unworldly old minister is shown disappointed in the son who, he had hoped, would follow in his footsteps, but is saved from a knowledge of how low the Absalom of his affection could sink through weakness of character and love of luxuries. It is bad enough that John Logan should distress his father by proposing to enter the clerical profession though he has lost faith in his Church's dogmas, and should play a double game with two girls, both of whom are too good for him. But he also takes advantage of the immunity allowed him by the minister's friendship with a bookseller to drop to the level of a common book-thief, and let an innocent man—his sweetheart's father—be suspected of his felonies. Mr. Rowley's characters are pleasantly individualized; he realizes successfully his Scottish atmosphere, and he works out his plot adroitly, though his final scene, in which John's scapegoat is detected making a false confession to save the young man, and is proved a "noble liar" by his employer, must be pronounced to be at once a little hurried and indirect in its management. The dialogue generally is apt and colloquial, but now and then it becomes stilted, as when a young girl, sent out to bring home something savoury for her father's and lover's supper, returns and declares:—

"Then sought I the great secret; found it esculent and succulent; brought it home with me; and within an hour it shall be communicated to you both for your approval—by sight, by smell, and by taste!"

The child who is responsible for these remarks is supposed to be, and is ordinarily, a simple, unaffected, charming girl.

The Waters of Bitterness. By S. M. Fox. (Fisher Unwin.)—To write a tragedy upon a theme more proper to a novel is a dangerous experiment. Mr. Fox has tried it, and, we regret to say, has in our opinion failed. A woman approaching middle age, without function in life, unmarried, and yet eager to lavish affection where it can never be returned, is a pitiful figure, but not a dramatic one. The patient pen of a Gissing or an Arnold Bennett can draw these women well enough, tracing with minute care their origin and growth, adding detail to detail until the negative and featureless is clothed with shape and colour before our eyes. To realize them in the bold outlines which drama demands is no work for any but the most practised hand. So in *'The Waters of Bitterness'* Miss Marsden is a blank, and her actions are purposeless. "We do not forbid an artist," said Swinburne in speaking of Charles Reade,

"to set before us strange instances of inconsistency and eccentricity in conduct; but we do require of the artist that he should make us feel such aberrations to be as clearly inevitable as they are confessedly exceptional."

Mr. Fox has not done this. His puppets dance, as it were, to a music which we cannot hear, and we see nothing but grotesque contortions and fantastic motions. We are not interested in the unfolding of character, for there is none; we merely wonder what will happen next, and why. So,

when in the end the lonely spinster takes her life, we are less shocked by the abrupt catastrophe than relieved that her other inconsequences are swallowed up in this last inconsequence of all.

'The Clodhopper,' which occupies the rest of the volume, is hardly more successful than *'The Waters of Bitterness.'* The author describes it as "an incredible comedy"; it is certainly incredible, but not particularly comic.

Dramatic Gossip.

MUCH excitement has been aroused in Dublin at the announcement of the arrest of the Abbey Players in Philadelphia, in consequence of the production of *'The Playboy.'* Commenting on the incident, Mr. Yeats says:—

"The Irish-American is now in the state of mind that Ireland was in twenty years ago, when Irish literature expressed only what great numbers of men could be got to believe. It was often spirited, sometimes charming, but never profound or distinguished.....The Irish Theatre has merely proved its vitality. Its history is similar to that of the National Theatre of Scandinavia and the realistic theatre of modern Germany."

'JULIUS CÆSAR' is the play which the O.U.D.S. are producing this year at Oxford. The first performance is on February 14th, and the play will be continued for the five following nights, with matinées on the 17th and the 19th. It is promised that the production will be decidedly original. The orchestra will consist of brass and drums only, and the music will be Italian, selected from work of the school of Monteverde. Mr. Philip Guedalla will play Mark Antony.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY is continuing the *'Edipus Rex'* at Covent Garden for an extra week. The last performance will take place on the evening of Saturday, February 3rd.

THE *Westminster Gazette* of last Thursday says there is some chance of *'The Playboy'* being given in a German version under Prof. Reinhardt's direction.

'BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS' has started touring for the year, and has been this week at Kingston.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. G.—F. R.—H. B. C.—E. A. S.—C. J.—H. F.—Received.

J. D. S.—J. C. H.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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NOTES:—Joseph Knight: Another Reminiscence—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—The Piper in the Plague of London—Arms of the See of Winchester—The First Person in Wordsworth and Shakespeare—Sir Henry Vane the Younger—Lamb or Lambe—Richards of Bramley House—Dickensiana—The Saurians in English Poetry—Clifton Campville Church—St. Pancras, 1817—The Glamis Mystery: a Parallel—"Clear Case"—"The Same Yet," Inn Sign.

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REPLIES:—Rev. Samuel Greatheed—Municipal Records Printed—Latter Lammas—Jane Austen's 'Persuasion'—Whittington and his Cat: Eastern Variants—Corporation of London and the Medical Profession—Nelson: "Musle"—Dean Swift and the Rev. J. Gere—Miniature of Mary, Queen of Scots—Bishops addressed as "My Lord"—Signs of Old London—Halfacree Surname—Prime Serjeant—Sir W. Davenant's 'Entertainment at Rutland House'—Sheffield Cutlery in 1820—Col. Gordon—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Miner Family—Court Leet: Manor Court—Highgate Archway—Bishop Griffith of St. Asaph—Henry Card.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Cambridge under Queen Anne"—"The Quarterly Review."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (January 20) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Fleetwood of Missenden: the Kingsley Family—Inscriptions at St. John's, Westminster—The Australian Coat of Arms—"The Thames"—"Comfrey"—"The Sacrifice of Isaac"—First Rhinoceros in England—Hurley Manor Crypt—Frances, Lady Lumley.

QUERIES:—Catherine Sedley and the Churchills—Lanercost Manor—"Penard"—St. Agnes: Folk-lore—Motto for Milk Depot—Capt. Sir R. Richardson—St. Cuthbert's Birds—"Vicugna"—Spenser Concordance—Gaston Lafenestre—James Silk Buckingham: Autobiographical MSS.—Alexander the Great and Paradise—Weather-boarded Houses in the City—"With Allowance"—Jennings Case—Miss Anne Manning—Curious Staff—Dr. Brettargh—Silver Snuff-box: Silver Buttons—Fines as Christian Name—Biographical Information Wanted—Lord Lytton's House in Grosvenor Square—Frederic Kendall—Capt. Freeny—Money-box—Trussel Family—"Mr. Punch: his Origin and Career"—John Howden, Famous Fanatic—Scurr Family.

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NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks"—"Medieval Story"—"Cambridge University Calendar."

THE NUMBER FOR JANUARY 13 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Vicissitudes of Seventeenth-Century Books—Old Names of Florentine Streets—The Coventry Shakespeares—Sonnet by Joachim du Bellay—Shakespeare and Italian Literature—Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, and Adrian Stokes—Exchequer Tallies—Brinsop Court.

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NOTES ON BOOKS:—"London North of the Thames"—Reviews and Magazines.

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LITERATURE

THE COPYRIGHT ACT, 1911.

HARD upon the heels of the new Copyright Act come its editors and expositors. Of the two books before us, the first consists chiefly of a handy reprint of the text of the Act and such earlier legislation as has survived its repealing Schedule, followed by two valuable tables showing the extent to which the new law corresponds with its predecessors, and an excellent index. To the whole is prefixed a thoughtful and highly suggestive Introduction, from which it is abundantly plain that, as is usually the case with codifying law, the new Act will be but a fresh starting-point for legal labour and ingenuity. Mr. Oldfield's book is more ambitious in range, for not only does he supply a fully annotated edition of the present English law, but also he adds a reprint of the law of the United States upon the subject, and some valuable appendixes dealing with the laws in force in other countries, and the international treaties and conventions. In fact, he supplies as complete a handbook of the law as it now stands as could reasonably be expected so soon after the passing of the new Act, and the production of so full a work in so short a space of time is a very creditable achievement.

The Copyright Act, 1911. With Introduction and Index by J. Andrew Strahan and Norman H. Oldham. (Solicitors' Law Stationery Society.)

The Law of Copyright, including the Copyright Act, 1911, the Unrepealed Sections of the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862, the Musical (Summary Proceedings) Copyright Act, 1902, &c. By L. C. F. Oldfield. (Butterworth & Co.)

By the aid of these two books it has become possible to take stock of the new position created by the Act, and to mark fairly clearly in what respects it differs from the old.

To speak of the Act as a codification of the law is scarcely accurate. In the first place, the ideal of embodying the whole law of copyright in one statute and the orders issued under it—an ideal which has been attained in the case of the United States Act of 1909—has unfortunately not been realized in this instance. The whole of the Musical Copyright Act of 1902, nearly the whole of the Musical Copyright Act of 1906, and a mutilated fragment of the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862, survive to mar the completeness of the Act of 1911 and to ensnare the unwary. In the second place, the word "codification" suggests a re-enactment of old law in a consolidated form. But the new Act is far more than that. In many important particulars it is new law.

To begin with, the boundaries of copyright have been widely extended. Architecture is protected for the first time, though we note that Messrs. Strahan and Oldham still share the scepticism of the Royal Commission of 1878 as to whether such inclusion is really practicable. Referring to the elaborate definition of "architectural work of art" in section 35, they say that the new law "means that the Court will have to become an art critic, and decide whether a new 'artistic' building infringes on the artistic merits of an existing one. The real grievance of the ordinary architect was that the plans he drew for one house became the property of the building owner, who could use them for 1,000 other houses. Whether this grievance will be by any means wholly remedied by the new law seems doubtful." Their verdict is that the change "is of little importance, and will probably prove unworkable." Mr. Oldfield, on the other hand, is more hopeful. "As regards the new matter," he says,

"the inclusion of architecture is perhaps the most important.... Works of artistic craftsmanship, pieces for recitation, choreographic works [of which Mr. Oldfield is good enough to supply a definition which the Act fails to give], cinematograph productions, records, perforated rolls, and other contrivances for mechanical performance"

also come for the first time within the scope of copyright law. Boosey v. Wright thus passes into the limbo of dead decisions; but, as Mr. Oldfield remarks,

"the many exceptions affecting the different kinds of copyright property intended to safeguard public interests, as well as the doubtful system of compulsory licences secured by the efforts of the manufacturers of mechanical instruments, in spite of the report by the Copyright Committee that such a system should not be adopted, have somewhat marred the symmetry of the Act."

A perusal of the long and complicated 19th section justifies his observation.

But the boundaries of copyright law have been extended in another way. Hitherto, although the law has recognized a "proprietary right" in unpublished literary work, and has been prepared to restrain infringements of it by injunction, copyright only existed from the date of publication. Henceforward, while the former remedies are retained by section 31, copyright also exists from the date at which a work comes into being. This may give rise to much legal argument. When does a work become a work? If a friend, to whom you have imparted in a moment of confidence a brilliant and highly original idea for the plot of a novel which you mean some day to write, straightway embodies it in a book of his own, has he infringed your copyright? The Act does not attempt to define the "date of the making" of a work. Moreover, in the case of letters unpublished at the date of the author's death, as Messrs. Strahan and Oldham point out, there appears to be a startling innovation in the law. For, unless there be a direct bequest—see section 17 (2)—the copyright will apparently vest in the residuary legatee or, if there be none, in the executors or administrators of the deceased writer. And, as the new statutory fifty years of copyright run from the date of publication, and the law as to compulsory licences applies only to published works, it seems that these persons could suppress the publication of private letters in the hands of others virtually for ever.

One further striking illustration may be given of the truth that the new "code" will prove a spring-board for fresh legal subtleties. The celebrated case of *Walter v. Lane* decided that copyright existed in the report of a political speech in a newspaper. Is it still good law? Mr. Oldfield cites it as such without question. Messrs. Strahan and Oldham, on the other hand, whose work, though far less full, is more critical, argue most ingeniously that the new Act has probably reversed it. Copyright, they point out, is in future confined to work that is "original," a word that was absent from the Act of 1842. What precise restrictive force the Courts will give to this added word the future alone can disclose, but there seems to be good ground for arguing that the copyright of a speech, even though delivered extempore, will rest in future with the speaker, the mere utterance of the words making "a literary work" of it, although a newspaper report does not, by special enactment, infringe the copyright. If the copyright does not belong to the speaker, what need for such special enactment? And if it does belong to the speaker, can a report of it be called an "original" work and endowed with a copyright of its own?

For the rest, probably the most material changes in the law, apart from its international aspects, are the altered period of copyright and the abolition of registration. The former of these changes, by which copyright continues henceforth for fifty years after the date of death, remedies a glaring injustice, and secures the added

advantage that all an author's works, except those published posthumously, go out of copyright at the same moment. As for the abolition of registration, the change has not escaped criticism. Mr. Oldfield contents himself with referring to the condemnation of registration pronounced by the Berlin Convention and the late Copyright Committee, and expresses no opinion of his own. He adds, rather unguardedly, "The result is that an author no longer has to *obtain* copyright." An author had not to *obtain* copyright before, except by publishing his work. Registration only added legal protection to a subsisting copyright. Messrs. Strahan and Oldham, on the other hand, hail the change as "entirely to the good." But, as the columns of *The Athenæum* have already shown, there is another side to the question, and the passing of Stationers' Hall, with its authentic list of protected publications, has left a gap which urgently requires filling.

A New English Dictionary.—See-Senatory. (Vol. VIII.) By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

ABOUT a sixth of this single section of 72 pages is devoted to the three important verbs "see," "seek," "seem," and their combinations and derivatives; while "self" and its following—without counting "selvage," "selvagee," "apparently from 'self+edge'"—and combinations with "semi-," take up more than a third, though only selections of the innumerable combinations of "self" and of formations with "semi-" have been included.

There must be more than a thousand words beginning with "self-" in the selection, a large percentage being registered in a dictionary for the first time. Most of the additions are valuable, and many of special interest, as may be inferred from a few taken at random. Spenser, for instance, is quoted for "self-assurance," as well as Scott and Mr. Hardy; Dickens for "self-assertingly"; Wood (1692) for "selfcide"=suicide, another equivalent, "self-killing," being quoted from "Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.)," dated about 1721. The quotations show that Bishop Ken (about 1711) was much addicted to the use of "self-" combinations.

The multitude of "semi-" compounds has been chosen with similar judgment, the methodical arrangement of the hundreds treated in one article being especially noticeable for its fullness; yet an index to the group would have been serviceable, and the same may be said as to "self-." Among newly recorded "semi-" compounds are "semi-bousy" (1400)=half-drunk; Bacon, 1628, is cited for "semi-concave"; nineteenth-century authors for "semi-feral"=half-wild; and Mortimer Collins for the ugly and superfluous "semihiant," our objection being to its introduction into the language, not its inclusion in the 'N.E.D.'

Other novelties are "see-er," "seeër," from 1882 rarely used "to avoid the customary suggestions of 'seer'"; "seem," sb. (1440-1596)=semblance; "seicentist" (1905, *Athenæum*); "seld," sb., obsolete variation of Old English "setl"="settle," sb., meaning "seat, throne," and later "shop"; and Caxton's adopted French "semence"=seed, used for "sowing," 1859. The trade term "sempiternum," "A quality of woollen cloth made in the 17th c.," is endowed with literary interest by Braithwait's amusing simile, "She would have her Husband's Life of any Stuff rather than *Perpetuano* or *Sempiternum*."

The article on the common verb "seem," which represents an Old Norse verb derived from *sæmr* (=fitting, seemly), but has generally been confused with the Old English *sēman*, thirteenth-century *seme* (=settle, reconcile, ratify), is an excellent example of the great advance achieved by this Dictionary in the treatment of words. As to etymology we read:—

"From the same grade of the root are OE. *sóm* reconciliation (whence *sēman* SEEM v.¹); the ablaut-variant **sam-* appears in SAME a., SAMEN adv., together."

The early obsolete meanings, "befit, beseem," are properly placed first in spite of the quotations extending to the first quarter of the seventeenth century, while current senses are found early in the thirteenth. The analysis of variety in meaning and construction is very close and clear, distinguishing more than thirty different developments. The obsolete transitive senses "To think, deem, imagine....To think fit," range from Chaucer's "It was a fairye, as al the peple semed," to "1627 HAKEWILL....*Possunt, quia posse videntur*. They can, because they seeme they can." At least as admirable are the longer articles on the verbs "see" and "seek," and the noun "seed," all Old English; and that on "seize," from Old French, apparently first used about 1290 as a law-term in the form "seise"=to put in legal possession of property, office, or dignity; compare "seisin" (from 1297).

The history of "self-respect," made clear by several quotations, reveals a rare exception to the usual tendency of words to change their meaning from better to worse—illustrated by the descent of "seely" from "blessed" to "simple, silly." From 1613 to 1675 "self-respect" expressed "a private, personal, or selfish end," "self-love, self-conceit," but after a penitent obscurity of more than a century it emerges reformed.

The rest of the section—less than half—not occupied by the word-groups already mentioned, copiously illustrates the motley assemblage, gathered from all quarters at divers times, which constitutes English vocabulary. There are Old English items, such as the noun "seed" and the verb "sell"; adaptations from Old French, e.g., "sell" (=saddle) "seize"; from Latin, e.g. "select," "select-"; and from Greek, as "seism," "seism-." There are

also adoptions of Latin unchanged, generally for technical terms like "sella" (anatomy, "A saddle-shaped portion of the sphenoid") and "senarius" (=an iambic verse of six feet). The German "semester"; French "séjour"; Spanish "seguidilla," "selva"; Hebrew "Selah"; Turkish "selictar"; and Japanese "sen," show further what varied sources have gone to the making of English.

Trade fabrications supply "seltzogene," "selvyt," and "semola." There are also several terms taken from proper names: in the forties of last century the Sefton family provided a name for a "veal custard," in the eighties for a kind of one-horse landau; a sort of bridle bit is called a "segundo" bridle or bit, after a Spanish writer on bridle bits in the time of George IV.; a French chemist, Seignette, gave an alternative designation to Rochelle salt; while Seidlitz and Seltzer (altered from German "Selterser") are named after places. The origin of "seersucker," the East Indian name of U.S. imitations in cotton of a cool Indian fabric worn by American clerks and railway servants, "is for the first time correctly given" as from the Persian "*shīr o shakkar*, lit. 'milk and sugar.'" The article on the vulgar "s'elp," in a work dated about 1330 put into the mouth of Roland, and also quoted from Barham and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, is redeemed by the interesting Middle High German parallel *selftir*=*so helfe dir*, as well as by antiquity and association with a hero of romance.

Misprints and mistakes of any kind are so rare in this masterpiece of lexicography that pointing one out simply relieves the monotony of unbroken approbation. Under "selictar" *The London Gazette* No. 4236 is dated 1606, while just above No. 1985 is dated 1684. Most of the alien names mentioned above appear for the first time in one of the dictionaries of the English language, which are prone to exclude the foreign element too rigidly except in the case of technical terms. Several of Dr. Bradley's fresh importations are omitted in 'The Stanford Dictionary,' which was mainly concerned with foreign words and phrases.

Under "semblant," adj., Caxton's 'Charles the Great,' 1485, is left the earliest quotation by the futility of obeying the direction, "1377 [see SEMBLABLE a., 1]," as neither the date nor "semblant" is to be found where indicated; but we find under "semblance," 2b, "1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 285 And in semblaunce [*v.r.* semblaunt] of a serpent sat on" the apple-tree. This coincidence suggests that a quotation dated 1377 was removed inadvertently from the "semblable" article as superfluous after the reference in question had been inserted. Under Fuller's "semnable" (for "semblable") there might well have been a reference to "semenaunt" (for "semblant"), where we find "the converse variant *remlant*" for "remnant."

The innovation "seism," justly called in one of the quotations "the awkward word," might be dropped on the hint.

It is to be hoped that this incomparable Dictionary will not encourage the use of many unnecessary terms. Rather, while vastly increasing our grip on ideas and words, it should relieve the ever-increasing strain imposed on the national memory by the rapid and inevitable growth of our vocabulary.

A further portion of T by Sir James Murray is announced for April 1st.

Alone in West Africa. By Mary Gaunt. (Werner Laurie.)

THE avidity with which travel books are sought after by the public is apt to thrust into the market a type of descriptive work which wilfully trades upon the reader's curiosity. The principle of "omne ignotum pro magnifico" focuses attention on the unknown country rather than the qualities that go to the visualizing of it, and tends to submerge critical acumen. To avoid careful study becomes an acute temptation. For this reason, and on account of the multiple and disconnected impressions left by a book of this nature, personality is invaluable in supplying unity and distinction and fixing a rallying-point for the reader. Mrs. Gaunt's new book fulfils this demand. It is not so much that her personality is virile and commanding, as that it is sufficient to cut a way for the reader through the jungle of her journeys. Her salient capacity is a surprising and quickening common-sense; she refuses to take things on trust, alert enough to test all she hears and sees by her own experience. Our sole objection to her lucid and conscientious narrative is that she tends to lapse into impressionistic journalism. The purely descriptive portions of her adventurous jaunt through little-known districts in West Africa do not call for detailed treatment. Mrs. Gaunt started up the Gambia from Bathurst through the "ground-nut colony," a land of promise so far as productivity is concerned. She skirted Sierra Leone—"the white man's grave"—staying a short time at its dirty, ill-kempt capital, Freetown, and spent some interesting days in Liberia, autonomous since 1822, through the courageous experiment of America.

For the semi-cultured native she has scant praise, insisting on his boorishness, his arrogance, his raw and blatant egoism. Passing through the Guinea Coast, almost fabulous in its natural beauties, she reached Half Assinie and the French border. From Elmina, the old Portuguese mining settlement, her pilgrimage took her to Accra, the capital of the Gold Coast Colony; up the Volta to the Krobo Hills, infamous for the mystic blood-orgies there practised by the nearly savage inhabitants; over the Eketo range, and so to the border into the German colony of Togo. Thence she travelled along the coast to the best point of vantage and turned inland into Ashanti which has cost England so much money and so many lives; and finally

dipped down from Kumasi, its capital, to the Atlantic seaboard at Sekondi, where her route ended.

Like another district, which we deal with elsewhere, much of this country had not been traversed before by a white woman. Mrs. Gaunt's facile and rather gusty style never drifts into mere enumeration of peoples, places, and incidents. Her versatility is such that, wherever she goes, she kindles her narrative with patches and splashes of colour. Particularly illuminating are her hard, penetrating comments on the prevailing fetishism concerning the West African climate. The theory current as to its unredeemed vileness has, she observes, crystallized into superstition. Officials go there in confident expectation of having their energies enervated and paralyzed by its humidity, and in a spirit of calculated disgust. They flout Nature by burning the candle at both ends, by falling into sedentary habits and a dumb mental resentment opposed to physical well-being. So the consequent ill-health is as much the result of internal as extraneous causes. It may be readily imagined how much the administration of the country suffers when activities but half-hearted and almost morose are applied to it.

Mrs. Gaunt's picture of the Germans as colonizers of Togo is in striking contrast to the verdict just given. Of their alertness, regularity, and cheerfulness she speaks in terms of ungrudging admiration. Their keen and trenchant methods of organization she opposes to the British lack of plan and casual attitude. Without attempting to draw invidious comparisons, she speaks of the presence of broad, long roads, the facilities for transit, the instinct for governing, the scientific warfare against sleeping sickness, the insistence on cleanliness and order, and the anxiety to preserve natural beauties, where "England seems indifferent if the beautiful spot be not within the narrow seas."

German women, too, live with their husbands in Togo, their helpmeets there as at home. Englishmen, on the other hand, regard such itinerant companionship as akin to sacrilege. The tropics are "no white woman's country." Immorality and discontent are the outcome.

So far as Ashanti is concerned, however, Mrs. Gaunt is less dispiriting. There a succession of zealous administrators have rescued the country from internecine strife. Strong measures have had the stimulating effect required. Concerning the vexed and seemingly inscrutable problem of the native population Mrs. Gaunt is more reticent than we could wish. Her conclusions are enigmatic, varying in accordance with the different status of the aborigines in different parts. The half-emancipated native, with his veneer of culture, still, she declares, retains the rudiments of barbarism, combined with the less agreeable characteristics of civilization. His isolation from both white and black, and his incapacity are complete. For the primitive majority she veers

towards the theory of a "benevolent despotism." That depends for its validity on the temperament of the despot, with whom unlimited authority is hardly favourable to the growth of sympathy and understanding, and is apt to become inoculated with the virus of Cæsarism.

Such are the scope and achievement of Mrs. Gaunt's book—one fertile in suggestion, felicitous in style, though not without its mannerisms, but imbued with the saving grace of personality.

NEW NOVEL.

Roddles. By B. Paul Neuman. (John Murray.)

MR. NEUMAN has written another notable novel, which has no other continuity with his previous work than that provided by an entirely wholesome sympathy with his fellows.

The characters stand alone, by their own inherent vitality, without any of the verbal explanatory props so necessary to the average fiction-maker. For once the well-intentioned critic can free himself of the seeming cloak of arrogance and take the part of appreciator, trying to show more clearly the reflection of light from the many facets presented to view. Artistry is here from the very title, which centres our attention once and for all on the chief character—though intermittently Roddles may appear to have no more to do with the tale than others. It is Roddles, the little drunken tailor whom we think of when away from the book—Roddles, the individualist who, acknowledging his own responsibility to society for his offspring, sees no responsibilities involved by his own existence—Roddles, who shows the first joint in his armour of self-sufficiency by failing to thunder forth his lack of faith in the spiritual when his stricken boy fearfully asks for confirmation of his father's disbelief.

We can permit ourselves the pleasure of only one quotation, that in which Roddles sums up for his friend's benefit his life's philosophy:—

"There, there, he left the first sentence unfinished, 'when a man 'as blasted luck all 'is life, it 's no good whining about it. There 's luck, there 's no luck, and there 's blasted luck. They 've got luck, you 've got no luck, and I 've got the rest.'"

If the middle of the book is the less entrancing, it is merely a case of partially suspended animation while we watch the fulfilment of the father's training of his offspring, softened as it is by contact with womanhood. The lessening of tension also serves to add poignancy to the *dénouement*—the conversion of Roddles and his Jonathan, a broken-down law-writer, through the instrumentality of a Salvation Army girl. The reader need not fear sermonizing—there is none; but there is a true exposition of the self-evident failure of lives whose only aim is an exclusively materialistic success.

TRAVEL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

ENGLAND.

MR. IAN HANNAH's book on *The Sussex Coast*—in "The County Coast Series" (Fisher Unwin)—may be heartily recommended to all lovers of Sussex, as well as, in general, all lovers of antiquities. It makes a guide-book of much more than ordinary value; it contains enough information to serve as an adequate book of reference for ordinary purposes; and it is calculated to form an excellent starting-point for any one taking up local archæology as a hobby. Every church in the tiny, almost forsaken villages beside the inconsequent little streams which run down to the sea from the Downs is most carefully described; nor will the wanderer who follows this book miss any house, or fragment of a house, of antiquarian importance within some fifteen miles of the shore between Chichester and Rye. As is promised in the preface, the historical and literary interest predominates over the topographical, and one feels oneself, as one reads, journeying about ancient Sussex rather than about the banal region which we and our fathers have made of so much of the coast to-day. Indeed, Mr. Hannah might well have been more severe than he is upon the depressing hideousness of the works of modern man, as seen, say, from the west end of Worthing to the east of Brighton.

From St. Wilfrid to Blake—nay, in less detail, to Burne-Jones and Mr. Rudyard Kipling—the men of note who have played any of their parts on the coast of Sussex are brought up before us in a sufficiently pleasing pageant. The warriors and the administrators fare, on the whole, better than the literary characters—the pages on Blake, for example, are far from happy—and better also than the ecclesiastics; while those who come off best are the scarce-known or unnamed townsmen, villagers, and fisher-folk, of whom the author tells us more than one good story. Nor has he forgotten the three or four local trades: the needle-making at Chichester; the trug at Hurstmonceaux; and the sheep-crooks of Pyecombe.

His accounts of the older towns, Chichester, Lewes, Newhaven, Battle, and especially Winchelsea and Rye, are full and satisfactory, though we should have been glad of a better picture of Chichester Cathedral than the view of a drive and some trees with a spire behind them, which is all that is vouchsafed us. In general the choice of the photographs strikes us as capricious. Some are good, but others—e.g., those of the interior of Winchelsea Church—are decidedly poor. We imagine that this is partly due to the desire to avoid giving hackneyed views. On the other hand, most of Miss Edith Hannah's little drawings at the head of the chapters are successful, and we have no doubt that her water-colour drawing of Beachy Head in a fog is in itself beautiful, though it has suffered a good deal in reproduction.

There are at least two other elements of interest in the county apart from memories and survivals of old Sussex folks, their customs, habitations, and churches. One is Brighton; the other is the land itself, apart from the human inhabitants thereof. Mr. Hannah deals with both; but in neither case do we think he has expressed even so much of their inner secret as a work like this might have held. The chapter on 'Brighton'—while there are but few omissions to remark—is almost pure "guide-

book"; that on the 'Sussex Downs' is oddly prosy; while the occasional notes on landscape elsewhere lack the vivifying touch. To some degree the latter defect might have been overcome by a closer attention to the style, which is so loose and rambling that it frequently defeats the writer's best attempts at vivacity. In so far as this is the case it might be remedied without much trouble by revision in a later edition.

In *Off the Beaten Track in Sussex: Sketches, Literary and Artistic* (Hove, Cambridge), Mr. Arthur Stanley Cooke has made a book which will delight all true men of the county. These pages represent artistic and literary impressions of nearly two score rambles. The descriptive text is lively and adequate, but the 160 illustrations by Sussex artists, all reproduced from original black-and-white drawings, are the real feature of the book. The author himself contributes some 40 of them, Mr. Arthur Packham nearly as many more, and the rest are the work of members of the Brighton Arts Club. These illustrations are very pleasing, and make the largest collection of Sussex views published in any book we are aware of. From Brighton as a centre Mr. Cooke has rambled both East and West. So much has been written on Sussex within recent years that many of the tags are becoming stale, among them Mr. Kipling's "dim blue goodness of the Weald." The style is good except for a few lapses from grammatical English. The author can turn a pretty set of verses, witness his stanzas on harebells. It is implied that the promontory fortress of Burpham is due to the Romans; surely it is prehistoric.

Selsey Bill: Historic and Prehistoric. By Edward Heron-Allen. (Duckworth.)—By his wide attainments Mr. E. Heron-Allen is exceptionally well qualified to deal with the prehistoric and historic aspects of the district in which he lives. Historically and geologically Selsey Bill is very interesting, and has captivated the reviewer like others of the comparatively few visitors who for several summers in succession have trusted themselves to the tender mercies of the tramway which dallies between Chichester and Selsey village. The sea has from time to time played wanton tricks with the island of Selsey; and at the present time, owing to an irruption, in December, 1910, of the sea into Pagham Harbour (which for some 40 years had been reclaimed for pasture), the very existence of the Selsey promontory seems to have become precarious. It is difficult to realize that a few hundred years ago Selsey Bill ran out sharply into the sea and resisted the breakers with bluff cliffs; yet, on the other hand, the student of fossils or of coast erosion could nowhere see these subjects better demonstrated than along by Thorney Farm and West Wittering, west of the Bill. This time the sea has forced an entrance to Pagham (formerly Selsey) Harbour at the west, instead of (as before) at the east end of the great shingle bank, and the breach that after the first attack was a few yards wide has now been multiplied in width many fold.

On manorial statistics and genealogy from the time of William the Conqueror, the late rector of the parish, the Rev. John Cavis-Brown, had intended to write; but death interrupted his plans, and the store of documents handed to the author by his widow is too great to be fairly handled in the present volume. The story begins with the cutting of the English Channel, and is carried on to the present day, almost every relevant department of science and history being

included in the survey; and as, in spite of the width of his knowledge, omniscience is not one of the author's foibles, he has properly called in such experts as Mr. Salzmann, Mr. Reginald Smith, and Mr. Clement Reid to check his conclusions in their several provinces. It is not a little surprising that any one man can write with such intimacy on so many subjects as the author of this sumptuously furnished volume. The discovery (p. 119) in Chichester Cathedral in 1891 of a long-lost Anglo-Saxon charter of Oslac (A.D. 780) is significant evidence of the need for antiquaries thoroughly to examine their own immediate surroundings.

The "Flower of Gloster." By E. Temple Thurston. (Williams & Norgate.)—It is not a very common way of taking a holiday to hire a canal barge, its horse and man, and go up and down the most secluded waterways. This is what Mr. Thurston has done and written about. But his is no guide-book: he is horrified at such things; so he gives no hints about the practice of his art, and is not too accurate concerning the places he has seen. Thus he is rightly proud of taking us through Warwick without a word on its history, and there is only one recollection he will "always keep" of Stratford-on-Avon:—

"It is of a lady dressed in white, seated in a pure-white gondola, propelled on the waters of the Avon by a gondolier all clothed in the same colour of original simplicity. Whenever I hear of Stratford, I think of that."

But he gives us (through his artist) an unrecognizable Wormleighton, and slips over the date of Abbot's Salford, placing nuns there, too, centuries before they ever entered the house. Disquisition, not description, is what pleases Mr. Thurston: he follows George Borrow, somewhat too readily, for he has hardly the true wanderer's touch. The journey from Cropredy to Warwick by canal is a stirring one, placid and long drawn-out only in seeming. Three times you circle the height of Wormleighton, and so you may think of Rupert dining there the night before Edgehill, in that now dismantled Star-Chamber; see Edgecote, where the royal standard floated; think of Charles calling Shuckburgh from his hounds, and read tombstones to one and another "faithful soldier of King Charles ye First." But not all these things will Mr. Thurston know of, or if he knows tell. On again you may go that quiet way by Baddesley Clinton: Mr. Thurston never mentions it, though he was at Lapworth and Knowle and Solihull, a very short distance away. But he does tell one of "the six locks at Knowle, up which we climbed wearily, a height, it must have been, of over a hundred feet before we reached the top"; and of all the horrors of the canal beyond Knowle, by Solihull, and its contents. Perhaps the most charming part of the book is the passage describing how the party left the barge behind for a while and trudged over the road from Stratford to Tewkesbury, pausing only at places which specially please the wayfarer, at Bidford (though Mr. Thurston says hard words there) and Salford, Eckington and Fladbury: Fladbury, which deserves all the enthusiasm it wins, whether from the house on the hill which looks across to other hills; from the rectory, once the richest in the shire, with its terrace above the river; or from the mill below with its beautiful pool. These are things Mr. Thurston sees and knows how to tell of, and they go far to make one happy with his book. But it would have been even more delightful if he had told us more of what he saw and less of what he said, including the language with which he and his bargee (a very nice fellow) garnished their conversation.

Mr. Dakin's pictures parallel the quality of Mr. Thurston's prose. The coloured ones are charming, the black-and-white ones are sometimes exceedingly good (as on p. 127) and sometimes as surprisingly bad. A writer and an artist who can sometimes do so well ought always to do well, one feels.

Memorials of Old Gloucestershire (George Allen), edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, is a volume which is of interest, but is incomplete. "Memorials" is a word vague enough to include anything, but we fail to understand the principle on which the various contributors have worked. Dr. Cox is responsible for a chapter on the Forest of Dean, and he tells us that it is foreign to the purpose of his essay to enter into the question of the administration of the Forest. But an account of that district which omits to mention the Speech House, where the Freemaners hold their ancient Court, and gives no information about the laws of the Freemaners, cannot be considered satisfactory. There are 25 pages on Chatterton, and a good deal about Bristol Cathedral; but Gloucester Cathedral has apparently been forgotten, though the work has been copiously illustrated. We note that Sir Francis Drake is named, but that Sir Walter Raleigh is omitted. Houses in which, local tradition says, they lived are still standing and are close together. There is an interesting chapter by Canon Carbonel on the famous glass at Fairford; but, though Mr. Ditchfield goes out of his way to say that the glass came from the Netherlands, his contributor is allowed to give an account which is inconsistent with the editor's words. The article on the 'Norman Doorways of Gloucestershire' is valuable, and the many photographs of these add to the usefulness of the book. We are sorry that there is no map of the county in the volume; but there is a good Index, in which we have noted only one mistake.

NORTHERN REGIONS.

To those caught in the tangled net of an artificial civilization there can be no greater refreshment than the Real. Next best to the Real itself is a sympathetic account of a people living in close touch with Nature. Such an account Dr. S. K. Hutton has given us in his interesting book *Among the Eskimos of Labrador* (Seeley, Service & Co.). Prof. Sollas tells us that these Eskimos are the modern, though degenerate, representatives of the prehistoric Magdalenian folk, who lived, wandered, and worked in Europe during the last glacial epoch, and whose implements, drawings, and carvings, recovered to-day in caves, bear witness to their artistic ideas and powers of expression. With the retreat of the ice northwards there followed necessarily the retreat of these Magdalenians, who live again in the Eskimos.

Dr. Hutton emphasizes the importance of recognizing that the Eskimo temperament and native genius depend for their very existence on a rigid adherence to the special environment and ancient traditions of the race:—

"The life of a hunter is the ideal life for an Eskimo. It is the life he is especially gifted for; the raw [seal's] meat he eats keeps him fit and well. In the north the people are broad and plump, with flat faces and sunken noses; but further south....lean, sharp-faced, bony limbs, pointed noses....though pure-blooded Eskimos....The cause of the change lies in the altered food and habits of the people....They take to

garments of cloth instead of seal-skin;....they eat less of raw meat and blubber, and more of bread, tea, and cooked meats of the settlers—and Nature rebels. The Southern Eskimos are less hardy, they cannot bear the cold so well, but need more fire, more clothing, and more warm food, and their children are puny....If they give up their native foods they will dwindle and die out."

We entirely agree with him, and are therefore the more surprised to find that he approves of the introduction among them of European foods, such as tea, bread, bacon; of wooden, linoleum-covered floors; of bedsteads, sofas, and even gramophones; and, yet stranger to relate, glass windows on hinges.

It is sad to read that their winter houses are "dark and noisome," and that the art of carving is disappearing. Dr. Rink was one of the first travellers to give Western Europeans some idea of the Eskimos at home. His book is illustrated by the clever drawings of a native who shows the winter house to have been well constructed, and by no means to be despised.

The following is also illuminating:—

"The summer of 1904 saw the hospital....in full going order, for among the many things that the Harmony brought were the bedsteads and bedding for the wards. Our servant—a bright and active Eskimo girl of eighteen....touched my arm....and said, 'What are they?'....'Why, these are the bedsteads.' 'Bedsteads?'—this with a puzzled air. 'Ahaila, beds for the sick people.' 'Sôgle (but why)?—there are no sick people; old Emilia is the only person in bed, and she is not sick, only old.'

"I tried [says Dr. Hutton] to explain to her that these bedsteads were to be....in readiness for any possible sick persons during the future.

"'Ai, ai,' she said, 'there are going to be sick people? Who will it be?'"

We are still wondering what bedsteads and hospital wards have to do with Eskimo hunters, and also whether Dr. Hutton has forgotten the subtle influence of *suggestion*.

The women are extraordinarily skilful, as the following instance may show:—

"'Be wise in time, and wear Eskimo clothes,' was the advice of a missionary, who said he would arrange matters for me; accordingly the village 'tailor,' a square-faced, brisk little Eskimo woman, came in one day like a miniature hurricane. There was no awe, no aloofness about her....she stood me up, and looked at me, and measured me with her arms, and walked out satisfied. 'A bit taller than my husband, and not so fat'—was her comment; and the outcome of it all was that after a few days she turned up again with a big bundle, and I found myself the possessor of a 'dicky' (blanket smock) and a complete suit of sealskins....and all for the outlay of a modest sum....for the good woman's excellent needlework."

The author has a good deal to relate concerning the moral excellences of the Eskimos. Thus he tells us:—

"The Drink Evil began in 1907. Several men got drunk. The elders called a meeting of the men. 'This new habit is bad,' they said; 'it will ruin the people; let us cast it out.'

"And cast it out they did.

"'Kajusimavit,' they said, 'the mind of the People is made up—the brewing and drinking must cease.' The evil was abolished; and so by their own wish the Eskimos became what they had always been, a teetotal nation."

As is well known, this people have no prisons and no police, serious crime being virtually non-existent, while in their daily life they show themselves kindly, courageous, and capable, when need arises, of supreme self-sacrifice.

The eyesight of the Eskimo is at present very keen, and he is an excellent shot. The fact that he finds our guns require "mending," i.e., straightening, before he uses them affords food for reflection. Galton again, in 'Human Faculties,' narrates how an Eskimo trapper drew a map of

about a thousand miles of the coast of Greenland entirely from memory, and as accurately as that drawn by the Admiralty Survey. The introduction of an English system of education seems strangely out of place among a people whose memories are so well developed. Memory and eyesight will be weakened by too great a dependence on books.

The author ends his interesting narrative by telling us that the policy of the missionaries has been "to make the Eskimo a better Eskimo." To us it would rather appear from his account that we ourselves have something to learn from this prehistoric people in the way of common sense, as well as in methods of education and government. Dr. Wallace felt the same about the forest-dwellers of the Malay Archipelago, and he pointed out many ways in which the English would be made better English if they would learn from Nature's children.

The photographs which serve as illustrations are excellent, but we regret that the subject-matter is not better arranged, and also that the map is not referred to in the text.

Hunters and Hunting in the Arctic. By the Duke of Orleans. Translated by H. Grahame Richards. (Nutt.)—In four recent summers the Duke of Orleans has made voyages in Arctic waters—the last three in his steam-yacht *Belgica* of Antarctic fame. He might, indeed, almost be styled a seasoned Arctic explorer, if he had not managed, through skill or good fortune, or a combination of them, to avoid passing a winter in those regions. In 1905 he succeeded in reaching the highest latitude till then attained on the shores of East Greenland, and in adding to the map a stretch of coastline (surveyed only from the ship), besides a group of islets, named by him "Isles de France," which figure variously (and rather absurdly) in this book as "the French Islands" and "French Land." Of this expedition, and of the succeeding one in 1907, he has published narratives in diary form, which have not been translated into English; and in the present volume he has brought together the hunting experiences of his four voyages under the headings of 'Trappers,' 'Bears and their Cubs,' 'Reindeer,' 'The Walrus and Seals.' The habits of the animals indicated are by this time familiar to readers of Arctic travel-books; and the Duke has wisely refrained from padding his pages with zoological details, preferring to extract from his diaries the record of his own sporting adventures. This system, or want of system, renders his book far more graphic and readable, but has the effect of jumbling together in puzzling fashion the occurrences of different years—e.g., on pp. 180 and 191 the same seal-hunt is variously stated to have happened in 1905 and 1909. In the latter summer the Duke was lucky enough to be able to visit East Greenland, West Spitzbergen, and Franz-Josef Land in a single season, without being seriously beset by ice; and his Arctic experience has been confined to those regions and the Kara Sea, where he was less fortunate. On reaching the limit of exploration there in 1905, he was mortified to find a Norwegian sealer already "in possession"; and three degrees further south in 1909, his dreams of a musk-ox hunt were amusingly dispelled by the presence of winter trappers of the same enterprising nation.

The Duke was able to bring three captive cubs of Polar bears alive to Europe, one of which he attempted to domesticate at Wood Norton; he remarks, however, that it always remained savage and dangerous.

It is pleasing to find him indignant at the indiscriminate and useless slaughter of wild animals; and he is always pained when a stricken seal or walrus sinks to depths too great to be reached by the harpoon. In his opinion the reindeer of West Spitzbergen, formerly abundant, are destined speedily to disappear; but it is hard to believe that this is due to the annual visit of two or three German tourist steamers, whose stay is always short. Others are evidently to blame, and on his last voyage the Duke himself shot not only several deer, but also two fawns. He expresses a just repugnance at the "massacre" of young seals which is carried on, he says, every spring in the St. Lawrence and on Jan Mayen by English and Norse hunters, who club thousands of young seals before they are able to take to the water. Yet in describing a seal-hunt of his own on the east coast of Jan Mayen, he confesses to shooting several young seals, which "made no attempt to move," and he frankly admits that "it was massacre rather than sport." In both cases, no doubt, the desire was for the valuable skin of the animal; but whether this is less legitimate in the professional hunter than in the wealthy sportsman is an interesting question for the moralist.

The translator's work is on the whole well done, but he has failed to turn into English the French names of several not uncommon Arctic birds; and his retention of such words as "baleopteris" and "crepuscule" (without an accent) is surprising. The hybrid spelling "Franz-Joseph Land" is retained throughout the volume.

Few people who go to Norway, even on a brief visit, can resist the spell which that wonderful country casts over those who set foot on her shores. Mr. H. K. Daniels, the author of *Home Life in Norway* (Methuen), has been a resident there for many years, and for him the first glamour has not departed, has rather been intensified by the lapse of time. He is therefore well qualified to write a volume of this kind, and he may be said, for the most part, to have succeeded in giving us an adequate picture of the conditions of life in the average Norwegian home, whether in town or country.

But it is none the less true that this same glamour, to which his own mind is evidently keenly alive, is somehow missing from the pages of his book. We have no fault to find with his facts—only with his manner of presenting them. There can be no question of his instinctive sympathy for the Norwegians, whether men or women, peasants or townsmen. He is fully able to appreciate their points of view as regards life; to enter into their aims and ideals; to acknowledge their failings and extol their virtues.

Every now and then we come upon an inspired touch which brings the picture he is endeavouring to paint vividly home to us. But it is not until his last chapters that his inspiration is seen at its best. Here, and especially in the one entitled 'A Day on a Better-Class Farm,' he is successful in conveying just the right atmosphere. His summing-up of the Norwegian *bonde* or peasant (on p. 242) could scarcely be bettered. There are similar passages, equally felicitous, which make the book both interesting and illuminating, and go far towards atoning for the absence of that indefinable something to which we have referred.

THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Canada To-day and To-morrow. By Arthur E. Copping. (Cassell & Co.)—The author dedicates his work to Mr. Frank Oliver, "Minister of the Interior, Canada," from which we must assume that the dedication was written before the remarkable general election of September in last year, which converted the party to which Mr. Oliver belongs into a much attenuated Opposition. The book is a very fair specimen of a class which has multiplied enormously during the past five years. Canada welcomes with open arms three kinds of visitors: the men who will develop her rich natural resources by manual toil; the men who will invest capital in her development; and the men who, as writers, will give wide publicity to her manifold claims and attractions. To the last kind of visitor all sources of information are freely opened, and, if he lacks material for his book-making, he must be singularly unresponsive or particularly fastidious. Canada will give him endless tabulated facts and pleasant pictures. Further, if he will traverse the country with his eyes open, he can hardly fail to acquire at first hand a mass of interesting impressions, and valuable raw material, for precisely the kind of book which Mr. A. E. Copping has here written, and Mr. Harold Copping illustrated. Some critics may object that it has all been done before. But it should be remembered, first, that many thousands of people are migrating each year to Canada from Britain, and that they are hungry for information during the process of making up their minds to this step; and, secondly, that Canada's material progress just now is so rapid that last year's news of her development is quite out of date this year. The little Western townships of one season are the busy, thriving centres of the next; and it is a fact that a new book every month would not exhaust the tale of Canada's march forward. Prospective emigrants and travellers, and the business man with plans for the exploitation of Canada's markets, will all find useful and interesting information in Mr. Copping's book.

In *The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi and the Region of the Great Lakes*, 2 vols. (Ohio, the Arthur H. Clark Company), Miss Emma Helen Blair makes a contribution to historical knowledge which is hardly the less original because her own part in the work is mainly editorial. The text, the appendixes, and practically all the extensive and vigilant foot-note commentary are by other writers and scholars. Nevertheless, more learning, industry, and skill than often go to the making of independent works have here been exercised in bringing these component parts together so as to form "a connected homogeneous whole," and to present the entire subject of the Indian, his character and way of life, in the light of actual observation, past and present, and as it is now interpreted by the masters of scientific method who have made it a life-study. Foremost among these we must rank the writers for the Bureau of American Ethnology, from whose work, published and unpublished, Miss Blair has had leave to borrow with a free hand, and has manifestly set about doing so in a spirit of generous and enthusiastic goodwill to her readers. Her own knowledge, be it said, by no means begins and ends in knowing the way to the sources of that of others, as many an additional or corrective note proves. Nevertheless, nothing in this kind within the two volumes exceeds in interest

or equals in charm the annotations transferred from the pages of Jules Tailhan (S.J.), who first published Nicolas Perrot's memoir on the Indians in 1864, from the only MS. which had survived the dangers of three half-centuries at least. In addition to all this, the small-type appendixes contain a mass of informing matter that could not well come into foot-notes, and include some original communications of great interest (for instance, regarding the medicine-eating Christian sect among the present-day Pottawatomis) not to be found elsewhere. An annotated bibliography (in which, however, the works of George B. Grinnell on the Pawnees and the more recent work of McClintock on the Blackfoot Sioux are overlooked) and an excellent index complete the book, making it a treasure-house of knowledge.

The text round which all this illustrative learning is centred consists of four primary accounts of the Indians, three of which are new either to print or to English. The first is Perrot's memoir aforesaid, written circa 1700 for the information of the Intendant of Canada, and now admirably translated by Miss Blair from Tailhan's out-of-print and scarce edition. It is followed by an excellent rendering of those parts of La Potherie's 'Histoire de l'Amerique septentrionale' (1716) that deal with the more important events in which Perrot was engaged. The two sections supplement each other very happily and, we must add, justly. For Perrot's aim in writing his *mémoire* was merely to communicate to the Minister what he knew regarding the ideas, customs, and characters of the different native tribes, and his view of the right policy in dealing with them: not to recount his own experience or exploits. We should gather from his own pages, therefore, but a meagre idea of the great part played by this splendid fellow during his thirty-five years' traffic with the Indians as *coureur de bois*, interpreter, captain, peace-maker, friend of all, and ambassador of Ontario to the western "nations." This defect is partly, at least, made good in the more narrative pages of La Potherie; with the result that English readers can now make acquaintance with yet another of those finely tempered personalities which give to the early history of French America its valiant and romantic character. They will at the same time get a remarkably full initiation into the subject-matters of anthropology, from myth and ritual to personal adornment in bead- and quill-work, or the simplest tools of life and death. Two Reports by United States officials, written about 1825, and the more valuable one hitherto unpublished, reinforce the picture of Indian character, and suggest the new conditions which had come upon it, mainly to its hurt.

High Mountain Climbing in Peru and Bolivia, by Annie S. Peck (Fisher Unwin), is a remarkable record of skill and endurance. The American author has done all that a man could do, if not more, and, being a highly educated woman, tells of her exploits in a style beyond that of the average explorer. Mountain climbing, even in Switzerland, is much more expensive than it used to be, and there was considerable difficulty in raising the necessary funds. A "personal tribute" is paid to those who helped in this way to supplement help from the press. Miss Peck conquered the Matterhorn in 1895, and the peak of Orizaba in Mexico (18,660 ft.) in 1897. She resolved on the ascent of Mount Sorata (Illampu) in Bolivia in 1898, but applied in vain to private

philanthropy and commercial enterprise for resources. "What a chance was lost," she remarks, "for saying 'Soapine did it!'" In the end she started in 1904, without skilled assistance, and reached a height of 20,500 ft. on Sorata. In 1908, with two Swiss guides, her sixth attempt on Mount Huascarán was successful.

The accounts of the various climbs are a tribute to Miss Peck's firmness, sagacity, and nerve. She had a number of strange experiences with her companions, and, being a mere woman, was sometimes forced against her judgment, which was amply justified in the event, to adopt unsatisfactory ways and expedients. That she herself got through with all her handicaps and difficulties seems a marvel. Her most serious accident was the fracture of several ribs by a bolting mule. The Swiss guides did not realize the warning she gave them of the great dangers of freezing, and one of them, who seized the opportunity of being first on the summit of Huascarán, had to submit to amputation in both hands and half of one foot.

The volume gives full details of elaborate equipment in the way of dress and scientific impedimenta, including a "sphygmomanometer," oxygen at high pressure, Japanese stoves, an Eskimo suit, and a head mask with a moustache painted on it. "Mountain sickness" is, as usual, prominent, and it is clear that without an exceptionally sound constitution, as well as a good head, Miss Peck could not have done what she did.

The "people below" provide a good deal of interesting comment, and there are some pleasant stories. The Indians are noted as still wearing the dress imposed on them centuries ago by their Spanish conquerors. A Peruvian bull-fight is a milder affair than those of modern Spain, less dangerous, in the author's view, and less brutal than big college games of football in the United States.

The illustrations are excellent; the map gives an idea of the country in general, but is not sufficient in detail. The book is well written, though we think the least profitable of Miss Peck's excursions is that into the "vivid" present tense.

AFRICA.

UNDER the title of *Nigeria: its People and its Problems* (Smith & Elder), Mr. E. D. Morel has published a reprint of the articles which he recently contributed to two leading English newspapers on the greatest and most interesting of our tropical African Protectorates. He had no need to assure us of his sincerity, for all in this country know his work. As might be expected, he pleads eloquently for the native. He says that "the native is the important person to be considered," and he shows that the Nigerian is not merely an incidental factor, but the paramount factor. He argues powerfully against those who suggest that "profits should be the exclusive appanage of the white race," and replies to those who would "cheerfully impose their will by brutal violence." In another place he speaks against "those who argue that a native, who learned how to smelt tin before we knew there was tin in the country, should no longer be permitted to do so, now that we wish to smelt it ourselves"; and he sketches a pleasant picture of the good qualities of his native carrier: "...the reckless, cheery, loyal rascal, who seems to me a mixture of the knight of the road and the poacher." Mr. Morel thinks that between the two schools of thought in native affairs—the "damned nigger" school and

the denationalizing school—there is room for a third, one which, taking note to-day that the West African is a landowner, desires that he shall continue to be one under British rule. Of the marvellous progress of Nigeria in recent times he tells us much: "Ten years ago...neither property nor life were safe. The peasant fled to the hills, or hurried at nightfall within the sheltering walls of the town. Now he is descending from the hills and abandoning the towns."

The early chapters of the book contain much pleasant gossip and many interesting notes on Mr. Morel's own travels, and he reminds us that but for the statesmanship of Taubman-Goldie and others Nigeria would now be "the brightest jewel in the West African Empire of the French." In another passage we read that "Nigeria is...equal in size to the German Empire, Italy, and Holland, while its population...can hardly amount to less than fifteen millions...nearly three times as numerous as the native population comprised in the South African Union." He tells us of towns with populations of 150,000 and 100,000, of which the very names are unknown in England. His excellent chapter on the Agriculturist may cause some who look on the African negro as an ignorant and a lazy creature to change their views. Mr. Morel has undoubtedly studied Nigeria with the greatest care, and when he writes of the necessity of amalgamating the two Protectorates, his words deserve careful consideration. He draws attention to the inadequate salaries paid to some of our officials, and states that, when he visited Kano Province, it was in charge of a Resident drawing 470*l.* a year. This for a man responsible for a region as large as Scotland and Wales, with a population of 2,571,000!

The book has a useful Index, and is full of excellent photographs. We have checked many of Mr. Morel's statistics, which are up to date, and have found them correct. His suggestions in 'An Unauthorized Scheme of Amalgamation' are so thoughtful that we could wish he were in the House of Commons to advocate his views. His intimate knowledge of African questions would be of service to the country.

There will soon be no excuse for the British public to plead ignorance on the subject of Nigeria, for Major A. J. N. Tremearne's *The Tailed Headhunters of Nigeria* (Seeley, Service & Co.) is the fourth volume dealing with our West African Protectorate which has appeared in the last three months, and two more are said to be on the way. On the whole, this must be pronounced a disappointing book, despite its sensational title. It suffers from the defect common in books of this class, whose authors ramble on with little or no sense of sequence, swamping matters of real interest in trivialities, and producing in the end a sort of disjointed, glorified diary. Now nothing is more tedious than the hunt for pearls among the leaves of a diary—especially an African diary. A good third of the volume is irrelevant to the subject specified in the title, and could have been omitted with advantage.

The Kagoro, the tribe Major Tremearne designates more particularly as "Tailed Headhunters," are a southern section of the congeries of peoples remaining outside the belt of Mohammedan conquest, and inhabiting a stretch of country, mostly hilly and difficult of access, between the extremities of the Zaria and Nassarawa provinces, and running up into the Bauchi

Plateau proper. Of the Kagoro and their neighbours Major Tremearne, who was stationed among them for some time, has much to tell. They are, or were, it seems, addicted to head-hunting, and the women wear an ornament fastened round their waists and jutting over their loins at the root of the spine—some remnant of phallic worship, Major Tremearne supposes.

The author records a curious custom prevailing among a kindred tribe, the Moroa:—

"With Moroa people, on the death of a chief, his son (or heir if he has no son) must provide a mare which is led around the assembled guests by a laughing woman, who is dressed up for the occasion. It is absolutely necessary that a mare should be obtained for the funeral—should the heir neglect to do so, the ghost of the deceased will never give him any peace—and she must be sold afterwards; if not, she will die. Why the woman should have to be laughing is past my comprehension, but that is what I was told, and so I suppose it must be correct, and after all it is quite a mistake to suppose that people must necessarily look glum on these occasions."

The chapters on courtship and marriage, divorce and childbirth, music and dancing, will repay perusal, although they do not teach us anything particularly new, and the author has the unfortunate habit of wandering off into discussions affecting these human peculiarities—from China to Peru.

Here and there he lets fall words of wisdom in regard to general policy when he pleads for some notion of parallels in discussing the anthropological customs of primitive humanity, and when he registers the profound truth that "a European will never get anything like as good or as willing service from a native as one of his own natural rulers would"—a powerful argument for ruling these people as far as possible indirectly. There are many photographs, some of them excellent, but others would more fittingly adorn the pages of an anthropological journal, and we cannot congratulate the author on his frontispiece.

Mr. W. B. Cotton's unpretentious and useful book, published by Messrs. Rowland Ward and entitled *Sport in the Eastern Sudan from Souakin to the Blue Nile*, is a welcome addition to the already voluminous library on the pursuit of game in Africa. The author wished to investigate the tributaries of the Nile in Abyssinia, and had enlisted the sympathy of the Foreign Office; but the Government at Adis Ababa did not, apparently, consent to his application, not improbably because that part of the country, which is the borderland between Abyssinia and the Sudan, is inhabited by a wild race with scant respect either for orders from head-quarters or for the life of a stranger within their gates. So, to use his own words,

"having learned that the Abyssinian part of my scheme was unworkable, I made up my mind to begin business by shooting ibex in the hills beyond Souakin, then to travel through the eastern skirts of the Nubian desert to Kassala, afterwards to shoot along the valleys of the Atbara and Settit, then to cross the watershed and shoot over the valleys of the Rahad and Dinder, and finally to reach the Blue Nile, and travel home by rail and steamer *via* Khartoum to London."

Mr. Cotton commends the country as healthy, and says he never felt better than when his trip was over, though from his diary it would seem that he suffered constantly from headache. His Indian experience in camp life doubtless helped him greatly in general management, and he took with him two Indian servants, who added considerably to his comfort.

The book may be divided into two parts. The first, gives details of the camp equipage, the battery, the wild animals of the Eastern

Sudan, and plans for shooting felines at night from a place of safety with an unfortunate animal tied up as a bait, and the assistance of an electric lamp. The second part is simply the author's journal, little altered, we imagine, from the original, and therefore more valuable, though revision would have improved the diction. At the end of the book there are tables of stores, weights and measurements of game, and the varieties of game with their Arabic equivalents, but without the scientific names—a regrettable omission. There are also a small Arabic vocabulary, an index, and a sufficient map, but there are no illustrations.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

Dr. Max Herz, the author of *New Zealand: the Country and the People* (Werner Laurie), undertook an expedition of discovery in New Zealand, and left it convinced of the country's vast resources and beautiful scenery. The book was originally written in German, and was translated, at least in the rough, by the author. It is divided into parts, which comprise an account of the country physiographically, a history of the Dominion from its early days in succinct narration, a disquisition on it politically and socially, an appreciation of the scenery in the form of an itinerary, and a study of New Zealanders themselves. Dr. Herz is no blind admirer of the people and their ways. On the contrary, he is at times a caustic critic. He gives a shrewd analysis of the Prohibition and No-Licence movement, and comes to the conclusion that the former will never be carried, on account of the blow it would deal at tourist traffic and immigration among other things. The recent elections in the Dominion, which resulted in the defeat of the Government, lend force to this opinion. Dr. Herz notes the failure of the Compulsory Arbitration Act, from which enthusiasts had hoped so much. Its critics in this country have always contended that the Act would be successful only so long as good times lasted, and that with the fall of wages in periods of distress it would be impracticable to apply penal clauses to labour in the mass.

Only when the author comes to the "bush" is he wholehearted in his praise. His verdict on the forest of Westland no one acquainted with the luxuriant vegetation from the Otira Gorge downwards will attempt to deny. His enthusiasm naturally extends to the sounds and the southern lakes, as well as to the Alpine ranges of the South Island. In this region, owing to the early explorations of Sir Julius von Haast (misspelt "van" throughout by the printers), many of the peaks bear German names, which tickles Dr. Herz's national vanity.

My Adventures among South Sea Cannibals. By Douglas Rannie. (Seeley, Service & Co.)—After having digested the account of the massacre on board the *Young Dick*, with sundry bloodthirsty descriptions of a similar character, we were sufficiently schooled for the nightmare that subsequently occurred. But on a second perusal we are inclined to revise an estimate based upon the momentary realism of nightmare. For the merit of this book is that its author has steered clear of sensation, and kept sturdily to fact and narration. He recognizes, that cannibalism, as experts readily acknowledge, by no means betokens wholesale degeneracy among the natives who practise it or inherit its tradition.

He sailed for the Western Pacific as Government Agent to recruit labour for the

Queensland plantations. He relates his experiences with a minute fidelity to events which leaves the reader agreeably impressed with his lucidity and quick powers of observation. Indeed, a close scrutiny of the book makes one regret that civilization has failed, for all its triumphs, to attain to the qualities of simplicity, geniality, and communistic generosity which many of the tribes in the Solomon Islands possess. When their cannibal instincts slumber, the majority pass their lives in a prosperous round of content, equality, and good-fellowship, which industrial Europe and America might well envy. In many communities the status of women is co-equal with that of men, and existence, except for occasional cannibal forays, idyllic. Apart from periodic outbursts of fine writing, the author's style is remarkable for its taste and lack of attitudinizing.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOSEPH CONRAD, in calling his latest book *Some Reminiscences* (Eveleigh Nash), prepares us for that selective talent which is a marked feature of his distinction, and the absence of those personalities bordering on indiscretion which make for popularity. His reminiscences go only as far as his life at sea, and the publication of 'Almayer's Folly,' the manuscript of which wandered with him hither and thither for five years. He aims at showing the man behind the books, and his self-portraiture is at once characteristic and unforgettable, a thing of significant glimpses and sayings, wilfully discursive—indeed, reminding us of Sterne in its indifference to the claims of mere narrative and the subtlety of its touches. He never wrote a line till he was thirty-six, and now, after fifteen years of authorship, he first allows himself some comments on literary criticism. With him the strain of creative effort is so great that the intrusion of the well-meaning Philistine is agonizing. He does not think that his previous state of existence was a good equipment for a literary life and the reception of criticism. Perhaps not; but would any other have been better? So finely sensitive a temperament must, one thinks, suffer from the crudity of average life, whatever its environment or business. But it has its exceptional pleasures as well as penalties, and the world has Mr. Conrad's books, and is profoundly glad that he went to that dinner with Almayer, without which there would have been no line in print of his. We hear nothing of the dinner, but Almayer lives for us, drawn in a word or two, and there are admirable sketches of the author's mother and relations, in particular his great-uncle, a taciturn old soldier who, in the retreat from Moscow, ate a Lithuanian village dog. In the portrayal of this stubborn man Mr. Conrad gives us at once character and narrative.

Since the age of five he has been a great reader, and his introduction to English literature was the reading of his father's translation of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona.' He adores 'Bleak House,' and read Victor Hugo in youth. His "characters" from various ships all contain the words "strictly sober," which are adduced to prove the general sobriety of his judgment in mundane affairs. That will hardly do. Philosophers, for instance, who live in a Jaeger world and forswear strong drink, may be suspected of more sustained madness than the occasionally inspired toper. There can, however, be no question about the dignity and sincerity of Mr. Conrad's view of letters. The descent from laughter and

tears is easy, as he says, to snivelling and giggles, but he will never reach that popular Avernus, while he may, we hope, entirely disregard that accusation of *sécheresse du cœur* which has been made by the undiscerning. His poignant and distinguished work in the language "of his secret choice" need fear no criticism, and has long earned the regard of the minds best worth attention.

DR. ESTLIN CARPENTER describes *A Peasant Sage of Japan* (Longmans) as "a unique record in the annals of Oriental Philanthropy." In his Introduction he says:—

"Coming with its message of sincerity and goodwill from a culture wholly different from our own, it bears impressive witness to the fundamental identity between the noblest aims of human service in the greatest of the religions of the East and West."

It would, however, be difficult to name a Western religion which inculcated the giving away of "all unnecessary possessions, material or other, in the service of Heaven and mankind." Many will dismiss the work as merely a collection of copy-book maxims, and for that impression we think the intentionally archaic form of the translation is to blame. It is a relief to find such a modern phrase as "This is no time for red tape" put into the mouth of Sontoku Ninomiya, the Japanese sage and reformer who is the subject of the work.

It is something of a shock to find one who insisted so much upon the spirit in which an action was performed, rather than the letter of its performance, setting his wife to keep a man, who had been working against his schemes for benefiting his fellows, in a state of drunkenness for days in succession. In this Sontoku seems to have stooped to a casuistry only too familiar among altruists—the doing of a little wrong in order that a great reform may not be delayed. We gladly absolve the subject of this biography from any attempt to justify himself by a belief in woman's moral or other inferiority. Sontoku Ninomiya seems to have been advanced, for we learn that "all men he forbade to read the book called *Woman's Great Learning*, which deals with the duties of wives to their husbands."

A History of Labour Representation, by A. W. Humphrey (Constable), is, of necessity, full of details and of names, and the latter, we note, are not illuminated by any vivifying touches of character. Interesting, however, it remains, as an evidently honest, but not unbiased attempt to record the most important political development of our day and country. Whether the history will be perfectly comprehensible to readers quite outside the range of that movement seems doubtful—the more so on account of the inherent ambiguity of the term "Labour representation." In one view "Labour representation" means the return to Parliament of working-men, irrespective of their political creed or of their party ties. This view—honestly supported by some pacific trade-unionists, and warmly urged by party Liberals—was, some twenty years ago, a great cause of confused thinking, and a serious hindrance to political organization; while the contrary view, namely, that "Labour representation" meant the return to Parliament of members pledged to a certain political creed, and free to maintain it against Liberals and Conservatives alike, was upheld consistently by the clearest thinkers then active in Labour affairs. Thus arose the first Independent Labour Party, so called, of which that singularly able and undaunted man, Mr. H. H. Champion, was probably the real founder, while Mr. Keir Hardie was the most con-

spicuous figure. Their doings were a great help to the cause of Labour, and proportionately unpopular with party politicians and with trade-unionists who called themselves Labour candidates while standing as Liberals. For several years these two men were abused, denounced, and calumniated as very few men in our time have been; indeed, the cloud of suspicion then aroused continues, in the eyes of many people worth regard, to envelope Mr. Hardie, who is, to the present reviewer, the most sternly logical and intellectually consistent figure in British politics to-day. Of course, the serpent of Champion and Hardie has long since devoured the competing serpents of those milder prophets, their rivals; and Mr. Humphrey (whom we may perhaps conjecture to be still rather young) believes that the existing Labour Party has already reached its political maturity, and is, in its turn, on the eve of being taken in the flank by a new Socialist party. Political parties, however, are plants of no rapid growth; and to older heads it appears probable that Mr. Victor Grayson was the sort of swallow that does not make a summer. The clog that really delayed the formation of a Socialist political party (as the Liberal-Labour theory delayed that of a genuine Labour Party) was the non-constructive character of the Social Democratic Federation—a body whose speakers were apt in one breath to declare that “the workers must seize the instruments of production,” and in the next to denounce as “a mere palliative” any practicable step that might possibly lead in that direction.

That a Socialist political movement is nearly due is fairly evident. That it will require at least ten years to become powerful, and that the Labour Party is likely in the meantime to wax a good deal before it begins to wane, are forecasts sanctioned by the precedents of experience.

Lafcadio Hearn. By Nina H. Kennard. (Eveleigh Nash.)—Without being a profound study of Hearn's character, this book presents him with a good deal of detachment and spontaneous understanding. The writing is often slack, and the sentiments fall sometimes into confusion; but the narrative has, on the whole, an easy style, like that of the better kind of descriptive journalism. Miss Kennard's main contribution to the subject consists of a series of passages which she has been allowed to select from letters written by Hearn to his half-sister Mrs. Atkinson, with whom, through correspondence, he became quite intimate, although he never saw her. These letters, while they last, are full of tenderness and consideration, of natural human curiosity about relatives and ancestry, of plans for a possible meeting and hopes of conversation face to face; but, like those written to Prof. Chamberlain, they were broken off under no ascertainable provocation, and Mrs. Atkinson was left to find out from a third party, months afterwards, that her half-brother was still alive. After his death she visited Japan and saw Hearn's widow and children in Tokio: Miss Kennard describes the impressions she received, and they enable us to picture Hearn's domestic life in some ways very charmingly. Several of the illustrations to the volume are also of interest. Kazuo, the elder of Hearn's boys, appears three times, and notably at the age of seven, when he is really a delicious imp, with Eastern eyes in an un-Eastern head. We see also Kazuo's mother and the picturesque figure of his nurse, not to mention the gallant Major Charles Bush Hearn, Lafcadio's father. The three likenesses of

members of the Atkinson family seem rather less in place.

THE LATE O. HENRY'S American stories are of that type of work which creates an uncomfortable disturbance in the atmosphere of contemporary letters. He made impetuous onset upon the established forms and conventions, and by the sheer dash and tumultuous recklessness of his sortie levelled those prim barricades and set his flag in the centre of the citadel. In *Cabbages and Kings* (Eveleigh Nash) we are furnished some insight into the workings of those sorceries which captured the people of his generation and held them spellbound. In form, it is a continuous narrative of the events and the personages who reacted upon them, who lived their little hour in the imaginary South American state of Anchuria and its capital Coralio. In spirit, however, the setting is purely a convenient background for stringing together a series of crisp and pointed stories, intrinsically self-sufficing. The style is oddly mated with the impression of the stories as a whole. It observes no laws, and treads in no prescribed path. It is of an accidental, haphazard quality which solves the dilemma of achieving what it set out to do with a gay insouciance as delightful as it is indefinable. The core of the matter is that the solution is effected. The author's method is studiously objective, with the fault of occasionally gaining its end by too patent an ingenuity. He excels in swift transitions, radiant audacities of phrase and thought, which sweep us abruptly and almost unwillingly into communion with his feeling. He is but seldom the nebulous visionary, loving to fill his canvas with broad, sharp, and even angular strokes. He never oscillates, either failing lamentably or reaching his goal with the inevitability of true art. His province is that “no man's land,” or rather every man's land, which lies between tragedy and comedy, and on the borderland of both. Here he is an adventurer in the best sense, not the excursionist who snatches a fugitive joy from what he sees, but the discoverer of the eternal newness which underlies the common, fundamental realities of life. So his work attains to the generic, not by generalizing, but by perceiving the universal and the significant in the normal processes of mankind. This high praise is but the proper meed of appreciation for a writer well known in America, but in Europe still to a large extent unfamiliar.

It was a somewhat bold enterprise to attempt another translation of the ‘Heimskringla’ after William Morris, though justified in the case of *The Sagas of Olaf Trygvason and of Harald the Tyrant* (Harald Haardraade) by the attractive form in which Messrs. Williams & Norgate put the translation before the public, and by the limited circulation of “The Saga Library” in which the former appeared. Miss Hearne has translated Prof. Storm's Norse version of the ‘Heimskringla’ instead of the Icelandic, and is thus at the disadvantage of losing some of the sharpness of outline of the original saga; while the “kennings” are almost entirely smoothed away. Among the tales of the ‘Heimskringla’ the sagas of Olaf Trygvason (we prefer the old spelling) and of Harold Hardrada are in many ways the most characteristic, as they certainly are the most romantic. Olaf's adventures begin almost at his birth, and his career leads him through all the successes open to a wandering swordsman in Russia under Vladimir the Great at Novgorod, or to a Viking on the shores of Britain or Ireland. The last scene of all, the sea-fight at Svoldr,

with the episode of Eric Thambarskelvir's bow—“What brake there so loudly?” “Norway in thy hands, O King!”—fitly winds up Olaf's career. Harold Hardrada had an even more adventurous life—passing from the service of Duke Yaroslaf into that of the Greek Emperor, helping in the blinding of Manuel, fighting on almost every shore of the Mediterranean from Sicily to Egypt and Syria, and carrying off the Empress's niece. His story ends in England at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, in the great fight between Tosti and his brother Harold Godwinson, and no one can read it without a stirring of the blood.

Miss Hearne's translation is very good, though sometimes she darkens counsel by using words that are not English, e.g., rift-worm (for ring-worm). The Olaf Saga is illustrated by reproductions of pen drawings (some of them excellent) by Erek Weren-skiold, Christian Krohg, and other Norse artists. The book is extremely well printed (though “ye” is occasionally introduced for “the”) by the Chiswick Press, and is issued in a very attractive form.

The Library for January (Moring) opens with a paper on ‘The Early English Text Society and Dr. Furnivall,’ by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, in which a notice is given, largely from personal knowledge, of the early history of the ‘Oxford Dictionary,’ the Early English Text Society, and their connexion with the Philological Society. Miss Bartlett gives an account of ‘The Mirror for Magistrates,’ and Mr. W. E. A. Axon reproduces a ‘Seventeenth-Century Lament’ on “too many books,” by Martin Despois, and, in a note, an epigram of the same writer on Dr. Gilbert Primrose, a collateral ancestor of Lord Rosebery, whose recent paradoxical speech inspired Mr. Axon's paper. Mr. T. W. Huck gives an account of the scheme adopted for drawing up a Bibliography of London, and now in progress of execution by a small committee of workers, of which Miss Hadley is the secretary. Mr. Gray solves the point he raised in the July number of *The Library* as to Bishop Fisher's sermons against Luther. Mr. Hessels continues his examination of the so-called Gutenberg Documents. Miss Lee's article on ‘Recent Foreign Literature,’ and a paper by Mr. R. L. Steele on the ‘Oxford University Press and the Stationers' Company,’ conclude the number.

MISSING MSS. OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

The University, Birmingham.

WILL you allow me to appeal, on behalf of my friend Prof. Mangold of Berlin, to readers of *The Athenæum* for information as to the whereabouts of some of the missing MSS. of Frederick the Great of Prussia? It seems that after the edition of his works in 1788-9 had been printed, the MSS. were disposed of by his publishers, Voss & Decker, partly by gift and partly by sale. Prof. Hans Droysen, in his work entitled ‘Friedrichs des Grossen literarischer Nachlass’ (published by Weidmann, Berlin, 1911, price 1s.), has traced a number of these MSS., and has also shown that negotiations for the sale of some of them were conducted in London in 1792 with a second-hand dealer of the name of Heidinger. No trace of this firm, however, remains at the present day, and inquiries instituted by Prof. Mangold at the Record Office and the British Museum have been only partially successful; yet everything seems to point

to the probability that some of the missing MSS. are somewhere in England. The statement made by Mr. Hamilton in his 'Memorials of Frederick the Great' (London, 1880, vol. i. p. 270), that he had seen an autograph of the king's 'Pièces diverses' in the private library of the Emperor William I., is declared by Prof. Mangold to rest on some misunderstanding, and it is suggested that he may have seen this MS. somewhere in England.

Two centuries have now passed since Frederick the Great was born; yet we possess no satisfactory critical edition of his works, excepting his correspondence. A service to the cause of historical inquiry would be rendered by any one who could send me information which might lead to the discovery and collation of these important documents.

E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN.

'HELLENISTIC ATHENS.'

Harvard University.

THE review of my book on 'Hellenistic Athens' which appeared in a recent issue of *The Athenæum* (1911, ii. p. 618) contains so many serious misrepresentations of fact that you will, I think, acknowledge my right to protest. "The subject," it is claimed,

"requires the skill and enthusiasm of a Droysen, and, strange to say, his great history of Hellenism, which covers the epoch up to 221 B.C., is never even mentioned by Prof. Ferguson."

This statement is inaccurate. Droysen's work is cited by me in four of the five chapters of my historical essay which deal with his field (pp. 18, 125, 138, 178, 202, 234), and his name appears with an appreciative comment in its proper place in my general bibliography (p. 469).

"For its latter portion," continues my critic,

"there is the very learned and careful 'History of Greece under the Romans' by Hertzberg, a book which seems unknown to this specialist in the subject. Here again a capital source of information is ignored."

By no means. It is neither unknown nor ignored. I have placed Hertzberg's name with that of Droysen in my bibliographical appendix (p. 469), and I have also cited him in the text where a suitable occasion arose (pp. 379, 427, 447).

"There is another book which Prof. Ferguson mentions but once, and then to disagree with it—Dr. Mahaffy's 'Greek Life and Thought' during this very period."

This, again, is inaccurate. Dr. Mahaffy's book is cited more than once (pp. 90, 178), and not always to disagree with it. Nor have I any apology to offer for this generous treatment of his popular work, though Prof. Beloch, who thinks it has some merit (iii. 2, p. 17), does not cite it at all in the volume of his 'Greek History' (iii. 1) which tells the story of the Hellenistic epoch.

My book, as I state in a brief Preface, "aims to fill a conspicuous gap in historical literature," namely, the lack of "a connected history of Athens during the Hellenistic period." Your reviewer misquotes my text in making his argument against me. His argument, moreover, is not simply that my field is covered substantially by the old familiar histories of Hellenism in general—which is a sheer absurdity, and unworthy of *The Athenæum*—but also that I am unacquainted with these works, which I have shown to be false. I have, in fact, acknowledged my indebtedness to them on p. x of my Preface.

I admit that I have gone to school to Edward Meyer, the ablest historian of Greece since George Grote, according to the writer on Greek history in the new 'Encyclopædia Britannica'; but your reviewer is unlucky in his choice of an instance by which to prove my alleged dependence upon the Berlin master. "Thus," he argues,

"our author alludes to a new fragment as if it were without doubt from Theopompus, because this improbable thesis is maintained by Prof. Meyer in his edition of the fragment."

I do nothing of the kind. In my only allusion to the fragment in question I have queried its attribution to Theopompus (p. 327).

There is no need to multiply instances of your reviewer's inability to see what lies in clear type on the page in front of him. I should like simply to add, Mr. Editor, that a judgment based upon defective observation is worthless. If it were harmless, I should not have written this letter to you.

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON.

* * The reviewer acknowledges his error in missing the foot-note references to Droysen and to Hertzberg in a volume (as he said) "bristling with learned references." But he still maintains that the author made very scant use of these two older books, one of which is officially on part of his subject, and the other far more than an incidental treatment of Athens. In the face of these two elaborate books, the only real gap is from 221 to 146 B.C. But the reviewer never said that the older books put the new one out of court. Here are his words:—

"There have been scores of monographs since published on special points; many inscriptions have been found illustrating obscure matters, so that, even after these pioneer works, there was ample material for Mr. Ferguson to arrange and discuss. In the latter task he has shown himself highly competent," &c.

Regarding the book of Prof. Mahaffy in question, the reviewer has again to confess that he overlooked one reference to it in a foot-note. Prof. Ferguson need not have justified himself by the silence of Beloch, any more than he need condemn himself on account of the frequent mention of the book by Holm.

"The fragment of the new Theopompus(?)" is not a very clear phrase, which, it appears, our reviewer misunderstood. We now know that he meant the new fragment of Theopompus(?).

We cannot agree that our learned reviewer's general estimate of Prof. Ferguson's work as an "able and learned book" "is worthless." We regret that Mr. Ferguson has been able to prove some "defective observation," though we are glad he appreciates our position in the world of letters.

'A GRAMMAR OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.'

Beech Lawn, Park Town, Oxford.

MAY I be permitted to reply very briefly to the criticisms contained in the very appreciative notice of my work which you have been so kind as to publish in your issue of January 13th?

Firstly, fault is found with my statement that there are *nine* cases in Persian. I venture to think that the view is borne out both by the affinities and evolutionary history of Persian, and by the phenomena of the language in both its classical and modern form. The objection urged by the critic that "the so-called cases are in reality instances of the government of the uninflected noun by prepositions" would equally apply to whatever number of 'cases'

might be stated to occur. A reference to § 24 will show that the absence of declension by inflection in Persian is clearly stated. May I also say that *domi* of the Latin is really an adverb, and not comparable in any way with the Persian *dar khāna*, the equivalent of which in Latin is the rarer use *in domo*? A similar adverbial usage occurs in colloquial Persian, as when one says *Āgā khāna ast* ("the master is at home"), omitting the preposition of the locative case.

Secondly, your reviewer objects to my presentment of the functions of the particle *mar*. I was led to make a careful study of this particle by my dissatisfaction with the ordinary explanations of its function. The examples given in § 31a of my Grammar are necessarily limited, but I have numerous notes of the occurrence of this particle, and in every instance I am convinced that the author employed it as a particle of emphasis. I should be glad to have a reference to passages in which it can be shown that Firdausi only employed this particle for the purpose of eking out his metre.

Finally, I hope that the wording of the Remark on p. 48 as to the use of *banda* by a "speaker" to indicate himself, in preference to using the pronoun of the first person, is sufficiently clear. I can hardly think that any person who reads the Remark in question could imagine that it is intended to apply to the "classical Persian literature." If a knowledge of Persian is to be of any value to others than those who are content to read Firdausi and Sa'di, to the exclusion of the idiom of the language of the present day, a grammar of the language must deal with such idiomatic usages as that to which your reviewer takes exception.

GEORGE RANKING.

* * We cannot admit that the history and affinities of the Persian language justify the addition of four cases to the five which are commonly recognized. Of course, any one is at liberty to say that *dar khāna* is a locative case. Our point was that such a description is unnecessary, and therefore to be deprecated. We could supply Col. Ranking with numerous instances in which Firdausi uses the particle *mar* without intending to lay special emphasis on the following word. *E.g.*, he says, "That man of pure religion had a son," and immediately afterwards, "The ambitious youth had the name of Zahhāk" (Pizzi, 'Antologia Firdusiana,' p. 65, ll. 15 and 17). Although *mar* is employed in the former instance and not in the latter, we fail to detect the emphatic force which Col. Ranking would ascribe to it invariably. He is mistaken in supposing that we objected to his dealing with the idiomatic use of *banda*. We criticized his statement on the ground that it was not limited in any way, whence the reader would naturally conclude that it applies to Persian literature as a whole.

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S first sale of the new year, which took place on Tuesday, January 23rd, and the two succeeding days, included the following interesting books: Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit Without Money*, 1639; Fletcher and Shakespeare, *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, 1634; and four others, 31l. Military Costume of Europe, 2 vols., 1822, 16l. 10s. A Collection of Playbills from the Library of John Genest, 26 vols., 1785-1832, 16l. 10s.; a similar collection, 25 vols., 1776-1831, 23l. Gould, *Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols., 1873, 49l. Thevet, *The New Found Worlde*, or *Antarctike*, 1568, 15l. Ackermann, *Microcosm of London*, 3 vols., 1808-9, 16l. Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, both parts, 1596; Colin Clout's *Come Home Again*, 1595; *Four Hymns*, 1596; and *Daphnada*, 1596, 65l. The total of the sale was 1,303l. 8s.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Cameron (Prof. J. K.), *The Church in Arran from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, 3/ net.

The Arran of this book is the island at the mouth of the Clyde, and should not be confused with the Arran or Aran islands off Galway, described by Synge. The author spent sixteen years as a Free Church minister on the island, and describes the origins of the inhabitants, the effects upon them of the various post-Reformation religious movements of Scotland, and the prospects of the Free Church.

Church Quarterly Review.

This periodical deals very largely with the pressing problems of the present day, particularly, in three several articles, with Church organization and establishment. Two papers are devoted to education, one to missions, and three are biographical, or concern the inner life of the Church.

Driver (S. R.) and Kirkpatrick (A. F.), *The Higher Criticism: Four Papers*, 1/ net.

New edition. The first, third, and fourth of the papers were reprinted six years ago by Dr. Driver in the hope that they might help to remove some misconceptions concerning the "Higher Criticism."

Hitchcock (F. R. Montgomery), *The Atonement and Modern Thought: being the Donnellan Lectures preached before the University of Dublin*, 7/6 net.

Such a doctrine as the Atonement might be conceived as covering in modern thought the whole rationale of punishment, and large areas of our administrative, social, and even political systems. But the author confines himself to familiar and unduly conventionalized interpretation of his subject.

Inge (Dean William Ralph), *The Church and the Age*, 2/ net.

Discourses which acquired such notoriety at the time of their deliverance that they require no further explanation. The author, in his Preface, gently deprecates the hubbub he created by solemnly intimating that they were reserved only for a "very quiet little society of London ladies," and reiterates his attack on democracy.

Journal of Theological Studies.

This number includes a very suggestive and scholarly article on the value of mysticism by the Rev. O. C. Quick; and several interesting pages on the late Bishop Wordsworth's work on the Vulgate by his fellow-labourer the Rev. H. J. White. Dr. Selwyn contributes a paper on the 'Feast of Tabernacles in relation to Christian Baptism and the Odes of Solomon'; and the 'Odes of Solomon' are again discussed by the Rev. R. H. Conolly, O.S.B. Dr. Chase writes on *πρηνὴς γενόμενος* in Acts i. 18; and Dr. Armitage Robinson has an article on 'Origen's Comments on the Apocalypse.'

Shipley (Mary E.), *An English Church History for Children, A.D. 1500-1911*, 2/6 net.

This is written avowedly from the Church of England point of view, and gives no indication of the detached historic attitude. Many of the important aspects of the Puritan revolution are scamped, and the movement receives but scant justice. In short, this book would be more valuable did it not display such evident bias. The bibliography is meagre. There is a preface by J. P. Whitney.

Law.

Barlee (William), "A Concordance of all Written Lawes concerning Lords of Mannors, their Free Tenantes, and Copieholders."

The author addressed this MS. treatise to the High Sheriff of Essex in 1578, intending later, as the treatise discloses, to produce a comprehensive work on manorial law. It quaintly transgresses the stiff limits of the title, plunging into Scriptural reference, Latin quotation, and pious homilies for the purpose of reinforcing the technical legalities of the case. Verbiage and irrelevancies abound, together with minutiae referring to the argument. Yet Barlee was only drawing up a rough draft of a projected work, which was to run into far larger dimensions. Mr. A. L. Hardy adds an interesting biographical preface concerning him. It is Vol. VI. of the Manorial Society's Publications.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

British Numismatic Journal and Proceedings of the British Numismatic Society, 1910, First Series, Vol. VII.

A substantial and admirably illustrated volume which has a wide scope, including numismatics in the reigns of several English kings; 'Shakspeare's Portraiture: Painted, Graven, and Medallie,' a somewhat verbose contribution which might have been reduced; notes on finds in Derbyshire and Yorkshire; and an article on 'Wampum: the Native Substitute for Currency in North America.' The Society is in a vigorous condition, and producing work of value to the historian as well as the numismatist.

Groot (C. Hofstede de) and others, *A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century*, based on the Work of John Smith, translated and edited by Edward G. Hawke, Vol. IV., 25/ net.

This volume is conducted on the same principle as the three preceding ones. It enumerates the necessary descriptions and particulars of the works of Ruisdael, Hobbema, Van de Velde, and Potter, with their pupils and imitators. There are a useful comparative table and two valuable indexes of public and private collections and owners, and of painters and engravers. Two more volumes are in preparation, and a supplement will be published at the end of the series, embodying the most noteworthy corrections and revisions.

Lewis (G. Griffin), *The Practical Book of Oriental Rugs*, 21/ net.

A book crowded with information upon an engaging subject. The varieties of rug have been carefully classified, and their prominent characteristics, details of weaving and design, and identification are subjected to systematized investigation. There is also information concerning the price, cleaning, and preserving of rugs. The text, cuts, plates, photographs, and illustrations are very attractive.

Newberry (Percy E.) and Garstang (John), *A Short History of Ancient Egypt*, 3/6 net.

We are glad to see a third edition of an excellent book, which we noticed at length on August 13th, 1904.

Porter (Arthur Kingsley), *The Construction of Lombard and Gothic Vaults*, 8/6 net.

A close and erudite investigation into the development of rib-vaults, recognized by archaeologists as the cardinal manifestation of Gothic architecture. They were invented primarily in Lombardy as an economic device. The author traces the Lombard methods of construction from the French, of which there are manifold examples, deciding that his subject could be best treated by sacrificing the principle of continuous historic sequence. He also examines Roman and Byzantine vault construction, in so far as it is the precedent of the mediæval. There are a large number of beautiful illustrations.

Rothery (Guy Cadogan), *Chimney-pieces and Ingle Nooks: their Design and Ornamentation*, 6/ net.

For notice see p. 135.

Wilson (Sydney Ernest), *Engravings in Mezzotint*, 5/

Small reproductions in colour of Mr. S. E. Wilson's mezzotint engravings of Old Masters, with notes as to the originals, various engravings, prices, &c. The most successful of these mezzotints are the three 'Lady Hamiltons,' two by Romney and one by Reynolds; Greuze's 'Nina'; Lawrence's 'Lady Peel'; and Gainsborough's 'Miss Hallett' and 'Mrs. Sheridan.' Mr. Wilson has had many lean and barren years, but of late has come into his own on a wave of popular appreciation. Mr. W. Roberts contributes notes.

Poetry and Drama.

Akins (Zoë), *Interpretations: a Book of First Poems*.

Miss Akins, if her verse savours somewhat of dilettantism, nevertheless shows promise. Her style is chaste, and finely tempered to suit the exigencies of her expression. She owes the greater part of her inspiration to the more classical poets. She is apt to fashion into rhythmical swing and sonorousness a poetic substance of insufficient intrinsic merit. But occasionally, as in 'Calypso' and 'Mary Magdalen,' she attains vital force and poignancy.

Armstrong (Cecil Ferard), *The Actor's Companion*, 2/6 net.

An excellent little book. The author knows his subject, and writes with modesty and humour. The advice given might well be followed by many of those who, as Mr. Armstrong says, "want to be stars." There is an Introduction by Mr. Arthur Bouchier.

Bonacina (Conrad M. R.), *Arcana Cordis: Sonnets*, 1/ net.

Though the author's workmanship excels in soft modulations and subtle graduations of phrase and word, he possesses but a meagre sense of beauty as the revelation of thought and feeling. His preciousness leaves a chill and evanescent impression upon the mind, in spite of the rapturous atmosphere throughout.

Clark (Arthur G.), *Thoughts in Verse*, 1/

Mr. Clark's sonnets command respect by their transparent sincerity. The thought labours heavily; but thought, at times even profound thought, exists, painfully struggling into self-consciousness. The form itself is inadequate to contain and weld into harmony the driving-force of the poet's impulse.

Cotton (W. B.), *Verses*.

The author breaks no conventions. "Lilies and languors," rather than the furore of "roses and raptures," is his *métier*, and he perseveres throughout in elegiac strain. He differs from his multitudinous brethren only in that he is a spinner of conceits. Flowers, perfumes, tears, and spells, all "bitter-sweet" as we expected, are threaded into one another with the pretty correctness of a ballet.

Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson), *Fires: Book I. The Stone, and Other Tales*, 1/ net.

Mr. Gibson is an emancipated poet. His work is singularly clear of excrescences and pretentiousness. He refuses to indulge in the numberless artifices of manufactured poetry. With more confidence and determination, his achievement should more than fulfil its promise and enhance his already considerable reputation.

Green (Helen Agnes) and Strange (Home), *The Angel at the Loom*, 1/

The authors have produced a series of phantasmagorical raptures blended with lyrical insipidities. The volume does not seem to us to possess sufficient humanity and breadth of outlook to appeal to a large audience. It forms one of the Canterbury Poets.

Hogg (James), *The Songs of the Ettrick Shepherd*, 2/6 net.

Reading this pretty, but rather fantastically illustrated collection of the Ettrick Shepherd's songs, one realizes more than ever, by force of contrast, the exceptional beauty of his one great poem 'Kilmeny.' Hogg wrote other delightful things, such as 'Little Pynkie' and 'A Boy's Song.' He was never really dull, but just these few poems (all to be found in various anthologies) represent the best that was in him.

Nairne (Lady), *The Songs of*, 2/6 net.

It is enterprising to issue a cheap reprint of the songs of Lady Nairne, who to most people is known only by the 'Land of the Leal,' 'Caller Herrin,' and one or two other lyrics. Over fifty songs are here given.

St. John (Christopher) and Thursby (Charles), *The Coronation, a Play*.

For notice see p. 139.

Music.

Goddard (Joseph), *The Rise and Development of Opera; embracing a Comparative View of the Art in Italy, Germany, France, and England, showing the Cause of the Falling Back of the English School in the Modern Period and the Compensation which that Falling Back Involved*, 4/6 net.

For notice see p. 137.

Woodhouse (George), *The Artist at the Piano (the Art of Musical Interpretation)*, New Edition, 1/6 net.

For review see *Athen.*, Aug. 13, 1910, p. 190.

Bibliography.

Columbia District Public Library, *Annual Report of the Board of Trustees and of the Librarian, 1910-11*.

Historical Catalogue of the Printed Editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, compiled by T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule: Vol. II. Polyglots and Languages other than English, 3 parts, with Indexes, 63/ net (complete work).

These volumes sufficiently demonstrate the magnitude of the task attempted. They deal with polyglot editions and languages other than English. The indexes, references, and text are full and complete.

Library (The), *January*, 3/ net.

For notice see p. 125.

Welsh Bibliographical Society Journal, December, 1911, 5/ annually.

A useful publication for reference. It includes a 'Bibliographical Note on the Sources of the Mediæval History of the Welsh Boroughs,' by Dr. Lewis, which contains voluminous matter culled from contemporary documents.

History and Biography.

Addison (A. C.), *The Romantic Story of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and its Place in the Life of To-day*, 7/6 net.

The book does not put its story in a new or particularly attractive guise. The numerous original illustrations are its best point. Without them our interest, in spite of the exactitude of fact, would be but faintly stirred.

Firth (C. H.), *Cromwell's Army*, 6/

A new edition of Prof. Firth's standard work is very welcome. The scantiness of fresh material published since 1902, when the book first appeared, has made the changes unimportant, and the corrections are too minute to need special mention. On the other hand, the military legislation of the years 1642-60 is now far more accessible than it was ten years ago, and the illustrations added are of decided interest.

Fisher (Sydney George), *The True Daniel Webster*, 10/6 net.

'The True Daniel Webster' is better than its title. If Dr. Fisher attempts too much in defending his hero against all the charges of the Abolitionists, he gives us an excellent narrative of the less controversial portion of his subject, using the documentary evidence with skill and judgment. There are several pertinent illustrations.

Jenkins (Herbert), *The Life of George Borrow, compiled from Unpublished Official Documents, his Works, Correspondence, &c.* 10/6 net.

This work is written on more comprehensive lines than Dr. Knapp's biography, since documents inaccessible in his time have now been brought to light, thanks to systematic investigation at the Public Record Office and the British Museum. There are a dozen illustrations, a photogravure frontispiece, and a considerable index. We shall review the book later.

M'Naught (D.), *Kilmaurs Parish and Burgh*, 7/6 net.

The fruit of long years of research among the manuscripts and public records of the borough. There is a considerable amount of fresh material published for the first time. Side by side with much interesting fact is a store of minutiae, which will be irksome to such as are not experts on the subject.

Oldham (J. Basil), *The Renaissance*, 1/ net.

A pleasant manual upon a subject too extensive to be treated on any but comprehensive lines. The author is therefore prudent to avoid controversial topics and to confine himself to bare summary. In view of the difficulties, he has co-ordinated his matter with ability and discrimination. There are some excellent reproductions of masterpieces, but a bibliography should certainly have been included. One of the Temple Cyclopædic Primers.

Rajkumar College, Rajkot, *Forty Years of the : an Account of the Origin and Progress of the College, prepared and abridged from the Papers of the late Chester Macnaghten and other Sources, 1870-1910, compiled by H.H. Sir Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of Bhavnagar*, 6 vols., with Index.

A somewhat pretentious compilation concerning the seminary established in India for the education of sons of chiefs. In its abridged form it is more than a quarter of the size of the last edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' The lavishness which has been expended on preparing these sumptuous, unwieldy volumes for the press appears to us disproportionate to the value of the material. Each page is embellished with an elaborate frieze, and many portions are purely catalogues of rich celebrities connected with the College.

Robinson (F. P.), *The Trade of the East India Company from 1709 to 1813*, 3/6 net.

Owing to the complexities of the subject, the author has chosen to concentrate upon one phase of it—the development of the Company from a trading concern into a political power. The economic side is almost inextricably blended with the political; but he has harmonized the two, and made a bright, fluent narrative of them, managing his material with much acuteness. He adopts a somewhat eulogistic tone, and has included some indispensable tables of statistics, and a full bibliography. It is the Le Bas Prize Essay for 1911.

Sainsbury (Ethel Bruce), *A Calendar of the Court Minutes, &c., of the East India Company, 1644-9, with an Introduction and Notes by William Foster*, 12/6 net.

A compilation which will largely facilitate research into the Company's archives, and which enhances our knowledge of its complex machinery. The annalist, the genealogist, and the antiquary may also delve into these Calendars with advantage. The index, textual annotation, and documentary evidence are satisfactory. This is the third volume of the series.

Wilkins (H. J.), *The Church Register (A.D. 1559-1713) of the Ancient Parish of Westbury-on-Trym, with Introduction*, 12/6 net.

The seventh contribution to the history of this parish. Apart from archaeological value, it is a painstaking and laborious work full of human interest.

Geography and Travel.

Fisher (Harriet White), *A Woman's World Tour in a Motor*, 10/6 net.

Mrs. Fisher tells of a tour she made in her car, with her maid, engineer, and secretary, through France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, India, Japan, and the United States. She should interest motorists as she deals with the carrying of provisions, sleeping accommodation, cooking utensils, petrol, &c., for journeys of five or six days. Information is also given on shipping and registering the car. The weight of the book will make it a formidable addition to any motorist's luggage.

Herz (Max), *New Zealand: the Country and the People*, 12/6 net.

For notice see p. 124.

Noel (Norman), *Blanket-Stiff; or, A Wanderer in Canada, 1911*, 2/ net.

This little book, as stated in the Introduction, is without pretensions to style or literary merit. As the record by a young fellow of nineteen while in Canada of events just as they happened, it may prove "of interest to others in similar circumstances," but careful editing would have given it a wider interest. Paragraphs such as that on p. 11 are confusing, and spoil a book for the general reader.

Orleans (Duke of), *Hunters and Hunting in the Arctic*, 7/6 net.

For notice see p. 121.

Peck (Annie S.), *High Mountain Climbing in Peru and Bolivia: a Search for the Apex of America, including the Conquest of Huascarán, with some Observations on the Country and People Below*, 12/6 net.

For notice see p. 122.

Seton (Ernest Thompson), *The Arctic Prairies, a Canoe Journey of 2,000 Miles in search of the Caribou; being the Account of a Voyage to the Region north of Aylmer Lake*, 12/6 net.

A record of Mr. Seton's six months' journey by canoe down the Athabaska river into the far north-west territories of Canada. It is a fascinating narrative, including as it does many heterogeneous elements, welded into a composite whole. Mr. Seton is intensely receptive to impressions, while his faculty of presentation is notable among contemporary explorers, and his appreciation is almost poetic. There are many illustrations and pencil studies of convincing merit.

Tremearne (Major A. J. N.), *The Tailed Head-hunters of Nigeria: an Account of an Official's Seven Years' Experiences in the Northern Nigerian Pagan Belt, and a Description of the Manners, Habits, and Customs of the Native Tribes*, 16/ net.

For notice see p. 123.

Sports and Pastimes.

Cotton (W. B.), *Sport in the Eastern Sudan from Souakin to the Blue Nile*.

For notice see p. 123.

Philology.

Bryn Mawr College Monographs, Monograph Series: Vol. VIII. *The Egyptian Elements in the Legend of the Body and Soul*, by Louise Dudley; Vol. IX. *The Legend of Longinus in Ecclesiastical Tradition and in English Literature, and its Connection with the Grail*, by Rose Jeffries Peebles, \$1 each.

Two theses written for Doctorates of Philosophy in Bryn Mawr College. In the first, the author has based her dissertation solely on the Christian Egyptian influences, thus ignoring evidence from the original Greek, Hebrew, and Coptic manuscripts, while other material has been inaccessible. But within these limitations the research is a thorough piece of analysis. If anything, the annotation is excessive. The second traces the legend of

Longinus from its inception in ecclesiastical and popular tradition to its treatment in mediæval English literature. The study is more a compilation than anything else, and within its circle of reference and quotation is satisfactorily put together.

Year's Work in Classical Studies (The), 1911, edited by Leonard Whibley, 2/6 net.

The annual publication of the Classical Association devotes more space than usual to archaeology and history, and less to literary and textual studies. Each article contains a useful survey of the outstanding publications and discoveries of the year.

Political Economy.

Smart (William), *The Distribution of Income, Second Edition*, 3/6 net.

Although the new edition does not differ greatly from the old in size, the text shows a considerable amount of revision, principally due to the knowledge acquired by Prof. Smart as a member of the Poor Law Commission. He assures his readers, however, that his original conclusion, which is hardly conclusive, remains substantially unaltered, namely, that there is "something curiously like a rough justice" in the present system of income distribution.

School-Books.

Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, abridged, with Introduction, by Russell Scott, 2/6

All works, says Johnson, which describe manners require notes in sixty or seventy years, if not less. 'Pickwick' has been annotated and explained by a multitude of writers, but we do not think that it should have been made into a "School Reader," or that a condensation which omits the Rochester Duel, the Bath Footmen's Swarry, and all Stiggins needs no apology. The great classic of fun should be read out of school hours, and read as Dickens wrote it.

Drury (F. E.), *Manual Training Woodwork Exercises treated Mathematically: a Scheme for linking up Practical Mathematics with Woodwork, including a Complete Course of Mensuration*, 2/6

Deals with the application of practical mathematics to woodwork in the form of mensuration. There are a large number of exercises, examples, and diagrams.

Furneaux (W. S.), *A Nature Study Guide*, 3/6 net.

A bright and informative little book for use in schools. Its object is to supplement normal naturalistic study. So many naturalist books supply mere facts, without considering the propriety of method. They are definitive rather than suggestive. The present study reverses the process. There are over 200 clear illustrations.

Godfrey (C.) and Siddons (A. W.), *A Shorter Geometry*, 2/6

Contains the essential features of the 'Elementary Geometry' by the same authors, while their 'Geometry for Beginners' (noticed in *The Athenæum* of Jan. 22, 1910, p. 104) has been reprinted as Part I. The book is admirably fitted for its purpose.

Lessing (Gotthold Ephraim), *Nathan der Weise, ein dramatisches Gedicht*, edited by J. G. Robertson, 3/6

An annotated edition in the Pitt Press Series which recognizes the fact that the field has often been traversed in recent years. Prof. Robertson is able, however, to add some valuable matter and references.

Olive (Charles D.), *Mirabilia: a Short Collection of Modern Stories in Latin, given as Unseen to Preparatory Schoolboys*, 1/6

Such narratives as 'The Story of the Three Bears,' 'Little Red Ridinghood,' and 'An Episode of the Indian Mutiny' are put into Latin. The results were found interesting by the author's pupils, and should be equally so to other boys. The volume is also to be had without a vocabulary, and we should prefer it in that form.

Roman Conquest of Britain: a Fourth Form Reading Book, adapted from the Text of Tacitus, with Map, Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by William Modlen, 1/6

A Fourth Form text-book of the customary type, with the more difficult constructions omitted and the occasional insertion of words to facilitate translation. The notes and vocabulary are satisfactory, and the printing is clear and large. One of Macmillan's Elementary Classics.

Rose (John D.), *Advanced English Grammar through Composition*, 2/6

Completes a course of English grammar for schools after the method of the author's 'Elementary English Grammar through Composition.' It is an agreeable and useful work.

because it justifies the principle of practical applicability by keeping common speech within its ken. The authorized grammatical terminology recently adopted is here represented. Verney (Margaret M.), *Bucks Biographies: a School-Book*, 2/6 net.

A pleasant book concerning the notable men of the county, including the Verneys, the Russells of Chenies, John Hampden, Milton, and Louis XVIII. at Hartwell House. Some of the persons mentioned have but a slight connexion with the district.

Wilson (F. R. L.) and Hedley (G. W.), *A School Chemistry*, 4/6

A neat digest of the author's earlier work—'Elementary Chemistry: Progressive Lessons in Experiment and Theory'—following its method of arrangement throughout. The book is designed for the Matriculation standard of examination.

Zedelius (Theodore), *Geleite, die drauszen sind!* edited by D. L. Savory for Rivingtons' Direct Method Easy German Texts, 1/6

This is a good number in an excellent series. The story is simple and simply told, but of more than sufficient interest for its purpose. The editor has introduced it by a short biography of the writer, in easy German. The text is divided into fourteen sections, each followed by some twenty questions on the subject-matter, framed out of the words used in the section, and intended to be answered from the same vocabulary. There follow grammatical exercises on the same plan, in each of which only one or two points are dealt with in very easy examples. At the foot of each page of text explanations—in German—of the more difficult words are given. Here it certainly occurred to us more than once that to the beginner the explanation must often seem hardly less of a puzzle than the "difficulty" itself.

Science.

Béchamp (A.), *The Blood and its Third Anatomical Element*, translated by Montague R. Levenson, 6/ net.

The author's aim is to apply the Microzymian theory of the living organization to the chemical and anatomical constitution of the blood and its other spontaneous changes, including the anatomical and physiological causes of its coagulation. M. Béchamp died nearly four years ago, and his researches have done much to solve vexed problems in biology, physiology, and pathology. His work, therefore, richly deserves the accurate translation which his disciple has provided. Its technicalities are such that it can hardly reach any but a specialist audience. We are inclined to mistrust the tone of the translator's preface.

Fowler (J. S.) and Marriott (W.), *Our Weather*, 1/ net.

A simple and popular exposition of modern meteorology. It was undertaken at the suggestion of the Royal Meteorological Society, who were wise to recognize the indispensability of isolating this subject and treating it separately. The book is in a small compass, but is an admirable digest of the best authorities. We are glad to see that a chapter has been devoted to weather superstitions in popular poetry. One of the Temple Cyclopædic Primers.

Gilchrist (J. D. F.), *South African Zoology: a Text-Book for the Use of Students, Teachers, and Others in South Africa*.

Suggested by and based on a course of lectures delivered at the South African College, and published in *The Cape Agricultural Journal*. It is written for the Intermediate standard. The ultimate test of such books is the measure of their compactness and the relevance and manipulation of their detail. The author has kept this desirable end steadily in view, with the result that a mass of scientific knowledge concerning South African fauna, subtly arranged and simply expressed, is made readily accessible. The illustrations are excellent and numerous, some of them being original. The index is all that could be desired.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, January, 5/ net.

An article by Sir Oliver Lodge on 'The Ether of Space and the Principle of Relativity' is the most important feature of this review. Dr. W. N. Shaw's work on air currents in relation to aviation is probably the most interesting of the other contributions.

Skinner (Charles M.), *Myths and Legends of Flowers, Trees, Fruits, and Plants, in all Ages and in all Climes*, 6/

The mass of legendary lore concerning trees and plants seems inexhaustible, and Mr. Skinner has made a readable book, written on

popular lines, and including Greek, Roman, Hindoo, and Scandinavian myth, Christian legend, and the folk-lore of primitive races. Apart from the introductory chapters the book is arranged in alphabetical order.

Smithsonian Institution, Report of the Secretary for the Year ending June 30, 1911.

A review of the investigations and discoveries of the Institution proper during the year, with supplementary paragraphs dealing with the several branches. The appendix presents direct reports of those actually engaged in and responsible for the work.

Fiction.

Abernathy (Miles), *The Ride of the Abernathy Boys*, 3/6

English boys will read with no small amount of envy this story of boy-life in Mexico. To older readers, however, the highly improbable nature of the narrative, coupled with the fact that the tastes of our transatlantic friends have been more closely thought of, will, we think, reduce the interest in the volume.

Bindloss (Harold), *The Pioneer*, 6/

A tale of adventure written in the author's usual buoyant style. He is at his best in describing outdoor life. There is plenty of incident, and the good and evil receive their conventional due.

Clarke (I.), *Prisoners' Years*, 6/

By a curious coincidence the authors of this book and 'The Debtor,' which follows, have chosen a similar theme. The present author portrays two conversions to the Roman Catholic faith with convincing simplicity. The man's is artistically the more effective, as that of the girl is, perhaps, a little marred by its inevitability. Some of the minor characters are drawn with a quiet humour which makes excellent reading.

Cody (H. A.), *The Fourth Watch*, 6/

The scene is laid in a small Canadian town and in a lumber camp, while the story, which has the conventional happy ending, describes the trials and tribulations of an elderly clergyman whose patience in adverse circumstances is remarkable. The author's style is too sentimental.

Coke (Desmond), *The Cure: a Psychological Farce*, 6/

The author shields himself with a warning preliminary "Notice." Critics and school-masters are not to be baffled by such simple devices, but we do not think Mr. Coke has any great cause for uneasiness. His book is amusing enough to while away an idle evening, and we can recommend it to readers of the classes mentioned in the "Notice" to which we have referred. The farce is enacted at a modern English "cure" establishment, full of queer inmates and accessories. The characters—including a spoilt woman married to a typical better-class Englishman, an attractive young girl, a pedantic professor, and an athletic, but somewhat ineffective young barrister—all help the story rapidly along to a satisfactory ending.

Crespigny (Mrs. Philip Champion de), *The Mark*.

The author's circle includes on the one side the smart set, and on the other the Philistinism of an impoverished landed gentry. With both she deals in the fashion of a clever woman of the world, tender to faults and foibles as to physical infirmities, and veiling behind apparent flippancy an optimistic belief in the antiseptic effects of expiation and self-sacrifice. The mark of the title, with its hint of mystic fatality, could have been eliminated without the slightest sense of dismemberment, but unfortunately Mrs. de Crespigny has succumbed to the prevailing tendency to dabble in the supernatural. It may be fruitless to seek for new plots, but normal experience still offers a wide field for those whose talent lies in the delicate handling of commonplace themes.

Cullum (Ridgwell), *The Hound from the North*, 2/ net.

This is a new cheap edition, a fact which, but for what we can only regard as a lamentable oversight, would doubtless have been stated on the title-page.

Dickens (Mary Angela), *The Debtor*, 6/

This novel, by a granddaughter of Dickens, has conspicuous merit. Its failure of high attainment is merely owing to the introduction of the supernatural. The miraculous event which forms the key-note of the conversion of three people to Roman Catholicism is not necessarily unconvincing, but the tale is not on a big enough scale to contain it. We trust, however, that it will be widely read, if only for the measure of sympathetic insight which, we think, the author has inherited.

Field (George), *Four Months*, 2/ net.

Mr. Field's style is painfully laboured. Many of his sentences are so long and involved as to need reading a second time before they become intelligible. The story concerns a rural tragedy.

Foreman (Stephen), *The Fen Dogs*, 6/

The beginning of this book, with its vivid description of the hardships endured by Sir John Moore's army in its retreat to Corunna, promises well. But when the thread of the story is taken up in the Fens, it becomes dull; the characters lose life and individuality, and the situations are forced.

Frothingham (E. B.), *Her Roman Lover*, 6/

A rather long-drawn-out tale of a young American girl's passion for an Italian. We found his petty jealousy and the paltry misunderstandings which go to make up the story irksome. The scene is laid in Rome.

Ince (Mabel), *The Wisdom of Waiting*, 6/

"The Wisdom of Waiting" was perilously near wrecking the happiness of two people, but their affairs came right in the end, and, as the interval provides a good deal of entertainment, it is justified in this case. The conversation is natural, and the characters, especially the minor ones, are well drawn.

Ladd (Anna Coleman), *Hieronymus Rides*, 6/

Episodes in the life of a knight and jester at the Court of the Emperor Maximilian. The style recalls that of a well-known romantic writer. The episodic nature of the story has the effect of making it appear rather disjointed.

Leeds (Mrs. Lewis), *Château Bluebeard*, 6/

A modern setting, based on the fairy tale. The hero is a supposed descendant of the legendary Barbe Bleue, and the scene is his château in Brittany. The interest is well sustained, and the mystery is in the end satisfactorily cleared up.

Lockhart (Caroline), *"Me-Smith," 6/*

This breezy story of life on a Texas cattle ranch is a realistic picture of human nature in the rough. While many of the incidents may appear rather far-fetched, it must be remembered that law and order are, even now, but imperfectly established in the district. Most of the characters, although life like, are somewhat sketchily portrayed, and undue prominence has been given to a certain insolent courage bordering on bravado.

Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series: A Kentucky Cardinal, by James Lane Allen (see *Athen.*, Dec. 26, 1896, p. 904); The Benefactress, by the Author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden'; Don Orsino, by F. Marion Crawford (see *Athen.*, Nov. 19, 1892, p. 699); Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall, by Charles Major; and Miranda of the Balcony, by A. E. W. Mason (see *Athen.*, Oct. 7, 1899, p. 487).

Marsh (Richard), *Sam Briggs: His Book*, 6/

The autobiography of a by no means typical Cockney. He is utterly lacking in the *savoir-faire* of the average specimen; indeed, his hopeless inanity reduces him to a mere puppet, and the story itself to farce pure and simple. It is only fair to add, however, that even in his most impossible adventures he compels an occasional smile.

Mulholland (Rosa), *Agatha's Hard Saying*.

This novel makes the transmission of a craving for drink responsible for the gradual extinction of a wealthy family. The treatment is unsatisfactory: beginning with a complicated set of courtships, the love-interest gradually evaporates, its place being taken by descriptions of the effects of drink upon the individual and the community. The story, which towards the end becomes thin and flat, fizzles out, leaving the fates of the principal surviving characters unsettled.

Neuman (B. Paul), *Roddles*, 6/

For notice see p. 119.

O'Kane (W. M.), *The King's Luck: a Romance of the Vale of Hope*, 6/

A long and somewhat dreary tale of the struggle between the Cavaliers and Roundheads, in which a lost talisman belonging to Charles I. is guarded by a heroine "dowered with her father's mystical eyes," but with a "mouth that was all her own."

Pain (Barry), *Exit Eliza*, 1/ net.

The present instalment of Eliza's husband's doings becomes in the later pages so little interesting that the title is rather to be welcomed than deplored. Mr. Fred Bennett's illustrations have conspicuous merit throughout.

Palmer (William), *Under Home Rule*, 7d. net.

Here imagination, casting all restraint aside, luxuriates in an orgy of pictorial prophecy. We had no idea that such seductive villainy underlay the seeming guilelessness of the

Nationalists. Home Rule means Roman ascendancy and civil war, according to the paper cover.

Pocock (Roger), *Jesse of Cariboo*, 6/

Mr. Pocock's latest novel is a breezy and stirring narrative of Canadian life. He writes, for the most part, in the language of the American people.

St. Leger (Evelyn), *The Shape of the World*, 6/

This story, to which a quotation from the 52nd Psalm, "Ecce homo qui non posuit Deum adiutorem suum," forms the key-note, carries the subject of hereditary imbecilities into the realm of farce. The success of the book lies in the lightness of its handling, and American time-saving methods of description are occasionally carried to excess. But the author has a lively style and no small sense of humour.

Silberrad (Una L.), *Success*, 6/

This is a good and interesting story, though a little heavy; the *mis-en-scène*, by no means ordinary, is largely made up of companies and mechanical inventions. Michael Annerly is an engineer. The theme of the story is a genius—an artist in his calling—with a love for machinery, its workings and possibilities, which is quite apart from their monetary or fame-producing values. A too transient character is a philanthropic bachelor with a house full of solid furniture, and a collection of maimed and sorry friends and animals living in his care. There are one or two other characters pleasant to read about, but the writing is not always clear, and in a novel sentences which need a second reading to be understood are wearisome.

Snaith (J. C.), *The Principal Girl*, 6/

Mr. Snaith's style in this book is best described, perhaps, as breezily Bohemian, but he writes with much humour, and not a little understanding. The hero is a peer's son who marries one of Drury Lane's "Cinderellas." The result, contrary to convention, is mutual satisfaction.

Straus (Ralph), *The Prison without a Wall*, 6/

Sylvanus de Bohun has all the good things of life, but lacks *joie de vivre*. The story describes how contact with persons who had that quality in excess gradually moulded the thoughtful and delicate child, and skilfully illustrates the effect upon his development of travel, University life, and disastrous marriage. The book is noteworthy because the author has the art of treating sad and serious subjects without false sentiment.

Vance (Louis J.), *Cynthia-of-the-Minute*, 6/

An American story which lacks much of the verve we associate with books of this sort from "the other side." The bar to the happy ending is removed by the timeworn device of the hero's troublesome wife having been previously married to another man.

Vauriart (G. de), *Mated in Soul*, 6/

A sympathetic study of a sensitive and highly-strung woman, whose natural ebullience is crushed by a deadening environment. A readjustment of the marriage relations, where misery and repugnance are the outcome of temperamental discord, is the esoteric purpose of the book. Artistically, however, it is ragged, in consequence, and prone to staccato appeals. The woman is drawn with some tenderness and insight, but otherwise the characterization is weak and vacillating.

Weaver (Anne), *The Compromising of Jane*, 6/

A somewhat clumsy subterfuge resorted to by an empty-headed and frivolous young lady, in order to conceal a little harmless indiscretion from her husband, has rather uncomfortable results, and gives rise to a series of misunderstandings in which several long-suffering friends are involved. Matters are eventually adjusted in a manner eminently satisfactory to all concerned. The book is amusing, and the characters are well portrayed, but the plot is too improbable to be taken seriously.

Wentworth (Patricia), *The Devil's Wind*, 6/

This novel, which is well worth reading, deals with life in official circles during the time of the Indian Mutiny, the action being laid, for the most part, in Cawnpore. The characters are real and interesting people, and not, as often happens in the "historical novel," mere figures painted in to enliven a drab background of names and dates.

General Literature.

Beresford (Admiral Lord Charles), *The Betrayal*, 2/6 net.

A statement, or rather indictment, of naval policy and administration from 1902 to the

present time, which was announced some time since and then withdrawn. Its object is to examine the functions of the newly formed War Staff, and ascertain its efficacy in the contingency of an outbreak of hostilities.

Carpenter (Dr. Estlin), *A Peasant Sage of Japan*. For notice see p. 124.

Celtic Review, January, 2/6 net.

In this number the Gaelic version of Statius's 'Thebaid,' faced by an English version, is continued. In 'A Highland Goddess' Mr. Mackenzie discusses the theocratic concepts of the Cailleachan 'Mor,' and the Rev. Donald Maclean begins a survey of the 'Literature of the Scottish Gael.' There is a pleasant rendering of some fanciful children's games written in Gaelic.

Crockett (W. S.), *The Scott Originals: an Account of Notables and Worthies, the Originals of Characters in the Waverley Novels*.

Some interesting and informative material has been gleaned by Mr. Crockett, with assistance in some measure from Lockhart's famous biography, and the efforts of later critics. There are several illuminating drawings and photographs.

Findlay (Sir John G.), *The Imperial Conference of 1911 from Within*, 3/6 net.

The author is Attorney-General of New Zealand, and was one of its representatives at last year's Imperial Conference. He gives, while describing his impressions of the Conference, valuable insight into the political ideals of the statesmen of New Zealand, vividly illustrating the recent phenomenon of Colonial Nationalism. He criticizes the rejection by the British Government of New Zealand's proposal for a Representative Imperial Council, but his criticism is always thoughtful and never bitter.

Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, *Report and Accounts to 31st December, 1910*.

Graham (A. W.), *Siam: a Handbook of Practical, Commercial, and Political Information*, 10/6 net.

In Siam administrative and commercial developments are such that its importance is likely to be enhanced in the future. The book makes an extensive survey of the area, climate, and scientific features of the country, together with its ethnology, language, religion, government, education, and industries. It is amply furnished with illustrations.

Honey (S. R.), *The Referendum among the English: a Manual of "Submission to the People" in the American States*, 2/6 net.

Mr. Bryce's report on the use of the Referendum, laid before the House of Commons in April, 1910, expressed the opinion that there was insufficient experience of the working of this institution. Certainly it needs courage to prophesy that what Utah and South Dakota do to-day England will do to-morrow. But the author objects that Mr. Bryce confounded Initiative with Referendum, and ignored the fact that "submissions to the people" have been frequent in America ever since the royal veto upon legislation came to an end. It would be well to know more fully who decides what questions shall be "referred" in these cases, since this is perhaps the greatest difficulty in English politics. But on this point Mr. Honey is not illuminating. His book has an Introduction by J. St. Loe Strachey.

Humphrey (A. W.), *A History of Labour Representation*, 2/6 net.

For notice see p. 124.

Irving (Washington), *The Sketch Book*, 1/ net.

This American edition has been called for many times. The little book is handy and well printed. One of Macmillan's Pocket Classics.

Lindsay (James), *New Essays, Literary and Philosophical*, 6/ net.

If Dr. Lindsay looked upon literature more like a lover and less like an elderly relative, his book would be more interesting. As it is, his seriousness defeats its own end. He has read widely and thought earnestly, but his thought is too apt to elaborate the obvious, and his reading to waste itself in an excess of allusion and comparison which clogs what it means to illuminate. His criticism, if it consists too much in adjective and epithet, is, however, generally sound, and the book should interest all who combine a liking for good orthodox matter with a tolerance for imperfect form.

Lounsbury (Thomas R.), *The Early Literary Career of Robert Browning*, 4/6 net.

An account of Browning's literary apprenticeship between the publication of his first poem in 1833 and his marriage and departure for Italy thirteen years later. No poetic repute suffered more fluctuation than Browning's,

and it is the aim of this book to trace the vicissitudes of his fame rather than present a critical estimate of his beginnings. It deals with 'Pauline,' 'Paracelsus' (the first review of which Browning accredited to *The Athenæum*), 'Strafford,' 'Sordello,' and 'Bells and Pomegranates.' The author is, however, tempted to stray over his own boundaries into personal appreciation, which is by no means unbridled, but merely substantiates established verdicts. *The Athenæum*, which reviewed 'Pauline,' was among the minority which gave it cordial mention.

Majid (Syed H. R. Abdul), *England and the Moslem World: Articles, Addresses, and Essays on Eastern Subjects*.

This book, written in a spirit of strong Eastern patriotism, deals with various aspects of the Moslem States, their political outlook, their legal status and its relation to international law and the social perspective. An instructive chapter is written on the Ottoman constitution. The scope of the book is wide, and includes many crucial problems, notably Indian unrest, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the effect of the Anglo-Russian Convention upon the partition of Persia. The book is not abreast of recent developments in the last case.

Manchester Quarterly, January, 6d. net.

The first article of this number—on 'Laf-cadio Hearn'—follows hard on the heels of Hearn's biography just published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash. It hardly succeeds in defining his contribution to English letters, but seeks rather to illuminate his queer, exotic personality. Mr. Smith's poetic soliloquy, 'Antonio Stradivari,' would be more praiseworthy if it were less pretentious. Mr. J. J. Richardson might have used the suggestive title of 'The New Machiavelli' and 'The Patrician' to more effect. In 'On Pathos' Mr. J. D. Andrew culls some charming memories and citations from the field of literature. But as a whole this number is lacking in go and grip.

Myrtle Reed Year-Book (The): *Epigrams and Opinions from the Writings and Sayings of Myrtle Reed*, with a Foreword by Jeannette L. Gilder, and a Biographical Sketch and a Critical Appreciation of the Writings of Myrtle Reed by Mary P. Powell, 6/

An almanac in which the months are made to serve as casquets for the aphorisms of Myrtle Reed, whose philosophy, we are told in the Foreword, will be both "beautiful and helpful." The latter attribute we readily concede, if her edifying custom of moralizing be not yet worn down into the conventional triteness which it deserves.

Rhodes's Directory of Passenger Steamers, 1912, 2/6 net.

The entries of steamers have been carefully revised, and include a large number of new ones.

Royal Statistical Society Journal, January, 2/6

Includes book reviews, discussions, statistical articles in recent journals, lists, notices, and current notes. A weighty contribution by Mr. Edgar Crammond, entitled 'The Economic Position of Scotland, and her Financial Relations with England and Ireland,' puts the complex problem of federal finance and the necessities of readjustment fairly and judiciously.

Squire (J. C.), *Imaginary Speeches*, 3/6 net.

Though Mr. Squire is unlucky in his choice of subjects, he has written a very clever volume of parodies. The political speeches are good, and the modern prose and verse better, but in some cases the originals are already so ridiculous that true parody is impossible, and only a close imitation can produce the appropriate effect. This is surely a misconception of the parodist's art, but the result is nevertheless exceedingly amusing.

'Truth' Cautionary List for 1912, 1/

A useful guide which puts "the public on their guard" against hazardous and unprofitable investments and the like.

Utopian (The), January, 6d. net.

The first article, 'The Prevalence of Paganism in Education,' upholds the views of such head masters as Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Rendall, and gives in the penultimate paragraph a sound basis for a reform in school education. 'The Great Illusion' is less a eulogy of Mr. Angell's theories than an indictment of militarism in general. In 'The Dawn of the Health Age' Dr. Benjamin Moore declares the main objects of a national medical service to be instruction in the laws of hygiene and healthy living, sowing knowledge broadcast in both school and workshop, and taking effective steps to stamp out infectious diseases.

Pamphlets.

Dodd (J. Theodore), *Welsh Disestablishment: Correspondence with the Bishop of London, Bishop Welldon, &c.; with an Appeal to the Episcopate of the English Church*, 3d.

Judge on Circuit (A), by a Judge's Marshal, 6d.

Sketches briefly the legal procedure of a judge on circuit, and suggests that the anomalies of the system are such that its abolition is feasible in the near future. A number of judicial centres in our large cities are advocated, a method which has been found practicable in Italy.

Literature and Nationality: an Address, with Hints for a Course of Reading, 3d. net.

We deprecate the excessive generalization of the writer upon national literature in England. The decline of Elizabethan imperialism witnessed a corresponding declension of the permeation of its spirit into literature. Except at spasmodic periods and through well-differentiated channels, the fusion of these two forces has been partial ever since. The nineteenth-century literature of introspection and of solitary musing tended to stunt its further blossoming. But there are some reflective measurements in this treatise as to the interaction between literature and nationality.

Sanders (T. W.), *Small Greenhouses*, 1d.

The latest addition to the cheap One and All Garden Books, edited by Edward Owen Greening. Mr. Sanders advocates that "just as the natural style in outdoor gardening has superseded the formal fashions of our ancestors, so should natural and truly artistic effects be brought into the greenhouse."

Thomson (C. Linklater), *The Teaching of English*, 6d. net.

Two lectures delivered to the students in the Training Department at London University. The author writes a flexible and lively style, without dwelling upon the obvious. We are glad to notice that she riddles the old pedagogic theory as to the paramount importance of instruction in grammar.

Wise (Tucker), *Winter Health Stations: Montreux*.

Eight pages on the merits of Montreux, which has attained popularity of recent years as a winter resort.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Vaillat (Léandre), *La Société du XVIII^e Siècle et ses Peintres*, 5fr.

M. Vaillat writes a useful and interesting book, rather on painting and its accessories than on the society of the epoch, which is treated only inasmuch as it finds its reflection in the works of some of the minor figures. M. Vaillat writes well, but it is to be regretted that he has not chosen a wider field. We propose to return to the work next week.

Poetry and Drama.

Bertéval (W.), *Le Théâtre d'Ibsen*.

Danchin (F. C.), *Études critiques sur Christophe Marlowe: En marge de la seconde partie de 'Tamburlaine.'*

A short study of the text of the second half of Marlowe's 'Tamburlaine,' reprinted from the *Revue germanique*. Such a brief sketch cannot claim comprehensive settlement of the questions it considers, but within its limits it is fresh and sympathetic.

History and Biography.

Giraud (Victor), *Nouvelles Études sur Chateaubriand: Essais d'histoire morale et littéraire*.

Pasolini (Pier Desiderio), *Catherine Sforza, 1463-1509: Texte français et Introduction de Marc Hélys*.

This is a French translation of portions of Count Pasolini's biography of Catherine Sforza. The numerous documents which Count Pasolini printed in the Italian work have been omitted, and M. Hélys has, with the author's approval, made several changes in the text. In its Italian form the book is by far the most comprehensive life of Catherine Sforza that has yet been written, but as only a single edition was printed, it is now rare, and students of Renaissance history will be glad to have this version by M. Marc Hélys.

Philology.

Slippen (A. P. H. A.), S.J., *Disputatio critica de Carminibus Horatii sex quæ dicuntur Odæ Romanæ*.

A dissertation for the Doctorate of Literature at Amsterdam, the thesis being an inquiry into the opinions maintained by divers scholars, from Mommsen in 1889 onwards, concerning the first six odes of the third book of Horace. The argument goes to show that the odes form one cycle.

Literary Gossip.

THE decision in the case of *Flanders v. Forrester* on Tuesday last, in which *The Pall Mall Gazette* was sued for libel, will, we hope, do something to check extravagant claims for satisfaction by persons who contend that their names have been used to their disadvantage in fiction.

The sketch in question dealt with an imaginary person called George Flanders, and Mr. George Charles Flanders of Hitchin regarded it as a personal attack on himself.

The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that the plaintiff had to satisfy the jury that an ordinary and reasonable reader of *The Pall Mall Gazette* would think that what was published was a libel on a real person. He added that it did not require much intelligence to arrive at the verdict for the defendant which was the result. We congratulate our contemporary, which is showing new vigour, on making a firm stand in the case. Only last summer a writer in our columns suggested elaborate expedients to avoid such dangers. His humour seems already justified.

AN interesting discussion has arisen in the daily press, as a sequel to the deputation to the Home Office last Wednesday week on the subject of demoralizing literature. Mr. John Murray's assertion that a private conscience is generally denied to a "public servant" in the matter of allowing him to refuse to sell for profit what he would be ashamed to lend for love is to us more characteristic of the age than satisfactory. The promise of fresh legislation suggests little practical help, since laws made in advance of the public conscience must be largely futile. For ourselves, our duty seems to be to devote as much space as possible to advocating good reading, and confining our denunciations of bad work within the briefest limits.

It is proposed to arrange a Gilbert White Exhibition, consisting of relics and manuscripts of the writer of the famous 'Natural History of Selborne,' with collections illustrating his work and times. It will be open on the 16th inst. to the members of the Selborne Society, and to the public on the 17th. There has been no such attempt made previously, and it is earnestly hoped that all those who have objects of interest which should form part of the exhibition will communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Selborne Society at 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL presided at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club on Tuesday, when the Club was reported to be flourishing. Sixty-eight applicants are awaiting a place as members. The fourth volume of the Club's papers is at press, the contents including: 'George Drummond, an Eighteenth-Century Lord Provost,' by Mr. William Baird; a continuation of the papers on 'The Sculptured Stones of Edinburgh,' by Mr. John Geddie; 'Discoveries at Holyrood,'

by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve; 'The Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh,' extracts from original records by Mr. J. A. Fairley; 'An Old Edinburgh Monument, now in Perthshire,' by Dr. Thomas Ross; and 'The Society of Friendly Contributors of Restalrig,' by the Rev. W. Burnett. The previously issued volumes have rapidly gone up in price.

GOSPORT, Dickens's birthplace, has already raised 600*l.* towards endowing an additional nurse for the sick poor of Portsmouth. We agree with the donors that this would have met with the warmest approval of him who desired that no monument should be erected to his memory.

A LECTURE, under the auspices of the Shakespeare Reading Society, on 'The Kenilworth Revels,' will be given by Mrs. Carmichael Stopes on Tuesday evening next at the University Hall, Gordon Square.

THE executors of Mr. Henry Labouchere have entrusted the writing of his biography to his nephew, Mr. Algar Thorold, who has published several books.

Mr. Thorold would be much obliged if persons possessing letters of biographical interest from Mr. Labouchere would be kind enough to send them to Mr. T. Hart-Davies, care of *Truth* Office, Carteret Street, Westminster. The greatest care will be taken of such letters, and they will be returned in due course if desired.

THE REV. W. J. COUPER of 26, Circus Drive, Glasgow, is writing a book on the Miller family, two members of which, George Miller of Dunbar and James Miller of Haddington, were printers and publishers (see the bibliography in *Notes and Queries*, Tenth Series, vol. xii.). Mr. Couper is anxious to receive any letters written by members of the family; hints as to the present ownership of the many papers brought together by George Miller in reference to the business, &c., and used by him while preparing his 'Latter Struggles'; a note of any Miller publication, however small, written, printed, or published by any of the family (the publications of John Miller of Dunfermline are set out in Dr. Erskine Beveridge's 'Bibliography of Dunfermline,' &c., but might probably be supplemented); the names of any bookselling or publishing firms that had business relations with the Millers of Dunbar and Haddington; and any other relevant facts about the family.

Original documents may be forwarded for transcription direct to the publisher, Mr. Fisher Unwin, who will make himself answerable for their prompt return.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER announce a Centenary Edition of Robert Browning's Works in ten volumes, printed in large type on fine paper, with a preface (bibliographical and explanatory) to each leading poem by Dr. Frederick G. Kenyon, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, giving the environment and literary history of the poems, marking the steps

in the poet's literary development and career at which each was written, and adding any necessary explanation of things recondite.

The edition will be limited to 750 copies for sale, 500 in this country, and 250 in the United States, and will be sold in sets only. Each volume will have as a frontispiece a portrait of Browning reproduced in photogravure, several of these appearing for the first time. The poems will be arranged in their chronological order, and it is expected that Vols. I. and II. will be ready on May 7th, the subsequent ones following at short intervals, so as to be completed in the centenary year.

'The Memoir of the late Bishop King,' which the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell has written in response to the wish expressed by the Bishop's literary executors, will be issued by the same publishers towards the end of this month. It will have as a frontispiece a photogravure portrait of the Bishop from a drawing by George Richmond.

MR. FALCONER MADAN, whose bibliography of printing at Oxford, 1468-1640 ('The Early Oxford Press'), was published in 1895, has now completed a new work dealing with the books which concern Oxford. The forthcoming book bears the title, 'Oxford Books,' Vol. II., a fresh title-page being issued by the Oxford University Press for Vol. I., mentioned above. The new volume is to a large extent a detailed survey of the Oxford pamphlets, proclamations, and treatises of the Civil War, 1642-8, with indexes and illustrations. The earlier part is a supplement to the former book, and the opportunity has been taken to incorporate corrections and additions, and add brief annals of Oxford history. The author's aim has been to present in the two books a standard account of the whole printed literature of the University and City of Oxford up to the year 1650.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. announce for early publication a new work in verse by Mr. Alfred E. Knight, to be entitled 'Philistia—and a Soul: a Wander Book.' The poem is in dialogue form, and traces the progress of a soul, disturbed and fascinated by the intellectual restlessness of the age, along some of the dark avenues of thought until it emerges in the light of simple Christianity.

The same firm will publish next Tuesday 'Ruins of Desert Cathay,' a personal narrative of explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China, by Dr. M. Aurel Stein.

A NEW book which Messrs. Smith & Elder promise, 'Morocco in Diplomacy,' is from the pen of Mr. E. D. Morel. The author's objects are to present to the public a connected narrative of Morocco's relations with the Powers in the course of the last twenty years, with special reference to the events of the last decade; and to convey a juster view of German action and policy than has obtained hitherto. A searching analysis of the respective parts

played by British, French, and German diplomacy last summer is provided. A comprehensive appendix contains all the official documents needed for a thorough understanding of the subject, thus permitting of the author's statements being checked at every vital stage of the narrative. Five maps accompany the volume, illustrating the secret treaties between France and Spain in relation to Morocco, and the negotiations between France and Germany over the French Congo.

MESSRS. COLLINS of Glasgow are bringing out, in a revised, and cheap edition (with portrait frontispiece), Miss Betham-Edwards's first novel, 'The White House by the Sea,' reviewed by us as far back as January 30th, 1858.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish next Thursday Mr. Christopher Stone's new novel, 'The Shoe of a Horse.' The book is an experiment in Ruritanian romance, with much fighting and a strong love-interest.

THE lectures arranged by most of the learned bodies in Paris are now announced. At the Collège de France the Abbé Loisy will discourse on 'Sacrifice in the Ancient Roman Religion,' on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and M. P. Monceaux on 'The Letters of St. Augustine,' on Mondays and Tuesdays. At the École des Hautes Études there are a great crowd of distinguished "conférenciers," among whom it will be sufficient to mention M. Fossey on 'Babylonian Boundary-Stones,' M. Amélineau on 'The Book of the Dead and the Pyramid Texts,' and M. Eugène de Faye on 'Gnosticism.' At the Faculty of Letters at the Sorbonne they are to have, among others, M. Adolphe Lods on 'The Religion of Israel,' M. Foucher on 'The Vedic Texts,' M. Lichtenberger on 'The Legend of the Graal,' and M. Picavet on 'The Influence on the Middle Ages of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus.' The programme of the Musée Guimet has not yet reached us.

TO-MORROW Prof. Georg Brandes celebrates the 70th anniversary of his birth, an event which will be celebrated in various ways in Denmark.

His publishers, Messrs. Gyldendal, are issuing an illustrated édition de luxe of his 'William Shakespeare,' and the various Scandinavian magazines and literary weeklies are all publishing special numbers dealing with his life and literary work.

AT the National Library in Copenhagen a collection of literary objects dealing with him will be formed into a Brandes Archiv, to which the Professor has promised to present all MSS., the various editions and translations of his works, letters, &c.

ANOTHER eminent Danish scholar, Vilhelm Thomsen, celebrated his 70th birthday on the 25th ult. Besides congratulatory telegrams from many universities and students of languages in many countries, a number of international scholars presented through a deputation a special estival work written by them; and the

King of Denmark made Prof. Thomsen a member of the highest Danish order, as Knight of the Elephant. The Royal Academy of Sciences celebrated the birthday of their President by a special meeting in his honour, at which Prof. Thomsen indicated the publication of a new volume dealing with all the Turkish inscriptions from Mongolia and Eastern Siberia, the key to which he discovered some years ago.

THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS is due to open at Athens on April 4th; but the usual "bulletins" as to the programme, steamer and railway fares, accommodation, and the like have not yet been issued, and the Athenian authorities seem remarkably chary of information on the subject.

THE letters exchanged between Goethe and Schiller are to be published with critical notes. The owners of the originals, the Goethe-Schiller Archives in Weimar, have entrusted the editorship to Prof. Leitzmann in Jena and Dr. Graff in Weimar.

IN the current *Mercure de France* Dr. Guède examines the picturesque accounts which Casanova left of his escape, after fourteen months' detention, from a Venetian prison, and arrives at the conclusion that the tale is incredible, and not even invented to screen accomplices.

M. ÉMILE BERGERAT has just published the second volume of his 'Souvenirs d'un Enfant de Paris,' under the title of 'La Phase Critique de la Critique, 1872-80.'

AMONG the new novels just published in Paris are 'La Neige sur les Pas,' by M. Henry Bordeaux; and 'La Transfuge,' a study of Parisian manners by T. Trilby. 'La Bonne Fortune de Toto,' a roman dialogué by Gyp, is in its eleventh edition.

THE death is announced at Edinburgh on Saturday last of Dr. A. Taylor Innes, who made many contributions to Scottish history, particularly on its ecclesiastical side. 'The Law of Creeds in Scotland,' published more than forty years ago, is still recognized as an authoritative work, and was freely quoted by Bench and Bar in the great Church controversy of a few years back. His other published writings included 'Church and State: a Historical Handbook' (1890); 'Studies in Scottish History' (1892); 'John Knox' in the "Famous Scots" series (1896); and 'The Scottish Church and the Crisis of 1907.'

THE death of Vernon Lushington last week at the age of 80 removes almost the last surviving contributor to *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* of 1856, which William Morris, Burne-Jones, and their companions carried on for a single year. He won the lifelong gratitude of Burne-Jones by introducing him to Rossetti. The event meant so much more to the introduced than to the introducer that, while Burne-Jones could never forget the occasion, Lushington was wont to confess that he had no recollection of it whatever.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

IN *Heredity and Society* (Longmans) Mr. and Mrs. W. C. D. Whetham return to the theme which they dealt with in 'The Family and the Nation.' They view with concern our falling birth-rate, especially the fact that the fall is most marked amongst the more desirable part of the community. They remark that, in order to maintain the numbers of any section of our population in similar circumstances in future generations, a minimum of four children per family is requisite, and an analysis of statistics shows that "the thrifty skilled artisan, the prominent professional man, the landowner of good family, have all halved their output of children in the course of the last forty years." In fact, the increase that does take place in our present population comes mainly from the worst part of it—the diseased, the thriftless, and the feeble-minded stocks. Their conclusion is that our social legislation and philanthropic endeavours are directed on wrong lines; that by the ever-increasing burden of local and general taxation we are crushing out those whose energies are most needed by the nation, and unduly shielding the weak and the unsound, who, instead of being encouraged to live and perpetuate their kind, would be better eliminated altogether.

There is truth in these words of warning, and the arguments by which they are supported are advanced in an attractive fashion; but, as we pointed out in noticing the authors' former work, the disease is, in a sense, incurable, and the trend of civilization, as shown by history, is by many regarded as inevitable. States are no more immortal than individuals. Thoughtful members of the community, however, should be grateful to those who point to the "handwriting on the wall." Unfortunately, it is easier to detect the tendency than to suggest a remedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Whetham devote two chapters to the position of women in social life. They draw attention to their numerical increase and the apparent disinclination of those who marry to undertake the duties of motherhood: in their view the woman should be concerned with the future of the race, the man with the maintenance of the present generation; and, if the woman has to enter into competition with the man for the latter object, both the family and the race suffer. They say truly that the demand for the equalization of the status of men and women seems to come invariably from the classes where the marriage and birth rates have become abnormally and dangerously low. But is emigration to the colonies or elsewhere for the large number of unmarried women of the English middle classes a practicable remedy? The majority would decline to go, preferring the varied interests of spinsterhood in England to the drudgery of domestic life in distant corners of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Whetham draw a distinction between the terms "training" and "education," and bring a formidable indictment against the present system of national "training." Those responsible for it are well aware of its faults, but we think the authors are unduly pessimistic both in this and other respects. Nor do we agree with their strictures on the "spinster influence" of the great majority of the teachers in our elementary schools. With a large experience

of such schools, the present writer believes that the influence of the teacher and of school-life is all for the good of the child—much more so than that of many homes. The authors suggest that home-training for the growing girl is more essential than that of the school: their system would make the merry-hearted child, who likes school and loathes the toil of domestic duties, a household drudge from twelve years old.

There is no doubt that the tendency of democracy is to legislate for the benefit of the existing individual, careless or ignorant whether the results are for the good of the race. But we know that this has been the fate of all civilizations when power has passed from the hands of the cultured few into those of the toiling millions. The latter, with a wider outlook on life's possibilities for themselves and an increasing knowledge of their strength, determine to relieve themselves of the narrow bonds within which their existence has been confined. Who can gainsay them? No question of the effects of such action on posterity has hitherto stayed their efforts to utilize their power for what they believe to be for their own advantage. Many are now found who believe in the dawn of a new era, when such individualism will not hold the field; but the present reviewer does not expect to live to see such a day.

Some Problems of Geodynamics. By A. E. H. Love. (Cambridge University Press.)—The most romantic episode in the history of mathematical science is undoubtedly the discovery of the planet Neptune, the fruit of the investigations of Adams and Leverrier. The Adams Prize, founded to commemorate the name of John Couch Adams, is offered to graduates of Cambridge University who make contributions of sufficient value in the subjects which are periodically announced. The list of winners includes some of the most distinguished of living mathematicians. The subject for 1910 was 'Some Investigation connected with the Physical Constitution or Motion of the Earth,' and Prof. Love's essay, to which the prize was adjudged, deals with a great variety of problems with the powerful analysis of which he is a master.

The connecting thread in the whole discussion is the isostatic theory. It is well known that the simple hypothesis that the earth is a fairly uniform sphere, with mountains plastered on in some places and ocean basins dug out in others, is not consistent with observations of the value of gravity in various places. Actually, the rocks which underlie the mountains are lighter than those under the plains, so that the mountains may be thought of as floating up above their surroundings. The isostatic theory starts with this idea, and makes it definite by assuming that at a depth of about 70 miles the pressure is uniform, the excesses of height in the superincumbent mass being compensated by defects of density. Prof. Love shows that on this theory the strength of the crust necessary to prevent the collapse of the continents into the oceans is well within the strength of common rocks, and he makes it highly probable that the same remark applies to the strength of the sides of mountains. As it can be proved that the simple plastic theory which we have mentioned would require impossibly strong rocks, the evidence in favour of the approximate truth of the isostatic hypothesis is cogent.

The existence of tidal motions in the solid earth has been realized for a long while, but it was not until 1907 when Herr Hecker

published his observations (made in a deep pit at Potsdam) that the daily bending of the earth's crust was measured with any precision. According to his calculations, the earth at Potsdam yields apparently more readily to forces acting north and south than to forces acting east and west. Prof. Love's investigations of possible causes of this phenomenon, the ellipticity of the meridians and the turning of the earth, do not provide any satisfactory explanation. It is to be hoped that the experiments will be repeated in many places distributed over the earth, so that local peculiarities may be eliminated.

Another line of attack on the problem of the earth's constitution is provided by observations of the modes of propagation of earthquake shocks. Seismology is a science of considerable complexity, and it is interesting to notice that there is reason to believe that some of the tremors which reach an observatory must have been confined in their passage to the crust of the earth, the isostatic layer, whereas others, the quick-moving ones, pass through the core.

This book will be a revelation to any reader who may be inclined to think that there is no more room for mathematical research of the first order.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—Jan. 24.—Sir C. P. Ilbert in the chair.—Prof. F. C. Burkitt read a paper on 'The Syriac Tradition of New Testament Proper Names.' He first considered the forms of personal and geographical names in the ancient Syriac versions of the New Testament. These forms bring us at once into questions of the original Semitic forms of these names, and so of their identification. Even to render correctly the names Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob from Greek into Syriac is impossible without being acquainted with the way they were spelt in the original Hebrew. The fact that the Syriac versions of the New Testament spell such names correctly is therefore a proof that the translator was already familiar with them in a source derived from Hebrew; in other words, he was familiar with the Old Testament in Syriac. The difficulty lies in those names that do not occur in the Old Testament: how does the Syriac translator render them?

The lecturer said that, while these names are in many cases spelt intelligently, yet there are instances of downright blunders, which show that the translator could have had no special source of tradition or information to go upon. Such is "Joarash" for Jairus, where the translator failed to see that the name intended was Jair.

Certain names, such as "Catne" for Cana of Galilee, seem to rest upon local identifications. Such local identifications are referred to by Origen about 250 A.D., and, as the Old Syriac version agrees with Origen in certain identifications, notably that of Bethabara, it has been held that the Syriac version was later than, and dependent upon, Origen. But the Syriac does not follow Origen's fanciful etymologies, and in other respects shows independence of him. Their occasional agreement is therefore to be assigned to a common knowledge of local identifications; in other words, to the rising custom of pilgrimage to the Holy Places. Illustrations of the influence of the Syriac versions are to be found in the spelling Bethesda for Bezatha, and in the identification of the Nazareth (or Nazara) of the Gospels with a town called Nasrath. The Nazareth of the Gospels is really unidentified: there is actually some reason to suppose that Chorazin is the place meant.

A brief discussion followed, in which the Rev. Dr. Gaster and Dr. Buchanan Gray took part.

ROYAL.—Jan. 25.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Papers were read as follows: 'Determination of the Coefficient of Interdiffusion of Gases and the Velocity of Ions under an Electric Force, in Terms of the Mean Free Paths,' by Prof. John S. Townsend. A method was described by which an expression for the rate of interdiffusion of gases may be easily found, either

on the ordinary supposition that the effect of a collision makes all subsequent directions of motion of the molecules equally probable, or without specifying in any way the effect of a collision.

'Note on the Scattering of α -Particles,' by Dr. H. Geiger. In a previous paper experiments were described on the scattering of the α -particles by foils of various materials and thicknesses. The present note dealt with a theoretical examination of the question. The scattering was considered as the result of a multitude of small deflections of the α -particle by the individual atoms of the matter traversed.

'The Effect of Temperature upon Radio-active Disintegration,' by Mr. A. S. Russell. The effect of temperature upon the rate of decay, and the amount, of β and γ ray activity, of radium emanation, of active deposit, and of radium C has been investigated. The results are entirely negative. All abnormalities of activity of β rays obtained by previous authors, and by the author in this research, may be completely explained on two simple grounds. The first of these is a change of distribution of radium C caused by its partial volatilization inside the quartz tube at temperatures greater than 320° . The second is a change in the partition of radium C between the walls of the quartz envelope and the space enclosed. At room temperature the greater part of the radium C is usually on the walls. At room temperature, after the tube has been cooled suddenly from high temperatures, it is entirely on the walls. Above 650° the radium C is distributed homogeneously throughout the volume of the tube. Each of these partitions gives a different β ray ionization in an electroscope, because the average path of the rays through the walls of the quartz envelope depends upon the partition. Under the conditions of experiment, radium B and radium C, and very probably radium A, may be completely volatilized inside sealed quartz tubes at a temperature of 650° . Radium B begins to volatilize at room temperature.

'On the Relation between Current, Voltage, Pressure, and the Length of the Dark Space in Different Gases,' by Messrs. F. W. Aston and H. E. Watson.

'On the Viscosities of Gaseous Chlorine and Bromine,' by Dr. A. O. Rankine. By means of a method resembling in some respects that described by the author in earlier communications, the viscosities of chlorine and bromine have been compared with that of air. From these ratios the absolute values are deduced.

'The Testing of Plane Surfaces,' by Dr. P. E. Shaw.

'Antelope infected with *Trypanosoma gambiense*,' by Capt. A. D. Fraser and Dr. H. L. Duke.

I. Antelope may remain in apparently perfect health for a year after having been infected with a human strain of *T. gambiense*.

II. One antelope was still capable of infecting clean laboratory-bred *Glossina palpalis* 315 days after it had been infected.

III. A small quantity of blood taken from one antelope 327 days after its infection was proved by inoculation into a white rat to be infective.

IV. As the interval after the infection of antelopes increases, their infectivity, as tested by "cycle" transmission experiments, dissection of flies which have fed upon them, and by the injection of the buck's blood into susceptible animals, appears to diminish.

V. A duiker was infected with a human strain of *T. gambiense* by feeding infected *G. palpalis* upon it.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — Jan. 25. — Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair. — Lieut.-Col. Hawley read the 'Report on the Excavations in Old Sarum in 1911.'

Work during the season was confined to completing the excavation of the castle area. The results were in marked contrast to those of other years, as but few remains of masonry were discovered. But the work has been interesting and instructive, and has shown that the principal buildings lay to the north of the castle site. In the south-west portion of the area was situated the Hall, of which it was hoped to recover the plan, but unfortunately nothing now remained except the foundation and a few courses of the south wall, and a short piece of wall returning from it on the north-west.

Attention was next directed to a depression in the centre of this northern portion of the area. This proved to be another well, but the sinking had never been completed. Towards the end of the season it was decided to search the sides of this well for the old ground level. It was found 17 ft. below the surface, and consisted of the gravel which caps the top of the Castle Hill. Some fragments of Roman pottery and three

neolithic flakes were found. These excavations at the Roman level were made by means of galleries, and were chiefly instructive in showing how fruitless it would be to dig below the Norman level.

Excavations meanwhile had been proceeding in the south-east section of the area, and resulted in the discovery of a building containing ovens, probably the bakery and brewhouse. Finally, those parts of the northern area left unexcavated in former seasons were dug out, thus completing the excavation of this part of the site of Old Sarum. Among the finds were a gold ring of the Stuart period, a certain amount of pottery, and a metal object, partly gilded, resembling the handle of a drawer, though its use was uncertain.

Mr. Percy Stone read an 'Account of the Excavations of Pits in the Isle of Wight.' In 1856 the Rev. Edmund Kell, a well-known Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, carefully investigated the pits in the Rowborough Valley, on the south side of the main down traversing the Isle of Wight from east to west.

If Kell's results are compared with those of Mr. Stone, Mr. Reginald Smith, and Mr. Colenutt, it can only be said that his theory of pit villages on the island downs must fail. Animal bones, which may be relied on as evidence, may be found broadcast on these downs. Fire traces can be accounted for by lightning—as was shown in many cases in the Newbarn pits, where under the burnt flints were dug up lumps of iron pyrites. Kell's flint "floor" in pit 45, Rowborough Bottom, turned out on investigation to be absolutely natural; and his pond of "never-failing water" was found, in the October of last year, dry as a bone.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC. — Jan. 18. — Sir Henry H. Howarth in the chair. — Messrs. Cumberland Clark, Hubert A. Druce, and R. H. Forster were elected Fellows.

Mr. H. A. Grueber read an account of the 'Quarter-Angel of James I.' This piece, which was recently presented to the British Museum, is not merely the only quarter-angel known of James I., but is believed to be the only coin that has survived of an issue of "36 pounds of Angel coin" (angels, half- and quarter-angels) issued in 1603-4.

Mr. G. C. Brooke read a paper on 'The Tax called *Monetatum* and the Sequence of the Coin-Types of William II.' This tax had been made a basis for fixing the dates of issue of the types of William I. and II. on the assumption that it was a tax paid every three years, on condition that the king did not change the money more than once in that period. Mr. Brooke, however, considered that it was probably an imposition by William I. upon the shires and boroughs for the local mints which he allowed them to retain, and that it could have had no influence on the change of coin-types.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. — Jan. 30. — Mr. R. J. Durely read a paper on 'The Central Heating- and Power-Plant of McGill University, Montreal.' The paper described the arrangement and equipment of a central heating plant, combined with an electric light and power station, designed to serve the various buildings of McGill University. A brief discussion of the systems of heating and ventilation in general use in Canada for large buildings, and a description of the nature of the demand for steam and current for University purposes, were followed by notes as to some of the problems arising in the design and construction of underground piping systems for steam and hot water.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4. — 'Architectural Drawing and Illustration: Villars de Honcourt,' Prof. R. T. Blomfield.
— London Institution, 5. — 'The Evolution of England,' Prof. A. F. Pollard.
— Royal Institution, 5. — General Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30. — Presidential Address.
— Aristotelian, 8. — 'The Relation of Willing to Cognition,' Prof. G. Dawes Hicks.
— Institute of British Architects, 8. — President's Address to Students.
— Society of Arts, 8. — 'The Meat Industry,' Lecture I., Mr. L. M. Douglas. (Cantor Lecture.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 3. — 'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture IV., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8. — 'The Water-Supply of the Witwatersrand,' Mr. D. O. Leitch; 'Investigations relating to the Yield of a Catchment-Area in Cape Colony,' Mr. E. C. Bartlett.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15. — 'The Kayak in North-Western Europe,' Mr. D. MacRitchie.
— Zoological, 8.30. — 'Report on the Deaths which occurred in the Zoological Gardens during 1911,' Mr. H. G. Plimmer; 'On Experimental Pheasant Breeding,' Mrs. R. Haig Thomas; 'Mendelian Experiments on Fowls,' Mr. J. T. Cunningham; 'A Further Collection of Mammals from Egypt and Sinai,' Mr. J. Lewis Bonhote; 'On the Pairing of Pseudoscorpiones,' Mr. H. Wallis Kew.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30. — 'The Original Drawings for the Palace of Whitehall, attributed to Inigo Jones,' Mr. J. A. Gotch.

- WED. Entomological, 8. — 'On the Comparative Anatomy of the Genital Tube in Male Coleoptera,' Messrs. D. Sharp and F. Muir; 'On some hitherto imperfectly known South African Lepidoptera,' Mr. Roland Trimen; 'Notes on Australian and Tasmanian Seydmenidae,' Mr. A. M. Lea.
— Geological, 8. — 'On an Inlier of Longmyndian and Cambrian Rocks at Pedwardine, Herefordshire,' Dr. A. H. Cox.
— Society of Arts, 8. — 'The Influence of Ozone in Ventilation,' Messrs. L. Hill and M. Flack.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3. — 'The Phenomena of Splashes,' Lecture II., Prof. A. M. Worthington.
— Royal Academy, 4. — 'Some Draughtsmen of the Sixteenth Century: Bramante, Da Sangallo, Du Cerceau, De l'Orme,' Prof. R. T. Blomfield.
— Royal, 4.30. — 'The Spectrum of Comet Brooks (1911 C),' Sir N. Lockyer; 'A Chemically Active Modification of Nitrogen produced by the Electric Discharge,' III., the Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'The Atomic Weight of Radium,' Mr. R. Whytlaw-Gray and Sir W. Ramsay; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30. — 'The North-East Frontier of India,' Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.
— London Institution, 6. — 'Songs and Ballads of Sir Arthur Sullivan,' Mr. J. Booth.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8. — 'High Voltage Tests and Energy Losses in Insulating Materials,' Mr. E. H. Rayner.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. — Ordinary Meeting.
FRI. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8. — 'Steam-Turbines: some Practical Applications of Theory,' Lecture II., Capt. H. Riall Sankey. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9. — 'Very High Temperatures,' Dr. J. A. Harker.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3. — 'Franz Liszt (Centenary),' Sir A. Mackenzie.

Science Gossip.

THE GOLD MEDAL of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Mr. A. R. Hinks for his determination of the solar parallax from observations of Eros. It will be remembered that, during a near approach of Eros to the earth in the winter of 1900-1, a parallax campaign was undertaken by a number of co-operating observatories as a digression from their regular work on the International Astrographic Star Map. The whole series of observations has been collated with great labour and skill by Mr. Hinks, First Assistant at the Cambridge Observatory, his final result for the solar parallax being $8''.8067$. The "official" value of this quantity adopted in the national ephemerides is $8''.80$, in accordance with the decision of the Paris Conference of May, 1896.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY will this year celebrate the 250th anniversary of its incorporation, its first charter having passed the Great Seal on July 15th, 1662, Lord Brouncker being then created President. The year 1662 may thus be taken as the date of official recognition; but Weld, in his 'History' of the famous corporation, says that the year 1660 may be regarded as the date of its establishment, though there is no doubt that a society of learned men were in the habit of assembling to discuss scientific subjects for many years previously. The Committee of the Paris Academy of Sciences have selected M. Lippmann, the President, to represent their body at the celebration in England.

AN interesting reference to the two star-drifts that have occupied so much of the time and attention of astronomers during recent years occurs in Mr. George Peel's 'The Future of England,' reviewed by us on December 16th, 1911. On p. 39 the author writes:—

"According to modern astronomy, the sky, as far as we can observe it, is filled by two currents of worlds, of like chemical constitution and probably of like origin, moving in opposite directions through space."

Though not stated in the precise language of science, the root of the matter is here, and it is a mitigation of the intellectual isolation of the astronomer to find that such discoveries are known to, and their importance appreciated by, educated people whose pursuits are far removed from his own. It should, perhaps, be emphasized that the star-drifts referred to are movements of our nearer neighbours in the stellar universe, and that we are not yet able to say whether the more distant stars forming the Milky Way participate in these movements. The existence of a third drift, consisting of stars more distant than those constituting the two

recognized drifts, has, however, been suspected.

IN view of Dr. Allen Harker's lecture on 'High Temperatures' at the Royal Institution next Friday, arrangements have been made for a special electric current to be laid on from Deptford. It is expected that this will develop something approaching a temperature of 3600° C., the highest yet available for experimental purposes.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—

"The lunar halo as a sky barometer suggests that observers should also note the appearance of a corona and tinted clouds about the moon, with the view of recording the weather conditions during the succeeding one or two days. I am convinced from my own personal experience that such natural phenomena enable one in time to become something of an expert in predicting the weather immediately following them. Some vividly tinted clouds near the moon on January 26th were succeeded in the course of the next twenty-four hours by the keenest frost of the present winter."

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co., assisted by a strong editorial committee, will begin the publication in April next of a quarterly scientific review, to be entitled *Bedrock*. The review will be devoted to the full discussion of such subjects as the effect on the race of native and foreign disease, of intemperance, of city life and luxury; the fitness of women for government; the real nature of the psychological and physiological difference between sexes, races, and classes; the present relation of science to religion; and theories concerning evolution and heredity.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. hope to publish next Friday a new edition, thoroughly revised and largely rewritten, of Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald's 'Outlines of General Chemistry.' The book has been translated by Dr. W. W. Taylor.

DR. F. M. SANDWICH, the Gresham Professor of Physic, will deliver at the City of London School four lectures on 'Sleeping Sickness.' On Tuesday, February 13th, he will speak on 'The Tsetse Fly Disease of Animals and the Early History of Sleeping Sickness'; on Wednesday on 'How Sleeping Sickness is Conveyed to Man'; on Thursday on 'What We Know To-day about Sleeping Sickness'; and on Friday he will show lantern-slides which illustrate the previous lectures.

THE NEW LIBRARY at the Horniman Museum and Library, Forest Hill, will be open for public use from to-day. The library is a Students' Reference Library of recent and standard works on anthropology, zoology, and botany in their several departments, supplemented by the journals and other periodical publications of learned societies concerned with these studies. There is also a small collection of recent works in physics, chemistry, and geology, selected with special reference to the requirements of students of biology. Encyclopædias, dictionaries, bibliographies, and similar works of reference are provided on open shelves.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATION BOARD have fixed the dates for the examination for the National Diploma in Agriculture, which will be held at the University, Leeds, from April 20th to 26th next.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16, Bedford Square, London, W.C., or from the Secretary, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, and must be returned duly filled up not later than Friday, March 1st.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Romanesque Architecture in France (Heinemann) is a companion volume to 'Baroque Architecture in Italy,' by Signor Ricci, Director of Italian Fine Arts, reviewed in these pages last week. Dr. Julius Baum is responsible for this valuable monograph on French Romanesque, though it cannot be considered as more than an Introduction to the fine views which he has brought together. It consists of a condensed historical survey, with sufficient reference to contemporary work in other countries to allow the uninformed reader to "place" the period and the examples discussed. The development and connexion between architecture and sculpture are treated in some detail. Romanesque sculpture in France is so far superior to that of neighbouring countries that the subsequent triumphal progress of thirteenth-century achievement is foreshadowed. The influence of French sculpture abroad does not suggest on the surface that there were important groups in France, rich and varied in their own developments. Dr. Baum writes of six important groups, some inspired by the antique, others by early Christian art; the influence of the former is most instructive, showing, as it does, the direct connexion between thirteenth-century Gothic sculpture and that of Greece. This applies in a less noticeable degree to the development of the actual plans and sections of Romanesque buildings. Many of these are given in the text—indeed, such illustrations are essential to the description and understanding of the subject; but a serious defect we notice here is the omission of a scale of feet. It is impossible to grasp the true significance of a plan without knowing whether the span of a church is a dozen feet or five times that number.

Following the Introduction is a Bibliography, in which it is significant that the most important works are by German archæologists. Then come the plates, and after the plates the list of illustrations in alphabetical order, with a few words of description or criticism by the editor. It is a pity that in order to obtain the fine photographic reproductions it appears to be necessary to print upon such highly glazed and ponderous paper.

Chimneypieces and Ingle Nooks: their Design and Ornamentation (Werner Laurie) is the second volume of the "House Decoration Series," to which Mr. Guy Cadogan Rothery also contributed the first, on 'Ceilings and their Decoration.' As in that work, so in this, the author covers a great deal of ground, the entire field passing under review. The investigation is thorough, the historical chapters are interesting, and the account of the beginning and early development of the fireplace is an original work of value on the archæological side. The author appears to have visited, in many countries, the examples he writes about; and, although his style does not suggest the accomplished scholar, he is not without scholarly equipment. The description of fireplaces, particularly those of which illustrations are not given, bulks large, and is somewhat tedious reading. The author has not the gift of illuminating the present-day problems of the architect or the designer by references to artistic examples of the past.

On p. 170, in a chapter devoted to 'Current Practice,' appears the following :—

"One of the most remarkable innovations in building economics of recent years has been the introduction of artificial stones. This has proved of immense benefit, because these materials are moulded, not carved, obviously a much cheaper process. Moreover, they are uniform in character and appearance....Where the ultra-smoothness and regularity of the mould is objected to, slight tooling may be utilised to give the finishing touch."

What would William Morris have said of such teaching as this? Much that Mr. Rothery writes on current practice is enlightened, yet he seems to yield unduly to the dictates of fashion. The term "ingle nook," applied to a fireplace more often than not, refers to a current affectation which, it is to be hoped, has nearly run its course. The farmhouse open fire, with its cavernous depth, its tiny seat, and smoke-stained walls, is a thing apart, delightful in its original setting. To break up the ground plan of a modern house, with its totally different requirements, in order to obtain a sham recess, putting the actual fire in a further tiny recess, is an unworthy expedient. Instead of encouraging deplorable tendencies such as this, Mr. Rothery would be better advised in writing of the correct position of the fireplace in regard to the doors and windows, and in emphasizing the necessity of making flues larger, and taking the chimneys higher above the roof in more generously built stacks, thus avoiding the actual discomfort of draughts, smoky chimneys, and "cosy" corners.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

IN the current number of the *Revue Archéologique* M. Adolphe J. Reinach gives an excellent summary of excavations in Egypt during the last two years, excluding therefrom the work directly performed by the Service des Antiquités, which he thinks is sufficiently described in Sir Gaston Maspero's periodical reports to the Académie des Inscriptions. The excavation of the greatest historical importance is that carried out by Dr. G. Reisner at Gizeh. Here he found, as M. Reinach reminds us, four beautifully carved bas-reliefs in dark-green slate with the figure of King Mycerinus of the Fourth Dynasty standing between the goddess Hathor and the divinities of different nomes. These give the earliest examples of the emblems of the four nomes in question, and comprise the sistrum for Diospolis Parva, the hare for Hermopolis, the jackal for Cynopolis, and a goddess for Thebes. On the same site were found a diorite bowl with the name of Sneferu of the same dynasty and two others in silex with the names of Hotep-sekhmui and Ra-neb, who should probably be assigned to the Second. The finding of these bowls in juxtaposition gives colour to the belief formed on other grounds that the interval between the First Dynasty and the Pyramid-Builders was not so long as has been thought. Many of the pieces in question have, as M. Reinach says, been removed to the Museum at Boston, which defrayed part of the cost of Dr. Reisner's excavations, and it is a great pity that arrangements cannot be made for the immediate publication of such finds.

In the *Journal* of the last-named Society for January there appears a paper by Prof. Lawrence Mills on Yasna XXX. published by him in the "Sacred Books of the East." He claims this chapter as the earliest document of Persian religious literature in which the doctrine of Dualism is distinctly stated,

and the verses, of which he offers a new translation, certainly seem to bear out his argument. They state with fair distinctness the existence of the two principles of good and evil acting independently and in opposition, since the beginning. What they do not do is to indicate whether, in the opinion of their author or compiler, this state of affairs is destined to last for ever, or whether the benevolent principle is to triumph at the last. This is of great importance for the comparative study of religions, and it is to be hoped that some day Prof. Mills, or some other Avestic scholar, will be able to enlighten us on the point. He gives reason for thinking that the Gathas were recited in a living language which ceased to be spoken about two centuries before the earliest Achæmenian inscription, and this enables him to put them earlier than the mean date of 800 B.C. It also appears from his remarks that the really characteristic feature of the oldest Persian religion was its consistent deification of abstract ideas, which does not seem to occur again in the history of religions until the rise of Gnosticism in the early Christian centuries.

In the *Revue Biblique* for January the Dominican Father Dhorme has an excellent article on Cyrus the Great. In this he reconciles, to all appearance satisfactorily, Darius's statement on the Behistun Inscription that eight kings of his family had reigned before him with Herodotus's account of Xerxes's genealogy, by the supposition that Cyrus I. and Ariaramnes, the grandfather of Hystaspes, were brothers. He considers that of these Cyrus ruled over Elam, while Ariaramnes and his descendants retained the leadership of the Persian tribes. He brings out clearly the bulwark which the immense empire of Nebuchadnezzar, stretching, as he says, from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, formed to the Semitic element in Western Asia against the advancing might of the Aryans represented by Cyrus. Other instructive passages are those in which Father Dhorme transfers the Biblical legend of the madness of Nebuchadnezzar to Nabonidus, the last king of Babylon, and thus accounts for Belshazzar or Balthasar being in command of the city when Cyrus's general, Gobryas, broke in. He also lays weight on the fact that Cyrus seems to have been everywhere received by the subject populations as a deliverer, and attributes this to the freedom from taxation which they thenceforth enjoyed for some time. Although he does not say so, this was to all appearance made possible by the accumulated royal treasures which he was able to seize at Ecbatana and Babylon. The article is altogether most interesting.

In the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Inscriptions M. Pognon, one of the many learned men in the consular service of France, draws attention to the dating of the Aramaic papyri lately discovered at Elephantine, and published by Prof. Sayce and Dr. Cowley. It has hitherto been considered that the calendar to which they refer must be the religious calendar of the Jews, and it has been difficult to make this agree with the Egyptian dates. M. Pognon now shows, however, that the calendar of the scribes of the Elephantine papyri was the Babylonian one, which formed, as he says, the official calendar of the Semitic populations subject to the Persian power. This, on the same authority, has been admirably reconstructed by Prof. Mahler (of Vienna) in his well-known work on Babylonian chronology, and by the aid of this he is able to give the date of seven of the Elephantine papyri with such particularity as to comprise the very day of the month and year in which they

were written. These range from September 12th, 471 B.C., to February 10th, 410 B.C., and for two of the three remaining, he suggests a probable date between these figures. The concordance of the Babylonian with the Julian dates he obtains through a passage in Censorinus. If M. Pognon's conclusions be accepted, as seems likely, he will have accomplished a great feat in chronology.

In the same *Comptes Rendus* M. Holleaux announces the discovery at Delos of a *senatus-consultum* dated 166 or 165 B.C., settling a dispute between the High Priest of Serapis on that island and some Athenian colonists. M. Holleaux promises to give later the full text, with a commentary, of this decree.

The current number of the *Annals of Archaeology*, issued by the University of Liverpool, contains a paper by Prof. Sayce giving an interesting reconstruction of the history of the Ethiopian Empire at Meroë, where the writer was digging last year with Prof. Garstang. According to him, a king called Mal-nequen must have been the founder of the dynasty, and must have ruled over Egypt as well as Ethiopia, the so-called kings of the Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth Dynasties, together with the later ones of the Twenty-Second, being only his vassals. Prof. Sayce also thinks that the heresy of Khuenaten lingered in Ethiopia after dying out in Egypt, and that one of Mal-nequen's successors named Aspalut may have been addicted to it. The date of Ethiopian control over the Delta he pushes as far back as 895 B.C., and he thinks the great feature of the Meroitic culture was the use of iron, which, he says, the Meroites may have supplied to the whole of Northern Africa. His identification of the great wall which surrounds the palace on the southwest of the city as one built by Ergamenes to protect himself after his historic massacre of the priests of Amen, when they had ordered him to commit suicide, seems a little fanciful. But this is a point which only those who have actually seen the site are entitled to decide upon. The wall, he says, was built by a Greek architect who was named Herophilus, Heron, or Heracleon, the first syllable alone of the name having been recovered.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY have recently sold the following: Bartolozzi, after Roslin, Princess Marie Christine, 49l. G. Piranesi, Vedute di Roma, 2 vols., 9l. W. Blake, The Baptism of Christ, water-colour drawing, 52l.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE collection of work at the Chenil Gallery is that of a colourist somewhat of the type of Mr. John. Like that artist, Mr. J. D. Innes uses the most brilliant pigments, sometimes finely related, sometimes merely for the purpose of gaudiness. 'The Little Stream' (11), one of the principal exhibits, is an exhilarating colour-scheme, though we must in this and the other large canvas ('Repose,' 3) make certain reservations as to the artist's figure-drawing. Nos. 5, 25, 26, and 27 are among the best of the landscapes.

THE pastels and drawings of M. Hermann-Paul at the Stafford Gallery display him in a double capacity. As a portrait draughtsman, he is at his best in the dainty 'Trois Enfants' (12) and the trenchantly characterized 'Docteur H. L.' (31). As an illus-

trator of that school of French Realism which occupies itself with a definitely revolutionary criticism of society, he is tolerably effective, but most artistic in the slightly less brutal, but still biting satire of the series of bourgeois portraits entitled 'Un Roman' (67-80). 'Madame Maxillaire a un Bel Appartement' (72) is perfect in its observation, as is also 'Madame Garniture est très liée avec les Maxillaires' (71).

THE drawings in brown wash which constitute the principal feature of Mr. Elliott Seabrooke's work at the Carfax Gallery display extraordinary accomplishment for so young an artist. Comparisons with Cotman and the early works of Turner naturally suggest themselves. As an oil painter he does not reach the same perfection, or indeed quite succeed in using his material with any clear idea of the function of colour in a design. Yet, technically, No. 4, 'Rainsbarrow,' is a promising foundation if the artist should ever have the colourist's inspiration necessary to build upon it. It shows a delicate hand and an eye watchful over the behaviour of paint. At present, however, the accomplishment of the drawings is more impressive than the promise of the pictures.

MR. W. WALCOT'S exhibition of water-colours of 'London and Oxford' at the Fine Art Society's Gallery in New Bond Street, which opens on Monday, includes a series of restorations of buildings of ancient Rome and compositions illustrative of ancient Roman life, reproductions of which form the subject of an article by Mr. Max Judge on 'New Interpretations of Rome' in the forthcoming number of *The Architectural Review*.

THE CIRCULAR sent out by the Mural Decoration Committee from Crosby Hall sets forth a scheme which appears to us worthy of the strongest support. If its appeal is adequately answered, it should do more to revive the art of painting as an indigenous and spontaneous growth in this country than any other public action which could well be devised. It is proposed to hold in the latter part of May at Crosby Hall an exhibition illustrating the various types of mural painting open to modern practice, and to include in it designs by artists and students for the decoration of institutions which have offered space for that purpose. To inaugurate extensive experiment in this direction is the object of the promoters of the exhibition, and they should have the co-operation of all amateurs of art in the endeavour to provide moderate but sufficient endowment for the period of preliminary research necessary to put the reviving art of decorative painting on a sound and self-supporting basis.

AN important measure affecting artists is to be introduced into the French Chamber by M. André Hesse. It is proposed to enact that a duty of 2 per cent shall be imposed on all works of art sold by public auction, and that this percentage shall be paid to the artist, and after his death to his heirs. M. Maurice Barrès and several members of the Société du Droit d'Auteur aux Artistes desire to see the measure still more strins gently framed, so as to include private sales also.

THE Société des Artistes Français has decided upon a momentous alteration in the rules affecting exhibitors at the Old Salon. Hitherto all medallists have been *hors concours*—that is to say, have had the right to exhibit a certain number of works without submitting them to the jury. In future only medallists of the first class will enjoy

this right, and it is thought that this limitation will tend to reduce the overcrowding of the Old Salon that has been noticeable in recent years, and give fairer opportunities for younger artists.

THE KING has lent four more of Holbein's portrait-drawings to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge this term, as well as two drawings by Italian masters. The Duke of Devonshire's loan consists of six drawings by the Brueghels and three that are ascribed to Watteau. There is a small exhibition of Rembrandt etchings in the large gallery of the Museum.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Val. Havers, which took place last week at Poole after some months of illness. His two "living-room pictures" in last year's Academy were recognized as having beauty and merit of an unusual kind, and would almost certainly have been acquired under the terms of the Chantrey bequest but for the promptitude of two private buyers. It is a misfortune for British art that they are not to be followed by others of the same character.

MUSIC

CÉSAR FRANCK'S ORATORIO 'THE BEATITUDES.'

CÉSAR FRANCK's oratorio, 'The Beatitudes,' was composed in 1870, but not published until ten years later. A performance of it was given by the Glasgow Choral and Orchestral Union in 1900, and again at the Cardiff Musical Festival of 1902, both times under the direction of Sir Frederick Cowen, also at Sheffield in 1908 under that of Sir Henry J. Wood. But it was heard for the first time in London when performed at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening by the Bach Choir, under the direction of Dr. H. P. Allen.

The work is considered one of the composer's best, and, according to the opinion of M. Vincent d'Indy, the most prominent of all Franck's pupils and friends, contains some of his noblest music. He speaks of it as unequal, but thinks the inspired pages outnumber those of less interest.

There were good features in the performance. The tone of the sopranos and altos, especially the latter, was excellent; but the singing was only occasionally expressive in quiet passages, such as the beautiful chorus "They are for ever bless'd," for female voices, or the Lento coda to the Seventh Beatitude. Of the solo singers, only one, Mr. Harry Dearth, did full justice to his part. Miss Gladys Honey has a good, clear voice, but she did not interpret her music as if her whole heart and soul were in it, and Franck's sincere and emotional work needs interpreters who are in real earnest. The orchestra did not blend well with the choir. Dr. Allen is a sound musician and conductor; hence we presume that more rehearsals were required than he was able to secure. Many cuts were made, and for this, since the work is not long, we could not see any adequate reason.

CLASSICAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

THE second concert of the Classical Society on Wednesday evening at Bechstein Hall opened with a Quartet for Strings in D, by Mr. Donald Francis Tovey. He is an accomplished and learned musician, and the writing in this work is sound and clever, though without any real appeal to the heart. His style is too reminiscent of the classic period. The Larghetto and Andante Innocente were the best of the five sections. An excellent performance was given by the Klingler Quartet.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Post-Victorian Music, with other Studies and Sketches. By C. L. Graves. (Macmillan.)—The papers in this volume are reprinted, with certain alterations, from *The Spectator*, and two of them deal with present-day composers whose works attract special notice: Richard Strauss and Sir Edward Elgar. Our author recognizes the great talent of the former, yet after hearing 'Elektra' and 'Salome,' he has little hope the composer "will emerge from that slough of calculated eccentricity in which he has been too long submerged." Sir Edward's first Symphony he cannot recognize as an advance in essentials on the high standard reached by him in 'The Dream,' and especially the 'Enigma' Variations. Such criticisms are more valuable than the unqualified praise of other writers. The strong, and in some cases wilful opposition to Wagner for years by many critics has created a natural desire on the part of a minority not to be too dogmatic in expressing their opinions concerning composers whose art-work is still in progress. The excessive praise now accorded to Strauss in certain quarters may, as has been the case with Mendelssohn, lead to an equally unfair reaction.

Many of the papers refer to the past. One is devoted to Manns, a valuable reminder to musicians of to-day that, however much is due to Dr. Richter and Sir Henry J. Wood for the great interest now taken in London in high-class music, the seed was sown during the forty years' labours of Manns, with whose name that of Grove ought to be coupled. The last paper in the volume is entitled 'Musical England.' "Are the English a musical nation?" is a question which is constantly being asked, and differently answered. Mr. Graves quotes a statement recently made by Sir Hubert Parry as to our "inexhaustible passion for the music of foreigners," also the remark of a "distinguished foreign musician" made to him, that "you [i.e., the English] have no real devotion to great music as a nation"; and there is much in both indictments which "it is difficult to gainsay."

The Rise and Development of Opera. By Joseph Goddard. (Reeves.)—The author points out that various countries have their special tastes and leanings, which have affected the history of opera. Thus we can trace the development of the vocal solo in Italy; the fugal form in Germany; the ballet in France; and the madrigal, verse-anthem, and glee in England. The chapters on the music of the first three countries are interesting, and with the comments made we agree for the most part. Mr. Goddard's treatment of the subject is intentionally sketchy; of Purcell's style he gives four

examples, which are not only very short, but also all from the same work.

We read that the music which Purcell wrote for plays is "not as a rule an essential part of the drama, but an extraneous adornment at certain points." This is too sweeping a statement. The old date of 1675 is assigned to 'Dido and Æneas.' But this, and many slips in proper names throughout the volume, would, no doubt, have been set right had the author lived to see his work through the press. He has an interesting though debatable theory regarding dramatic music in England. The great fault in English operas of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was, he rightly says, "the almost total absence of dramatic power." That quality he finds in the verse-anthems of the old English composers, "a kind of drama that never fails to appeal to English feeling." Again, he remarks that Handel's oratorios "fully expressed our ideal drama." But the influence of Handel and other subsequent foreign writers interfered for a long time with any development of the English school of sacred drama. The chapter on Sir Edward Elgar and 'The Dream' is one of the best in the volume.

A Dictionary of Musical Terms. By E. F. Cook. (Drane.)—The author's object was to supply a "cheap and reliable work of the kind," and he has gathered much of the material from Grove, Parry, Prout, Riemann, Stainer, and other authorities. Many of the terms are briefly and clearly explained. Some others, however, will require revision before a second edition is issued. The explanation of the term "Variation" is not quite up to date; that of "Mordent" is too vague; while that of "Double Fugue" is unsatisfactory. Again, neither theorists nor composers are agreed as to whether "Andantino" means faster or slower than "Andante." "Suite" is said to be "the name given to a collection of dance music preceded by a prelude." Bach's 'Suites Anglaises' begin, it is true, with a Prelude, but none of the 'Suites Françaises' does. *Fagotto* is the Italian for bassoon, not "a musical instrument like a bassoon." *Vite* is not Italian, but French. To these instances we could add others. All can be easily set right, and thus enhance the value of the work.

Musical Gossip.

SIGNOR BUSONI, who has not given a pianoforte recital in London for some time, announces one to take place at Bechstein Hall, and the only one this year, in the afternoon of March 14th.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH promises two concerts of music of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, to be given in the Hall of Clifford's Inn on the evenings of Wednesday, the 14th, and Monday, the 26th, of the present month.

HERR MICHAEL BALLING has been appointed successor to Dr. Hans Richter as conductor of the Hallé Concerts at Manchester, and will enter upon his duties in the autumn. Of his ability he has offered sufficient proof in the performances of the 'Ring' given by Herr Denhoff in Edinburgh and other northern cities.

THE SIXTH BACH FESTIVAL of the New Bach Society will be held at Breslau June 15th to 17th inclusive, under the direction of Herr Georg Dohrn.

THE arrangements for the British choirs at the Paris International Competition on May 26th-28th, details have been discussed between Dr. McNaught and Mr. Bonnaire (the English representative), and MM. Deville, Chavanon, and de Rillé, and other members of the Paris Committee. The date of entry for competing choirs has been altered to the 10th inst. Non-competitive choirs will be given a hearing on May 28th. A thousand British schoolchildren will be invited to sing on that day, and to be the guests of the Paris children. Copies of the music for competing choirs will be issued on the 26th inst.

MM. T. DE WYZEWA AND G. DE SAINT-FOIX have just published in Paris a critical biography in two volumes, 'W. A. Mozart: sa Vie musicale et son Œuvre de l'Enfance à la pleine Maturité.' They add at the end a chronological catalogue of the complete works of Mozart.

THE MUNICH FESTIVAL will consist of three cycles of the 'Ring' (August 15th, 16th, 18th, and 20th; August 26th, 27th, 29th, and 31st; and September 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th); four performances of 'Tristan' (August 13th and 22nd, September 2nd and 13th); and four of 'Die Meistersinger' (August 11th and 24th, September 4th and 15th).

THE following musical autographs were sold last week at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's: the last two movements of Beethoven's Sonata (Op. 110), 90*l.*; a Sketch-Book (1815-16), 135*l.*; and Mozart's Quintet for Strings in D, 166*l.*

THE death is announced of Hermann Winkelmann. He made his début on the stage at Sondershausen, but from 1882 to 1906 was Court opera singer at Vienna. In 1882 he was the original Parsifal at Bayreuth. He sang in the same year, under Richter at Drury Lane, in 'Lohengrin.' Winkelmann was highly esteemed as an oratorio singer.

WE have also to record the death of Bruno Mugellini, an excellent pianist, teacher (at the Liceo musicale at Bologna), and composer. He edited, in conjunction with I. Philipp, a fine edition of the clavier works of J. S. Bach.

THE death on Tuesday last of Florence St. John will be regretted by many frequenters, in earlier days, of opera and musical comedy. Her final appearance took place two years ago, and for some time she had not been at her best. Born in 1854, she was on the stage as a child; emerged from a life of painful struggle an excellent singer and an effective actress; and became a favourite in pieces of a light order.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Sunday Concert Society, 330, Queen's Hall.
 — Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
 TUES. Wed. Fri., and Sat., London Opera-House. (Matinee also on Saturday.)
 MON. Wesley Weyman's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
 — London Trio, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
 TUES. Leonard Kewick's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — British Women Artists' Society, 3, Aeolian Hall.
 — James Friskin's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
 WED. Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Mark Hambourg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Wesley String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
 THURS. Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
 — Sergei Tarnowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
 FRI. Madame Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Broadwood's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
 SAT. Chappell's Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Herr Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — York Bowen's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.

DRAMA

'THE PIGEON' AT THE ROYALTY.

MR. GALSWORTHY does not relax easily. The stern facts of life are never long out of his thoughts. He regards his art and his world very seriously, and even when he writes "in lighter vein," he expects those who accept him as master of revels to take their pleasures somewhat sadly. He calls his new play a fantasy, and there are scenes in it which border on the farcical. Yet, though Dickens might have fathered the character, or rather puppet, on whom or which such story as there is hangs, it is hardly in a mood of high spirits that playgoers will watch the entertainment the author of 'Strife' and 'Justice' has prepared for them at the Royalty. For the merry-makers whom he calls to his aid are selected from the wreckage of humanity—social derelicts who, even while they divert, may sadden and puzzle minds over problems to which the answers present difficulties.

In particular, the slum-types of Mr. Galsworthy's invention, who seek a refuge one Christmas Eve in the studio of a recklessly good-natured artist, raise the problem of charity. One thing he seeks to impress on his audience is that indiscriminate almsgiving, such as Christopher Wellwyn's, which strips him of the wherewithal to support his little daughter and himself in comfort, and saddles him with the burden of maintaining for a while a disreputable and useless set of house-mates, is not of the smallest advantage, even to the objects of its benevolence. Equally unsuccessful are the efforts of more responsible agents—a justice of the peace, a professor, and a clergyman—to better the condition of the wastrels. When this trio have tried to settle a flower-girl's matrimonial affairs, to reform a drunken cabman, and to find work for a down-at-heel alien, the girl drifts back into vice, the cabman returns to drink, the foreigner is once more reduced to rags, and each of them is ready to rush on that escape from life which society refuses to permit.

For those who are prepared to accept Mr. Galsworthy's lead there is an abundance of thought and shrewd observation, as well as fun, in 'The Pigeon.' It is true he has not troubled over-much about matters of technique and plot—indeed, his play has a resemblance to 'Passers-By' in the successive knocks at the door, which might exasperate by their monotonous regularity did they not ordinarily prelude some amusing exhibition of character. The author does not idealize his wastrels; he puts their point of view in an eloquent outburst which he assigns to his alien. So far from being rooks who pluck the plump pigeon's feathers, says this mouthpiece, he and his kind are really wild birds whom society insists on caging, victims of the roving spirit who could support themselves, were

they granted a free life, and not prisoned against their will in cities. His plea can hardly be urged for that majority of the class which lacks vitality, concentration, and energy; but so keen a social student as Mr. Galsworthy is well aware of the fact. Meantime he achieves his purpose in forcing the pleasure-seeker to think in the theatre, and will probably send many to the published edition of his play, which will be issued through Messrs. Duckworth on Monday.

The dramatist has to thank three of his interpreters for very intelligent and picturesque performances. Mr. Dennis Eadie's carefully detailed portrait of the alien, Miss Margaret Morris's sly-eyed flower-girl, and Mr. Wilfred Shine's cabman, most shameless yet genial of toppers, call for unstinted praise. On the other hand, Mr. Kane seems unable to individualize the artist, whom, it must be admitted, Mr. Galsworthy has made no more than an embodied humour.

'The Pigeon' was preceded by 'The Constant Lover,' a charming little one-act play by St. John Hankin, a study in modern courtship acted in just the right spirit by Mr. Eadie and that bright young actress Miss Gladys Cooper.

'THE BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE' AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

EARNESTNESS is a sign of grace in the dramatist, and Mr. Cosmo Hamilton is very earnest in his new play, 'The Blindness of Virtue.' There are times, indeed, when his clergyman-hero thunders forth speeches as to the perils of the innocence that is ignorance just as though he were in the pulpit denouncing conduct or doctrine for which there is no defence possible. The day is gone by, surely, in which the philanthropist could imagine that solemn lecturing serves any good purpose in the case of people who are in trouble, or that nice problems of an ethical or physiological sort may be settled by a formula admitting of no compromise or exceptions.

The Rev. Harry Pemberton is a faddist about the training of young girls. His experience has brought him to the conclusion that irreparable harm may be done by the policy of silence, and therefore he gives orders that his little daughter shall at nineteen be told by her mother certain facts about life and warned about certain sex-instincts. The poor lady promises obedience, but cannot bring herself to perform the task. It is then that her husband makes a seeming discovery which confirms him in his theory, but fills him with despair. His Effie, the darling child on whose enlightenment he has insisted, is found by him in circumstances which suggest that she is deliberately wanton, and that his domestic peace has been destroyed by a guest in whom he trusted. He has accepted as pupil a lad who has been sent down in disgrace from Oxford, but has pledged his word to his host to redeem his name.

Mr. Hamilton's play is an adaptation, and it is possible that in the novel he handled his theme more convincingly than he does on the stage. There is overmuch display of affection in the vicarage family, and we do not see enough of the friction of real life. The vicar is too effusive in his geniality and lofty sentiments, his wife is too helpless in her lack of intelligence, the boy-guest is too lachrymose about his never having been trusted, the servants are comic in a stagey way, while Effie is credited with amazing ingenuousness. Nor is the author very happy in his technique. Having decided to place his big scene in Archie's bedroom, he has to bring the bulk of his characters there, so that we get the idea that the whole household makes it a sort of thoroughfare.

It is difficult to conceive that girlhood at nineteen could be so curious a combination of innocence and passion as this clergyman's daughter. Not unnaturally the youth, when assured that Effie has been initiated into the secrets of womanhood, momentarily suspects her of having tempted him, and this is not a pretty moment in the play. The author, having plunged into melodrama, has to continue on the same plane, and to show the lad contemplating suicide before the curtain can be rung down on a "happy ending."

The honours in respect of acting fall to the young people of the cast—to Mr. Owen Nares, who pictures Archie as a typical Oxford boy of to-day, and to Miss Margery Maude, whose girlish charm almost reconciles us to Effie's mixture of precocity and *naïveté*, and is extremely persuasive in her love-scenes. Miss Pollie Emery as a cook who is a good-natured tyrant, and Mr. Leonard Calvert as the vicarage gardener, score in low-comedy passages; and the refinement of Miss Beryl Faber's subdued manner in the part of the clergyman's wife pleasantly contrasts with their broad humours. Mr. Charles Kenyon does his best by declamation to render Mr. Pemberton an agreeable representative of "muscular Christianity," but not even his efforts can prevent the parson's reminiscences of his youth from being tedious.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WHY did the stage Censor, a Court official, forbid any but a private performance of Christopher St. John and Charles Thursby's one-act play, *The Coronation* (International Suffrage Shop)? There is no hint of disloyalty or anti-monarchical feeling in its story or dialogue; indeed, the imaginary king of the piece, Henricus XVI. of Omnisterre, objects to being a puppet ruler, and strains the constitution of his realm in order to restore the liberties and redress the wrongs of his people. So democratic is this young prince that he refuses to take the coronation oath unless the ceremony takes place outside the cathedral so that his humblest subjects may be spectators, unless his crown is broken up and sold to provide food for the starving and the un-

employed, and unless the franchise is extended to all adults of both sexes. It is to the ministers of State that all censure is confined—three men who have concentrated power in their own hands, and administer affairs to the advantage of militarism, the wealthy classes, and the owners of vested interests; and the severest denunciations of their doings are put in the mouth of King Henricus himself.

Sentiments of a Socialistic sort are expressed in the course of the play, yet far more trenchant criticism of national rivalry in armaments, the aggressive form of Imperialism, and the policy which pursues superficial prosperity regardless of social inequalities is to be met with every day in the press, in public speeches, and in books, than is to be found in this dream of a king who takes his orders from a woman of the people and breaks free of red tape. If Socialism is a growing force in civilized countries, and if monarchy must adapt itself to its political surroundings, may not such a state of things as the two playwrights conceive be only an intelligent anticipation of events?

Even if the opinions set forth in this drama are revolutionary, it has always been the maxim in English life, except on the stage, that publicity should be permitted to any phase of thought which is not calculated directly to subvert the social order. The allegory, so pleasantly written, obviously presents an ideal. Its plea for social amelioration concerns a cause to which all our political parties are in one way or another pledged; its protest against the race in naval and military expenditure is one which, did they see any escape from the intolerable alternative, the peoples of Europe would heartily endorse. Mr. Shaw has contrived to say far more unconventional things in the theatre than the joint-authors of 'The Coronation,' and some of them have escaped the licenser's ban.

THERE have been several glossaries of Shakespeare's language published of late, and one might think that the subject had been sufficiently explored. *The Oxford Shakespeare Glossary*, compiled by Mr. C. T. Onions (Oxford, Clarendon Press), has, however, a special claim on our attention, as it embodies the results of the 'New English Dictionary.' Mr. Onions has been engaged on the editorial staff of that great work for fifteen years, and he puts before us in a concise and satisfactory form the fruits of its admirable analysis of words.

He has, further, paid attention to Midland and Warwickshire dialects, a folk-speech which still, we hope, keeps its colour and inflexions. The latest comer in the Shakespearean field has, of course, the most materials to rely upon, and Mr. Onions has made judicious use of recent work by such commentators as the late H. C. Hart. Their aid is, we are glad to see, fully acknowledged. The book is decidedly cheap, and should be widely appreciated.

We mention a few points which have struck us in our examination. We notice with pleasure that important emendations, as well as Folio and Quarto readings, are recorded, and that some passages are frankly admitted to be disputable or beyond cure. "Rooky," in 'Macbeth' (III. ii. 51), may have the Northern dialect sense of "misty." Mr. Onions makes it only the adjective of "rook." The mention of "crow" and "rooky" together can be defended. The interest of the dialectal sense is that it has been used in the form "roky" by Tennyson

in 'The Last Tournament,' l. 502, where we think, it is a Shakespearian reminiscence. Here, then, an alternative rendering or a query might be suggested. The use of "awkward" for "perverse" ('Henry V.,' II. iv. 85) may sound strange to modern ears, but is common, as we can testify, in Warwickshire dialect. On the other hand, we can find no justification for an anonymous statement in *The Edinburgh Review* for October, 1872, that "pioned" ('Tempest,' IV. i. 64) refers to the marsh marigold, and are glad to see that it secures no countenance here. The passage demands the query attached to it. The dog-rose is still the "canker" in some parts of Buckinghamshire, as in Sonnet LIV.

"Diety," a well-established Elizabethan form of "Deity," is not included but it occurs in the Quarto of 'Troilus and Cressida,' IV. ii. 27, as Mr. A. H. Bullen points out, and may well, as he suggests, be read for the rhyme with "society" in 'Tempest,' IV. i. 91-2.

The almost hopelessly confused texts of 'The Merry Wives' include the oddities "gongarian" and "cosen garmombles," which Mr. Onions has not thought it worth while to notice. The latter at least suggests a contemporary hit of interest.

A glance at the Preface will show several words on which the information has claims to be unusually complete. But while Mr. Onions's care and labour deserve every credit, he seems to us sometimes unaware of the advance made by his predecessors. Thus "a-life" = "dearly," though ignored by modern editors in their texts, is rightly explained in a 'Shakespeare Word-Book' before us.

Dramatic Gossip.

A MATINÉE performance, arranged by Mr. J. H. Leigh at the Court Theatre this week, served to introduce a playwright of uncommon promise, and a play which, though a little ragged on its technical side and somewhat harsh in style, deserves to be described as a powerful and conscientious piece of work, showing marked intelligence and ability. The author of 'Rutherford and Son,' who seems to be a woman, and signs herself K. G. Sowerby, has the gift of expressing character and maintaining its outlines consistently in stage action, and she knows how to suggest "atmosphere"—in the present case that of a family crushed by the tyranny of a North-Country factory-owner, who subordinates all his human relationships and his children's aspirations to the interests of his firm. Inevitably a moment arrives when the younger generation rebels against his grim heartlessness, and it is the story of this series of revolts that the author describes very simply, but convincingly in her drama.

A son's passage of arms with his father is well carried through by Mr. Edmund Breon, though more telling is the denunciation by Miss Edyth Olive of the old man's bullying ways. Hardly less effective are the quieter reproaches of the son's wife, played by Miss Thyrza Norman, who imposes her own conditions on her father-in-law if she is to consent to keep up his home for him and permit him the society of his little grandchild. How stern and incisive Mr. Norman McKinnel proves as the old autocrat, how successfully he conveys the idea of masterfulness and relentless purpose, those who have watched this actor's career will readily understand. The play and its author should be heard of again.

THREE one-act plays were produced at the Little Theatre yesterday week. The first of them—'Just Three Kisses'—by Mr. R. J. Dunkelsbuhler, was curiously reminiscent of a vignette from 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.' Readers familiar with Mr. Thomas Hardy's masterpiece will remember the bridal night of Tess and Angel Clare, when the former, encouraged by Clare's revelations of himself, is tempted to relate the experience of her seduction. With some minor alterations, this striking scene is the prototype of 'Just Three Kisses,' inclusive of the tragic sequel of the man's repudiation of his newly-wedded wife. The rapidity, concentration, and intensity, with the double-edged irony of the climax, in Mr. Hardy's story, evaporate in Mr. Dunkelsbuhler's play. It lacked terseness, and the dialogue crept weakly and artificially to its close. Mr. Willshire's Jack was inclined to be stiff and jejune.

Mr. Adams's 'Pierrot in Australia' was an obvious allegory of the ubiquity of romance. The dramatic idea which informed the play seemed thin and rudimentary, and the atmosphere of fancifulness was forced. Except for the Pierrot, the acting, if over-emphasized, was full of virility.

'When we begin to think,' by the author of 'Just Three Kisses,' was an instance of the "conversation play" run amok. A young man soliloquizes, in the manner of exuberant youth having all the systems to play with, upon Nietzsche; discovers that he is a decadent, and shoots himself accidentally on the arrival of his friend a few minutes after he had decided to commit suicide in reality. As a monologue, this pseudo-clever introspectiveness had only the merit of plausibility, though the "play" was capably acted.

HITHERTO we have, as a rule, not noticed Sunday performances, being of opinion that artists, critics, and the public needed one day's rest in seven. The censorship over the drama of ideas makes it, however, almost impossible to perform such plays except on the first day of the week, so that in the near future the law will make itself as responsible for the non-observance of the Sunday as it was in olden times for its observance.

The banning by the aforesaid Censor of 'The Coronation,' which is reviewed by us in another column, suggests the belief that Mr. Brookfield is a greatly maligned person, who has immolated himself on the public altar for the public weal. It would be waste of space for us now to give details of the play, as his action has secured so large a measure of support for it from the daily press. We can but acclaim him the most altruistic "publicity agent" of the age.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM has made arrangements to transfer the whole of the production of the successful fairy-play, 'The Golden Land of Fairy Tales,' now being performed at the Aldwych Theatre, to the Opera-House, St. Helens, where 20,000 children will be guests at different performances.

THE production of 'Hippolytus' (Prof. Gilbert Murray's version) has been provisionally fixed by the Poetry Society for March 16th. A special feature of the performance will be the chanting in unison of a chorus specially selected from the ranks of the Society. The play is being produced by Mr. Robert Stephenson.

NEXT Monday afternoon Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of the 'Medea' of Euripides is to be given at the Kingsway Theatre. Miss Adeline Bourne, who has taken many difficult parts with convincing success of late years, is impersonating Medea, and Mr. Philip Merivale, of Sir Herbert Tree's company, Jason.

A REVIVAL of the 'Œdipus Rex' is to be the next Greek play at Cambridge. There is no room in the New Theatre for Prof. Reinhardt's crowd, and if the responsible committee share at all the views expressed this week in *The Cambridge Review* on the Covent Garden performance, they will hardly regret this disability.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. M. C.—D. C. B.—C. J.—E. L.—H. H.—Received.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

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LITERATURE

CHARLES DICKENS.

CHARLES DICKENS was born on February 7th, 1812, and the customary Centenary celebration is now upon us, having, indeed, been anticipated last year by theatrical enterprise. His fame was never more secure than at the present time; edition after edition of his works pours from the press; a whole cyclopædia of fact and conjecture, illustration and comment, has gathered round his text; new illustrators seek to vary the traditional rendering of Phiz; and that last and dubious consecration of a classic—to be distorted to make a British school task—has just been achieved with 'Pickwick.' Since the publication of Forster's 'Life' we are able to see some points of Dickens's character and talent in clearer perspective, though critical study of the master has not been abundant, and has, indeed, been resented by those who point to him as an undoubted genius, with the corollary that genius can do nothing wrong. The superior person may call him a Philistine of genius, and there is enough truth in the description to suggest a reason for his immense influence. Later consideration has revealed the fact that Dickens might have been, or was, a great actor. We need not regret the partial suppression of that side of him; we have so many of them nowadays, and their achievements are so bolstered up

Charles Dickens as Editor. By R. C. Lehmann. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Characters from Dickens: a Portfolio of 20 Vandyck Gravures from the Drawings by F. G. Lewin. With an Introduction by B. W. Matz. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Dickensian, 1911. (Chapman & Hall.)

by a complaisant press as almost to be tedious.

The theatrical side of Dickens added to his effectiveness as a man who saw himself always before the public, but served to reduce his modesty, though the same remained as the crowning grace of his greatness. He knew his powers, and used them to good purpose. Essentially he was a reformer and a democrat—a reformer with a brilliant and inexhaustible sense of humour, and a democrat from early days with the power and position to make himself heard. These fortunate circumstances—one might almost call them paradoxes—made him a mighty influence for good, and the keenness he showed as a priest of humanity is exhibited as clearly in his work as an editor as anywhere. The novels reveal him, of course, as a pungent critic of the work-house system, the delays of Chancery law, and many another scandal sanctified by long usage; but here the humour and sentiment make the purpose less clear, and there are obvious yieldings to the desires of a spoilt public. In *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* the reformer stands firm; he is not to be bullied by anybody; and he is seen training with elaborate care and tireless zeal a host of young men to take up his work, "the raising up of those that are down, and the general improvement of our social condition."

The papers which were reprinted in the "National Edition" of his works show how many dark corners he illuminated; but this was but a small part of his work in *Household Words* and its successor. Mr. Rudolph Lehmann has done well in showing the public the correspondence preserved by his great-uncle, William Henry Wills, Dickens's right-hand man for so many years of editorship. The letters in themselves, while doing infinite credit to both men, are not easy to read, being generally confined to matters of business—the rejection of this article, the improvement of that; but they are a wonderful tribute to the energy, the tact and infinite resource of Dickens. Wills was at once a delightful and admirable assistant, and he could not have had a much more exigent chief in the matter of "punctuality and dispatch," of that brightness so easy to him, and that perpetual discovery of the apt which is the ideal of the journalist. But, as editor, Dickens would allow no writing down to any part of his audience: "I always hold that to be as great a mistake as can be made." Who can wonder that amid all these incessant labours, with his big novels on his hands as well, he found even his indefatigable spirit reduced to a state of "nogoism" and "used-up-ed-ness"? He was restless, like a little boy kept up late at night, as Mr. G. K. Chesterton has well said, and we have this revealing confession of his temperament:—

"I shall never rest much while my faculties last, and (if I know myself) have a certain something in me that would still be active in rusting and corroding me, if I

flattered myself that it was in repose. On the other hand, I think that my habit of easy self-abstraction and withdrawal into fancies, has always refreshed and strengthened me in short intervals wonderfully. I always seem to myself to have rested far more than I have worked, and I do really believe that I have some exceptional faculty of accumulating young feelings in short pauses, which obliterates a quantity of wear and tear."

So the work goes on; one day he is "abominably used up," but quickly restored to his "usual beaming manner." When he is writing 'Little Dorrit,' there comes another confession: "That wonderful man the writer thereof is in that state of weary excitement which is a part of him at such periods." To a letter he sent from Birmingham in the glow of one of his wonderful readings in 1867 Wills adds in pencil:—

"This letter, so illustrative of one of the strong sides of C. D.'s character—powerful will—I think ought *decidedly* to be published in justice to Forster and myself, who dissuaded him from America—which killed him eventually."

Dickens fully recognized the kindness and judgment of Wills's remonstrance; he did not really need to make money so fast, but he would go; the theatrical element in him was not to be gainsaid. Cables from America tell his friend of the prodigious success. Illness and another prodigy follow: we find the ready writer in 1868 at a loss for a Christmas idea, offering "100*l.* reward at Gad's to anybody who could suggest a notion to satisfy me."

The letters, as a whole, are, as we have said, too much concerned with the technical business of a literary editor to be easy to read, but here and there we find the inimitable flashes of fancy and humour. Wills is credited with an entirely imaginary play, 'The Larboard Fin'; Forster is "The Lincolnian Mammoth" with his special turn of patronizing speech; and the nuisance of one of the vast army of mendicants is turned to fun:—

"A foreign gentleman—with a beard—name unknown, but signing himself 'A Fellow Man,' and dating from nowhere—declined, twice yesterday, to leave this house for any less consideration than the insignificant one of 'twenty pounds.' I have had a policeman waiting for him all day."

The struggle with those whose intentions were much better than their English leads to some strong language; but we do not doubt that it was deserved. We only wish that the press of to-day showed anything like the same zeal for lucidity and the proper use of our mother tongue.

Mr. Lehmann has done his editing with care, and is able to correct the dates previously ascribed to several letters. The story is made coherent by introductions, but much of the detail remains unexplained, and was not worth going into. Some of the matter, such as the brief biographies of well-known journalists, seems to us to imply a low standard of public knowledge. Every one is familiar by this time with the cause of the dissension between Dickens and Thackeray. On

the other hand, the average reader may like to be reminded of a charming book, James Payn's 'Some Literary Recollections,' and the story of the proceeds of a first article in *Household Words* being converted into a Berkshire pig, which was meant as a gift for a Devonshire tutor, but ran away at Bristol. We notice the discovery of Sala and Wilkie Collins, and the immense zest with which details of the theatre were arranged. Alas! the Guild of Literature and Art failed, and Bulwer Lytton's play 'Not so Bad as We Seem' was, as somebody said, not so good as it ought to be.

Of Wills himself and his wife, great in Scottish humour, the Preface offers some pleasant glimpses. There were differences, of course, between him and his chief, in the most serious of which, concerning R. H. Horne, Wills seems to us distinctly in the right; but the friendship which speedily grew up between them was unclouded to the end, and we cannot doubt that the affection of Dickens was fully deserved. There are portraits of Dickens, Wills, Wilkie Collins, and Thackeray, whom Dickens wished to rebuke for distorted praise of the Charterhouse; and there is a good Index.

The twenty Vandyck gravures which represent Mr. Lewin's ideas of 'Characters from Dickens' are well reproduced, and a notable addition to illustrations of the novels. Mr. Lewin swells the protest against the excessively fantastic quality of Phiz, and, though his drawings are unequal, most of them are decidedly good. Pickwick remains as he was; his figure is fixed for ever; but we applaud the novel conceptions of Mr. Squeers, the Fat Boy, and Silas Wegg, as well as the courage which makes Little Nell something less than a beauty. Sydney Carton is excessively sentimental, and hardly worn enough in the face. The related figures in the background are slightly, but effectively sketched.

Mr. Matz introduces the drawings in a proper spirit of enthusiasm, and points out the lasting vitality of Dickens's conceptions. The generic term "a fat boy" recalls, he remarks, "the one and only fat boy who matters at all." We may add that in this case Nature has plagiarized from Dickens. Kent has today a man who was a famous fat boy of Gargantuan proportions.

It is fitting that we should close our notice with a reference to *The Dickensian*, for which Mr. Matz is also responsible. Among the features of interest in last year's volume are an article by Mr. E. J. Hardy on 'Yorkshire Schools' (one of the few cases in which a search for the "original" is legitimate); a letter—hitherto, we believe, unpublished—from Dickens to Mr. J. S. Herbert, reporting dishonesty on the part of a ticket-collector on the North Kent line; and 'Some Notes on Plagiarism,' by Mr. J. Cuming Walters. Mr. Walters seeks to show that Reade, in chap. xxviii. of 'Put Yourself in his Place,' was plagiarizing from Dickens's 'Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.'

Old Irish Life. By J. M. Callwell. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IN this most entertaining volume Miss Callwell, whom we had credited with belonging to the other sex, gives us a picture of what Galway was in the days of its greatness and its decay; she also gives us sketches of the peregrinations of two observers through Ireland in the later eighteenth century. Their books are well known to students of Irish social history, but not to the general reader, who will therefore find them new, and very interesting. Lastly, she supplies from the store of her own memories delightful things about the life in Galway sixty years ago, and the doings of her grandfather, Martin of Ross, and her cousin, Martin of Ballynahinch. The latter was the king of Western Connaught more than Lord Clanricarde was in Eastern Galway, and was the finest specimen in his day of the virtues and follies of the Irish gentry, all of whom had English blood in their veins, to which they owed most of their daring. There is no question that the tribes of Galway were all English settlers, yet were there any people more typically Irish, in the popular sense?

The only part of the book which we will criticize is the chapter on the 'Penal Laws,' in which the author, going beyond her own experience, has, we think, been misled by the current views of nationalistic authors. Even Lecky was "carried away by their dissimulation." No doubt the text of the Penal Laws, mostly copied from Louis XIV.'s *Règles* against the Huguenots, was horribly tyrannous. But there is ample evidence that they were almost a dead letter, and that people have to hunt for cases in which their injustice was put in practice. A good proof of this is the fact that the same story has done such yeoman's duty, and is repeated in all the books on the subject. It is concerned with a Catholic gentleman whose fine pair of horses were claimed by a Protestant as being worth more than 5*l.* each, the result being that the owner shot them rather than submit to such spoliation. It appears again in the present book, but reduced to a one-horse affair. The names of the actors in the tragedy we have never found mentioned, and it was evidently thought as great an outrage then as it would be now. We are glad to see the horror of the tale reduced this time. There were certainly scores of Catholic gentlemen in those days who owned good horses, and even took part in the horse-races so fashionable in the Ireland of 1740–80; and it is now shown on the unbiased evidence of strangers, who knew all about these Penal Laws, that the most prosperous district of Ireland was one almost exclusively occupied by Roman Catholics.

But we pass willingly from this slight and natural flaw in a book not professedly historical, yet presenting a picture of a social life gone by for ever. It is

when Miss Callwell comes to describe her own memories of Ross, the seat of her family, that she attains a very high level. Her experience is certainly ample, since she recollects the great storm of 1839 and the havoc it wrought in the West. She omits, however, one curious effect, of which she may be glad to hear from us. From that day on, we used to be told, fairies became extremely scarce. "They was all blew away in the great storum," as we have often heard it expressed. She tells us, among many characteristic stories, one of a poor woman who refused to employ a doctor to visit her dying husband. She said she required every penny she had to give her good man a decent wake. We can quote a Northern parallel, where a man prayed his squire to come and see his wife, who was dangerously ill. The squire refused on the ground that he was no doctor, and neither could nor dared prescribe for her. But he urged the man to send for the local physician. The answer was, "No! if you won't come to see her, I'll send for no doctor"; and he added piously, after a pause, "If the Lord wants her, He must have her." The real motive was doubtless the same in both cases—sordid economy, but the contrast in the excuse well illustrates the contrasts of race and creed, which we could develop at length, if there were space for such a digression.

The later chapters of the book supply a great number of these good stories, some very old, but many to us new, and told in such a way that the Irish reader feels himself taking part in a bright conversation, to which he longs to contribute his share. The author tells us, for example, of a weary fox-hunter startled from his slumbers in an inn by some fumbling about his head, and finding a man with a knife standing over him:—

"'I'm sorry to be disturbin' ye, sir,' was the apology, 'but, sure, the house was out of pillows intirely, an' we put a side of bacon under yer honor's head. I was just con-thrivin' to get a few rashers off for the quality's breakfast without disturbin' ye, when ye woke.'"

Has the venerable author heard of another occasion on which a waiter disturbed a weary man, and told him it was time to get up, to which he strongly objected?

"But the gentlemen is waitin' downstairs to have breakfast, and ye must get up." "Why must I? Can't they go on without me? I don't know them, and don't want their company. Go away, and leave me alone." "Ah, don't ye know that it's the tablecloth ye are sleepin' on, and we can't do without it?"

One old story is spoilt here in the telling. It is that of the innkeeper whose wine was so excellent that he was knighted by a drunken Lord Lieutenant who spent the night there. In the morning the man was sent for and asked to regard it as mere frolic, to which he replied that he was quite ready to do so, "but that her

Ladyship would not hear of it." According to Miss Callwell he said: "I must consult my wife on the matter," and her reply is then given.

When we read about the splendours of old Galway, we cannot but regret that the author did not tell us more of St. Nicholas's Church, which is one of the few old churches still in use in Ireland. The south aisle, for example, is about 12 ft. wider than either the nave or north aisle, which is surely most exceptional; and there are among the tombs of the tribes at least one of great beauty, and several of much interest. The architecture of the streets, where the great stone mansions of the merchants are falling to pieces, shows a style quite peculiar, which is well worth a monograph by a specialist. According to Miss Callwell, or rather her authorities, Galway was ruined suddenly and completely by its capture by Cromwellians, who turned out the tribes, occupied the city, burnt staircases and panellings, and left it a mass of ruins. If this be all true, it is again something curiously exceptional, for it was never the policy of Cromwell to destroy the trade of a thriving city, and of one that did not resist his army, or cause him loss. But Irish history is so full of *fables convenues* that we venture to suspend our judgment till we hear the matter critically discussed by an unbiased historian.

We have spoken of the length and quantity of the author's experience. Not less valuable is the quality of it, for she comes from a family which has maintained itself in spite of all the vicissitudes of landlords, and still owns the old Georgian house at Ross. Robert Martin, a famous wit (often called Ballyhooley), lived and died in his mansion, and what his immediate relations can do is well known to the public in 'The Recollections of an Irish R.M.' In the wild society around them, and taking part in it all, this branch of the Martins survived and still survives. Any one who knows Galway will appreciate a certain force in the answer given to the question: How does it come that co. Galway has the smallest percentage of lunatics in Ireland? "My dear sir, you must reflect that in a population where everybody is partially insane, it is not easy to pick out the patients."

There were tragedies too, and the book ends with one of the most affecting. Martin of Ballynahinch, after a wild and reckless life, died in 1847, at the very crisis of the great famine, leaving an only daughter, heiress of 200,000 acres—the vast country beyond Lough Corrib. His debts were still vaster, and his creditors, swooping down upon his property, sold everything and left the great heiress a beggar, in the dolorous time when every one was full of his own troubles. She actually went as an emigrant among the starving poor to America, where she died forgotten and unknown.

NAVAL STRATEGY.

WE congratulate ourselves on the good fortune which brought us nearly at the same time essays by Mr. Corbett and Capt. Mahan, the two men who may be called the official exponents of naval strategy in their respective countries—Great Britain and the United States; and the more so as from the difference of their positions—the one a civilian (a barrister), the other a naval officer—they approach their subject from different directions, and have treated it on different lines; so that we have the interest of watching how, by different routes, they arrive at results essentially the same. They are, to begin with, entirely at one in holding war by sea as much a chapter of war as war by land; and if Mr. Corbett treats of it as such at greater length and with greater emphasis than Capt. Mahan, it is perhaps because he is writing for a people which—rooted though it is in maritime power—applies the term "war" only to the Army; the Secretary for War deals with the Army only, and the War Office directs the administration of the Army. Thus, while Capt. Mahan devotes himself to establishing the equality of the advantage which a force has when operating on internal lines, whether by sea or land, Mr. Corbett introduces his subject with the remark that

"we are accustomed...from lack of a scientific habit of thought, to speak of naval strategy and military strategy as though they were distinct branches of knowledge which had no common ground. The theory of war reveals that, embracing them both, there is a larger strategy which regards the fleet and army as one weapon, which co-ordinates their action and indicates the lines on which each must move to realise the full power of both."

He is thus led on to illustrate the peculiar strength of the two arms—sword and buckler, perhaps, rather than "one weapon"—acting in unison in what has been happily called "amphibious" war, which has been, in the main, to the advantage of Great Britain, and is almost unknown to foreign nations. It is, primarily, that "where the geographical conditions are favourable, we are able by the use of our navy to restrict the amount of force our army will have to deal with"; and secondly, that we have frequently been able

"to establish ourselves in the territorial object before our opponent can gather strength to prevent us...so that the enemy...must conform to our opening by endeavouring to turn us out."

Some Principles of Maritime Strategy. By Julian S. Corbett. (Longmans & Co.)

Naval Strategy compared and contrasted with the Principles and Practice of Military Operations on Land. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. (Sampson Low & Co.)

The Betrayal: being a Record of Facts concerning Naval Policy and Administration from the Year 1902 to the Present Time. By Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. (P. S. King & Son.)

Here, he rightly says, "we touch the secret of England's success against Powers so greatly superior to herself in military strength"—a secret first penetrated by Bacon, who gave it words in the "famous aphorism,"

"He that commands the sea is at great liberty, and may take as much or as little of the war as he will, whereas those that be strongest by land are many times nevertheless in great straits."

The full meaning of this, Mr. Corbett thinks, remained hidden to many, till Clausewitz, blundering in the dark, stumbled across it, but did not live to know what it was. "To the end," he says, it would seem that Clausewitz

"was unaware that he had found an explanation of one of the most inscrutable problems in history—the expansion of England, at least so far as it has been due to successful war. That a small country with a weak army should have been able to gather to herself the most desirable regions of the earth, and to gather them at the expense of the greatest military Powers, is a paradox to which such Powers find it hard to be reconciled. The phenomenon seemed always a matter of chance—an accident without any foundation in the essential constants of war. It remained for Clausewitz, unknown to himself, to discover that explanation, and he reveals it to us in the inherent strength of limited war, when means and conditions are favourable for its use."

Mr. Corbett is perhaps attributing too much weight to Clausewitz's discovery. It may have been such to Continental Powers, but it was certainly known to Clive and Pitt the best part of a hundred years before Clausewitz wrote; and since to them, it was also, we may assume, known to many others—to all, indeed, to whom it was of importance or interest, though they may not have given it the technical names which are now at Mr. Corbett's service. By whatever name it is called, however, the advantage is very real, and has been practically known by the English for more than 300 years. Something of the same kind was held by Japan in her recent war against Russia for the possession of Korea. That the material strength of Russia was enormously greater than that of Japan was manifest—

"so manifest that everywhere upon the Continent, where the overthrow of your enemy was regarded as the only admissible form of war, the action of the Japanese in resorting to hostilities was regarded as madness. Only in England, with her tradition and instinct for what an island Power may achieve by the lower means, was Japan considered to have any reasonable chance of success."

The position was, in fact, somewhat similar to that of the Allies in respect of the Crimea in 1854–5, but more favourable, as there was no danger of a counterstroke, such as compelled England and France to keep a powerful fleet in the Baltic. It was thus that the earlier stages of the war were entirely to the gain of Japan; when she afterwards lost sight of the advantage of limiting the *terrain*, and, by

advancing into Manchuria, measured her strength against that of Russia, the result was comparative failure. The mistake, which cost her dear, Mr. Corbett attributes to her being under the influence of the Continental school of purely military strategy, which has "a natural difficulty in conceiving a war-plan that does not culminate in a Jena or a Sedan."

When he passes on to speak of the "command of the sea," Mr. Corbett forms the eminently sane conclusion that

"even permanent general command can never, in practice, be absolute. No degree of naval superiority can ensure our communications against sporadic attack from detached cruisers or even raiding squadrons, if they be boldly led and are prepared to risk destruction. Even after Hawke's decisive victory at Quiberon had completed the overthrow of the enemy's sea forces, a British transport was captured between Cork and Portsmouth, and an Indiaman in sight of the Lizard, while Wellington's complaints in the Peninsula of the insecurity of his communications are well known."

When these last had any real meaning, they were due to the activity of American privateers, which had not then felt the heavy hand of the British Navy; but there is no doubt about the breaches of security after Hawke's great victory, including, as they did, not only commercial and other losses such as those just named, but the celebrated cruise of *Thurot* in the winter of 1759-60, which, though eventually suppressed, was able to do much mischief before the end came. Similarly, Mr. Corbett will not allow the magical influence which has been claimed for the "Fleet in Being," even if that phrase be understood to mean a fleet which is able and ready to issue from its harbour and to carry on warlike operations. Of course a fleet in merely visible or material being, without physical or moral strength, is not "in being" in any tactical sense. That a "fleet in being" may often have singular power in preventing or restraining the operations of an enemy is freely admitted, and Mr. Corbett quotes from a letter of Kempenfelt's the opinion that such a squadron, composed of ships of the highest mobility, hanging on to the enemy's large fleet,

"will prevent their dividing into separate squadrons for intercepting your trade or spreading their ships for a more extensive view.... Such a squadron will be a check and restraint upon their motions, and prevent a good deal of the mischief they might otherwise do.... But [adds Mr. Corbett] its power of preventing a particular operation, such as oversea invasion, is another matter which will always depend upon the local conditions. If the 'fleet in being' can be contained in such a way that it is impossible for it to reach the invading line of passage, it will be no bar to invasion."

But of course, if "contained," it is no longer in tactical "being." Even stronger on this point, and possibly more practical, is Capt. Mahan, who says:—

"The extreme school has gone so far as to argue that [a Fleet in Being] will stop an expedition, or should do so if the enemy be wise. I have for years contended against

this view as unsound; as shown to be so historically. Such a 'fleet in being,' inferior, should not be accepted by an enemy as a sufficient deterrent under ordinary circumstances. It has not been so in the past, and the Japanese did not so accept it."

He continues to speak in some detail of the successful transport of the Japanese army, notwithstanding the threat of the Russian "fleet in being" in Port Arthur. But he does not decide whether the Russian fleet was in real, tactical being, or only in visible being; whether it had not been made so sensible of its inferiority to anything required of it as to be without any tactical value. This must be, as it always has been, a matter for the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief. Hundreds of instances might be adduced to show that visible and tactical being are by no means the same; and that success in or restraint from any operation must depend on the correct solution of the problem.

But the point on which Capt. Mahan has most to say is the necessity of concentration, to which he is driven by the existence—the noisy existence, it would seem—of a party in the United States in favour of dividing their fleet equally between the Atlantic and Pacific, so as to be ready to meet, on the one side, any European enemy, on the other any Asiatic. In the present state of geography, with no possible way for the two divisions to join, except the long sea route through the Straits of Magellan, such a proposal seems as suicidal as it is ignorant; but there are apparently men in the United States who entertain it—men, too, of some education, since Capt. Mahan has some hopes of showing them the absurdity of it. But though able to read, such men must be supposed to be ignorant of history, or Capt. Mahan would have appealed to the instances in which the French Navy, trying to effect a junction by the much shorter line from Toulon to Brest through the Straits of Gibraltar, has suffered the shipwreck of its plan—as at Barfleur and La Hogue, as at Lagos and Quiberon Bay, as at Trafalgar. Still, Mr. Corbett has shown that there are many conditions and some localities in which a fleet may be properly and advantageously broken up into detachments, while still held under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. It is a point on which we think Capt. Mahan has dogmatized from the special conditions forced on his notice.

Even as we write, the small volume by Lord Charles Beresford—too thick to be called a pamphlet—has been put into our hands. A measured criticism of the conduct and policy of the Admiralty might be fairly thought to have a direct bearing on major strategy; but this publication seems to consist of condemnation rather than criticism, assertion rather than argument, invective rather than reason. Its aims, so far as we understand them, are somewhat personal and political, and, in either case, lie outside the field which we try to cultivate.

The Life of the Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, First Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester. By J. B. Atlay. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE Bishop of Texas once racily described his episcopal brother at Chichester as "pretty well fixed." The same authority wrote years afterwards that for himself the Bishop's "picture with his wife and children grouped round him" had "symbolized.... a hundred times the ideal of an Episcopal home in the old Mother Country." Bishop Ernest Wilberforce himself referred to "the almost awe-ful happiness of his married life." A bishop at forty-three, a man not of his famous father's mark, but generally conspicuous and successful, he may seem to the average layman the type of the "well-fixed" man. As it happens, he was more: strong, as the athletic figure and steadfast gaze shown in the frontispiece of this volume suggest; effective; by no means all things to all men, but esteemed in the long run by those who disagreed with him. A "missionary bishop," he saw one clue to life, and followed it. He had, says his biographer, "a burning love for his Master and Saviour, a fierce desire to win souls to Christ." He prevailed in life, and at the end he died swiftly and painlessly.

On many pages of his record "one hesitates to say whether such a man has been more fortunate or more good." The quotation is from Stevenson's memoir of Fleeming Jenkin, of which Mr. Atlay's work occasionally reminds us. The happy warrior in life, especially ecclesiastical life, is not usually a good subject. Writing at the request of Mrs. Ernest Wilberforce, and himself bearing one of the honoured names of the Anglican Bench, Mr. Atlay might pardonably have been disconcerted by the conditions of his task, and fallen upon dullness. In fact, Dr. Wilberforce lives again for those who knew him, lives now for those who knew him not. The historian of 'The Victorian Chancellors' has not done better than in the clear and graceful prose of this biography.

Ernest Wilberforce was the third son of Samuel, and born while his father was still Rector of Brighstone, although already named by Bishop Sumner for the Archdeaconry of Surrey. He was an unruly child; he made no mark at Harrow; and at Oxford was remembered as a bruiser, with the most perfect of arms. His degree was the now obsolete "honorary fourth." Not on scholarship, but on character, his success was founded. Bereavement (for he married at twenty-three and lost his wife a few years later), the influence of Dr. Woodford, later Bishop of Ely, and some years in a small Oxfordshire parish, where he developed his specific gift of forcible, straight talk, conjoined to form him. His other great faculty of organization was developed at Seaforth, Liverpool, to which Gladstone (in his private capacity) presented him in 1873. He was naturally

diffident, and probably opposition was needed to bring the best out of him. At Seaforth, as Gladstone warned him, not poverty, but inertness and want of education among people who were well off, were the difficulties. He roused the people by imposing a decent standard of worship, daily services, regular celebration of Holy Communion, and by putting new life into the Church schools.

There was endless opposition, but he faced and overthrew it. His reputation as "a very great parish priest" began at Seaforth, and he went thence to Winchester in 1878, amid general expressions of regret, drawn by Bishop Harold Browne's offer of a large missionary field in the south-west. A resident canonry was to be combined with the Wardenship of Wilberforce House, and the work assigned to the short-lived Wilberforce Mission to be transferred from South London. Mr. Atlay has an interesting passage on the Mission, and the reason why it fell through. But, when Wilberforce desired to resign his canonry, the special opportunity designed for him being no longer open, the Bishop wisely insisted on its retention.

The experience acquired at Aldershot, and more notably at Portsmouth, was of great service to the first Bishop of Newcastle. The offer of that new See came in 1882. Wilberforce had lately returned from a successful missionary visit to Quebec, made at the request of the Canadian bishops and clergy. His name was already linked with the cause of temperance, and he and his young wife—his felicitous second marriage with Miss Emily Connor had taken place in 1874—took the pledge, in the presence of his parishioners, at the first meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society in Seaforth. He had seen what harm drink worked among the poor in Liverpool, and he warmed to temperance advocacy as if it was a boxing match.

To the North he returned, but with genuine misgivings. "Badly furnished, ill-endowed, under-manned, the Church in Northumberland," says the biographer truly, "was a bare and inchoate ecclesiastical territory rather than a diocese." "The best appointment of Gladstone's life," as the Bishop of St. Albans told the Duke of Argyll, meant trouble enough for the preferred. To many Churchmen he seemed a Puseyite, and Joseph Cowen's powerful influence was opposed to the bishopric and the Bishop. Self-effacement and reticence were required of Churchmen by militant Dissenters, and these were not Wilberforce's qualities as an ecclesiastic. Mr. Atlay decorously admits that "the Bishop was sometimes betrayed into rashness of speech." It answered its purpose, for he championed the claims of the Church successfully in many a controversy. The newspapers at first abused him, but the men of the North liked and respected his methods, and he ended thirteen years at Newcastle with Cowen and Dr. Spence Watson as his allies in all good work. A cloud of witnesses, clerical and lay, unite in

affirming that he re-created the Church of England in Northumberland.

He paid for that privilege with overstrain, and Chichester, whither he was sent in 1896, did not materially mend things. A man who—among many other duties—answers sixty-one letters a day, should economize his physical strength, and plainly Wilberforce overtaxed his muscular system. Then there were the Ritualists of Brighton, Worthing, and the rest who demanded all his patience and charity. Briefly, the Bishop, while no friend to the performance of extremists, was for letting good men go on doing good works so long as they did not make themselves "impossible."

Mr. Atlay's absorbing chapters on Wilberforce at Chichester are of a kind to quench a layman's envy of episcopal glory, and prepare the reader for the last scene of all at Bembridge in September, 1907. He quotes as testimony to Wilberforce's personal charm the verdict of a friend who travelled with the Bishop to the Cape in April, 1904, and who tells

"how charming a companion he made himself to all on board, and how completely he revolutionized the notions of those who associated the English Episcopate exclusively with lawn-sleeves and gaiters."

More sophisticated people than the mixed company of a Cape liner may profitably revise here their notions about the episcopate. Laborious days, strain, anxiety, and courage are among the impressions of episcopal palaces which one receives from Bishop Wilberforce's biographer.

LOCAL HISTORY.

The Oak Book of Southampton, of c. A.D. 1300. Transcribed and edited from the Unique MS. in the Audit House, with Translation, Introduction, Notes, &c., by P. Studer. 2 vols. With Supplement. (Southampton Record Society).—The Hartley University College at Southampton is one of the youngest among the newer colleges of England, but its staff and students may well take legitimate pride in the boldness which inspired them to start the Southampton Record Society, and the skill with which they have published and edited nearly a dozen volumes of important local records. They are indeed, as the preface of these volumes says, an "instance of the many-sided and stimulating influence of the University College in our midst." Prof. Hearnshaw, the source of this inspiration, has now moved far from Southampton, but he continues as general editor of the series, which is enlarged by the publication for the first time of the noteworthy fourteenth-century collection called 'The Oak Book,' the printing of which has long been demanded by all interested in municipal antiquities. The very miscellaneous contents of 'The Oak Book' are duly explained by the editor, Prof. Studer.

The special peculiarity of Southampton among English municipalities is due to the fact that the merchant guild absorbed in itself the inchoate municipal organization, and became the governing body of the town. The greater part of 'The Oak Book' consists of the guild ordinances, embodying many fragments of much earlier

local legislation, drawn up for the guidance of the ruling authority, soon after its power was fully established. Besides this, 'The Oak Book' contains a large number of miscellaneous documents concerning Southampton, its disputes with neighbouring lords, churches and corporations, its privileges obtained from the Crown, and a copy of the well-known 'Customs of Oléron,' presented in a much earlier and better text than that published in 'The Black Book of the Admiralty.' All these documents Prof. Studer has transcribed and edited with elaborate care. If he has taken sometimes almost unnecessary pains to set forth in type the nature of the abbreviations of the manuscript, the labour involved in this represents a praiseworthy ideal of scholarship. He has also supplied a translation of a text which is sometimes excessively difficult to make sense of, and if his methods of cutting the knot are now and then rather heroic, he has at least succeeded in making a much more coherent and intelligible version of the whole than has hitherto been given of the various parts which different scholars have here and there striven to turn into English. Mr. Studer, who is professor of French and German at Southampton, modestly disclaims any special historical qualifications, and informs us that he approached his task at the outset from a purely philological point of view. Finding, however, that the subject had to be dealt with historically also, he was bold enough to equip himself with the knowledge that was necessary for this task. Occasionally an odd statement shows that he still has weak points, but in most substantial matters he has done his subject full justice.

Perhaps the most important part of his work is, however, the Supplement which is substantially the third volume, and includes, with ample glossary and indexes, a highly interesting study of the French dialect in which the greater part of 'The Oak Book' is written. Prof. Studer rightly believes that the composition of a work like 'The Oak Book' in French is proof that in the first half of the fourteenth century French was a familiar vernacular to the trading classes in Southampton. As this speech was the natural language of an active community, he thinks it worthy of serious study, and accordingly gives a very careful and elaborate account of the phonology and inflexional system of the French spoken in Southampton in the fourteenth century. He does not, however, seem to be aware that Maitland had already written a similar study of the French of the 'Year-Books' of the same period. Happily they largely cover different ground, for Maitland did not concern himself with phonology, while Mr. Studer, who is a professed philologist, devotes the longest section of his study to an examination of the sounds and spelling of Anglo-French speech. So little has been written with authority on the grammatical peculiarities of the French used in England in the later Middle Ages that a fresh contribution to our knowledge of it should receive a general welcome.

The 350 pages of *The Story of Coventry*, by Mary Dormer Harris (Dent), brightened by Mr. Chandler's illustrations, form a pleasantly written and attractive guide to the history and topography of the ancient city. The last chapter, entitled 'Old Coventry at the Present Day,' will be helpful to visitors whose time is limited.

The sections that deal with the beginnings of municipal government, the corporation and the guilds, and especially with the mayor, bailiffs, and community, show that the author has closely studied the intricacies

of mediæval town life and administration; and in no other English town is there such a wealth of available information. The whole question of local government was unusually complicated at Coventry by the rule of two rival forces, and this made the struggle for municipal freedom all the harder. Coventry was divided into two lordships: one part was the property of the Earls of Chester, and was termed the Earl's-half; whilst the other part pertained to the great Benedictine foundation, and was known as the Prior's-half. The difficulties of tenure, custom, and privilege within the walls were considerable, and frequently led to disputes between the Earl's men and the Prior's tenants.

To those who have made a study of Coventry, or have known it at first hand for some years, there are certain disappointments in this book, notwithstanding the amount of trustworthy information gathered within its covers. The town walls, for instance, were well worth more than the brief allusions made to them, for in this respect Coventry was of primary importance. The walls, as constructed in the middle of the fourteenth century, enclosed an area that was without a rival in the Midlands. Their circuit was about three miles; they were nine feet thick, of considerable height, provided with thirty-two towers, and pierced by twelve gates. Again, the information as to the two friaries and the four hospitals of the town is too scanty.

The Royal Charters of the City of Lincoln: Henry II. to William III., transcribed and translated, with an Introduction, by Walter de Gray Birch (Cambridge University Press), is a well-printed, handsome, and useful book, and the more to be welcomed as it seems to be one result of recent efforts on the part of the Corporation of Lincoln to set in order their fine collection of records and make them accessible to scholars. To have had the series printed, arranged, and translated is a great thing. It is a pity, however, that the editing shows some lack of order and method, and is not always critical enough. The Introduction and Glossary leave something to be desired, and the transcription of the texts has in different parts of the book been carried out on somewhat varying principles. There is a fair translation, but a little more explanation of difficulties would have been an improvement. The facsimiles are attractive, though some are on too small a scale for ordinary eyes.

Cambridge under Queen Anne, illustrated by *Memoir of Ambrose Bonwicke and Diaries of Francis Burman and Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach*, and edited with notes by J. E. B. Mayor (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.), consists partly of a reprint and partly of the unpublished papers of the late Prof. Mayor. The latter have been secured by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and the result is the delightful little volume before us. The Provost of King's, in his preface, calls Mayor's notes "a mine of information about scholars at Cambridge—nay, of Europe—two hundred years ago," and those who dig in the book before us will find treasure enough. The three narratives, which were intended to form part of a much larger work, are the life of Ambrose Bonwicke by his father, and accounts of the visits to Cambridge of Francis Burman, a Dutch minister and professor of theology, and of Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, the indefatigable book-collector, a native of Frankfort. The life of Ambrose Bonwicke is called 'A Pattern for Young Students,'

and the subject seems to have been a lad of almost supernatural piety and learning. Burman's visit to Cambridge is the merest fragment; but it is most interesting, and his allusion to University ceremonies of creating Doctors by giving them a cap, book, and ring is illustrated by Prof. Mayor by extracts from Bentley which well repay perusal. At a feast at Trinity they dined off square wooden platters. Von Uffenbach visited all the libraries, and grumbled at everything—somewhat unreasonably it would appear. But the chief interest lies in Mayor's notes, which reveal his erudition and remarkable powers of illustration. The Professor was an omnivorous man of learning—a true successor of the giants of the seventeenth century—who spent his life amid books, and whose diversions were more arduous than the labours of many scholars. Such men as these have, however, seldom given the result of their toils in ordered form to the world.

Wifela's Combe: a History of the Parish of Wiveliscombe. By F. Hancock. (Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce.)—Prebendary Hancock is well known in the West of England as the writer of two good books dealing with the histories of the adjacent towns of Minehead and Dunster. He has now produced a volume on the history of the small Somersetshire town and parish of Wiveliscombe. The name is odd, and more than one attempt has been made to supply its derivation. Collinson, the county historian, mentions two explanations which were current in his day, but both of them are obviously impossible. The one derived the name from the prevalence there in early times of the grub called the weevil, whilst the other supposed that it had its origin in the presence of weasels in the district. Mr. Hancock's theory, however, is most probably correct, namely, that it means the Combe which was the possession of one Wifela, or Wyvel. The local pronunciation has long ago been simplified as Wilscombe.

The story of the parish goes back to early days, for prehistoric folk established a great earthwork at Castle, a fortress which was held in succession by Romans, Saxons, and Danes. Edward the Confessor bestowed the manor on the bishopric of Wells, and here for centuries bishops occasionally resided. The prebendaries of Wells also held a large estate about the town, exercising manorial rights and using an official seal; but the ecclesiastical affairs of the parish were left almost entirely to the care of the vicars. The story of the fabric of the church is sad; it is now a tasteless building erected in 1829, with a debased semi-Italian interior.

Mr. Hancock has dealt carefully, and for the most part in an interesting fashion, with the manor, the prebend, the vicarage, the charities, and the industries; he also draws successfully on the registers, which begin in 1558, and the churchwardens' accounts, which date from 1681. The book concludes with a few traditions and ghost stories. Its 300 pages bear witness to Mr. Hancock's industry as a gleaner from public and local records, but there are several other sources unexplored from which further information might have been gained. In one place the information given is insufficient and to some extent incorrect. We are told that Wiveliscombe possessed a mint "at which coins were struck in the reign of Stephen, probably by some great baron." The extant coins of this mint are those of Duke Henry, afterwards Henry II. This is a matter of historic moment. Duke

Henry landed with his forces in the South-West of England in 1153, when the earls of that district rose in his cause; the evidence of the coinage closely corroborates that of the chronicles and charters. Henry's own money was minted at Wareham, Sherborne, Malmesbury, and possibly Taunton, as well as at Wiveliscombe; whilst other mints of the West, including Dunster, struck the coinage of the several earls who supported him in his action against Stephen.

A History of the Manor and Township of Allerton in the County of Lancaster. By Ronald Stewart-Brown. (Liverpool, E. Howell.)—For centuries Allerton was a purely agricultural township, and during the last hundred years it has been the home of Liverpool's most eminent citizens; now its glory is rapidly fading before the onslaught of villadom and electric tramways. The absorption of Allerton into the ever-spreading City of Liverpool is only a question of a few years, so it is especially fitting that a chronicler should arise before its individuality is finally lost.

Mr. Stewart-Brown deals in an interesting way with the manorial history without sacrificing accuracy to picturesqueness, and he knows where to turn for his facts and how to use those facts when they have been found. The story of the manor during the last 150 years reads more like a romance than sober history, and the great "Hardman case" inevitably suggests *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*. Mr. Stewart-Brown gives also a very readable account of many of the present-day landowners, though his frankness will perhaps be more entertaining to those readers who are not directly concerned; it is a question how far some of the well-known families in the neighbourhood of Liverpool will appreciate being told that their ancestor of a little more than a hundred years ago was an illiterate old man in poor circumstances, who could not sign his own name.

To the general reader the most attractive section will be that dealing with the group of prehistoric stones known as the Calderstones, a subject handled in a careful and discriminating way. The illustrations are well chosen, and, with the exception of two early plans, well reproduced; and the Index is good.

London North of the Thames (A. & C. Black) should have been styled the second volume, as the previous one describing the City is equally "London North of the Thames." It is stated on the title-page to be by Sir Walter Besant, but in the Preface we are informed that he edited it and "wrote a good deal of it," the remainder being by Miss G. E. Mitton. The editing, however arranged, cannot be called satisfactory. The plan is said to be a perambulation of London formed from the contributions of those whom Besant called "perambulators," with the design that their accounts "should all be welded into the Great Survey."

If the contributors perambulated London on the plan described in this volume, we feel certain that few will follow them in their route. Its impracticability may be seen by a reference to the table of contents. The "perambulator" sets out by visiting what, by a slight stretch of language, may still be called the suburbs, viz., Hammer-smith, Fulham, Chelsea, Kensington, and Paddington; he then writes a chapter on 'May Fair and Belgravia,' in which occurs the first part of the description of Piccadilly; then one on Westminster, followed by the curious division 'The Strand District.'

The latter is divided into three parts:—Part I., 'West and North of Charing Cross,' begins with Hyde Park Corner, because there is a small outlying portion of St. Martin's parish there. Part II., 'Piccadilly and St. James's Square,' contains a continuation of what is said of Piccadilly in the chapter on May Fair. Part III. is devoted to the Strand proper. After the Strand district we pass on to Marylebone, Hampstead, St. Pancras, Holborn, Bloomsbury, Clerkenwell, and then start off to St. Luke's, Islington, Hackney, Stoke Newington, Shoreditch, and East London.

A more suitable arrangement might have been attained by gathering the various places under the now recognized headings of the borough councils, but this opportunity has been lost. There certainly is no street-to-street survey, as one is led to expect by the Preface. The use of the term "survey" is dangerous, as it challenges comparison with Stow's great work.

In the Appendix are two lists: (1) of distinguished people and the streets they lived in, (2) streets and distinguished inhabitants. Such lists would be of great utility if they were carefully verified and fairly complete, but these hardly fulfil these conditions, and in some instances names are merely given under districts such as Hammersmith and Hampstead.

FRENCH BOOKS AND GERMAN TRANSLATIONS.

Le Réalisme du Romantisme By Georges Pellissier. (Hachette & Cie.)—That a book by M. Pellissier should fail to be interesting and illuminating is difficult to imagine. This volume, particularly important to students of the Romantic movement, should, by reason of its clarity and simplicity, its ordered presentation, and its charm of style, appeal to a large public. Few literary contests have equalled in intensity and duration that which heralded the Romantic movement in France. Victor Hugo, in the famous preface to 'Cromwell,' claimed Romanticism as liberalism in literature; while in the second half of the nineteenth century realists and naturalists, fighting in the name of reality and nature, saw in the movement only a transitory disease or an extravagant fantasy. M. Pellissier's book is welcome, not only for itself, but also because modern criticism seems to have been inspired unduly by the spirit of reaction. M. Faguet finds in Romanticism "a horror of reality," while Brunetière is alternately luminous and grotesque. Essentially subjective, literature of the Romantic period has been accused of an inability to picture the truth, and in order better to prove the thesis criticism has been directed mainly against lyric expression. Subjectivity, as M. Pellissier ably points out, though the capital feature of Romanticism, is nevertheless but one of many qualities. Alfred de Vigny, who was the greatest idealist among the Romantics, affirms that art should be "semblable à la vie." Indeed, it is the element of realism, which, as M. Pellissier shows, was the leaven which transformed the romantic conception of art by virtue of a principle essentially naturalist, and infused new vigour into all forms of artistic expression, including lyricism. This is the heart of M. Pellissier's book, and the vigour and breadth of his treatment carry the reader along unresistingly.

By its very realism romanticism stands out most clearly against classicism, and

by its realism alone is it essentially different. Precisely on this point we consider the criticism of Brunetière inadequate. Classicism, by its adherence to rules, its limitations of models, its definition of literary "genres," and its exclusion of the particular, failed to represent nature entire. It portrayed a nature corrected according to reason. It is, therefore, in dealing with the particular to the exclusion of all method that the Romantic School, freed from its extravagances and faults, most clearly departs from tradition.

We note a valuable chapter on language and metre, and an extremely interesting analysis of George Sand. In his treatment of the later developments of the nineteenth century M. Pellissier is, we think, particularly illuminating. Naturalist theorists, Zola in particular, somewhat disdainfully dismissed the Romantics as merely clearing the ground for its successors, and regarded their period as chaotic and necessary.

M. Victor Giraud, who considers the subject of his volume, *Nouvelles Études sur Chateaubriand* (Hachette), the most powerful literary influence of the nineteenth century in or out of France, may be said to represent the bulk of French academic opinion, and particularly that of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, as opposed to those who think, with M. Jules Lemaitre and M. Paul Bourget, that Chateaubriand will live only in his 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe.' A course of lectures by M. Lemaitre, which were expected to present his decapitated head surrounded by garlands of flowers, have stimulated the cult of Chateaubriand. Renewed interest in his works has already been signalized by the advent of M. de Cassagne's 'La Vie Politique de Chateaubriand.' Like it, the 'Correspondance,' shortly to be published by M. Thomas, will probably subvert accepted ideas and surprise many, for the study of Chateaubriand has remained till now where the facile, but scarcely unbiased pen of Sainte-Beuve left it.

M. Giraud foresees that Chateaubriand will once more become the fashion, and to this new recognition contributes five essays: (1) on the origin of 'Le Génie du Christianisme'; (2) on little-known episodes in the youth of Chateaubriand; (3) on the remains of the MS. of the 'Martyrs'; (4) on two sets of unpublished letters; and (5) on the influence of Chateaubriand throughout the nineteenth century.

Life's Basis and Life's Ideal. By Rudolf Eucken. (A. & C. Black.)—This is a translation, by Mr. Alban Widgery, of Prof. Eucken's book 'Die Grundlinien einer neuen Lebensanschauung,' the latest and best statement of his philosophy—though, as Mr. Widgery truly remarks in his Introductory Note, Prof. Eucken is rather an ethical teacher than a philosopher in the strict technical sense of that term. We have, first, a statement and criticism of individual systems of life; whereof the author recognizes five: Religion and Immanent Idealism on the one hand, Naturalism, Socialism, and Individualism on the other. Each has much to say for itself; each, in his opinion, has failed, in the long run, to satisfy man—Idealism, because of its aristocratic trend; Naturalism, because it fails to appropriate the experiences and results of man's historical development; Socialism, because it ignores the spiritual life of the individual, and, moreover, ignores, or arbitrarily wrests into accordance with its own theory, the darker facts of human life; and, finally, Individualism, because the æsthetic conception of life not only surrenders morality, but also at the same time itself proves

unfruitful—parasitic, in the end, on the life and work of others.

In his main thesis Prof. Eucken urges us to accept the reality of the spiritual—as of an independent sphere of being into which man has grown beyond Nature. By a life centred there the antithesis of subject and object is transcended. The illustration nearest to us of such a transcending is found in work "as a spiritual occurrence," for "in work the object loses its alien nature, and is taken up into our own life." Since—so he argues—man is not a spiritual being, not a personality, from the beginning, but only possesses the power to become one, it is by work that, in the first instance, he develops into spirituality. For this development neither a continuance of existence in the "merely human," nor mere reflection and reasoning, can prove effective: for by neither does man relate himself to and appropriate the independent spiritual life which is the basis of his own. This appropriation, this development, is the common inward task which deepens the life of peoples as of individuals, dignifies failure, gives significance to what otherwise is meaningless, and imparts the firmness and tranquillity which come from confidence in ultimate victory. The means to this is conduct, activity, and one section of the book deals with 'Activism: a Profession of Faith.'

This—as his readers would expect—is fundamentally religious. Indeed, in describing how religion—which, for his present purpose, he practically identifies with Christianity—has, in his opinion, failed to satisfy man, he dwells chiefly on the disturbing effect of intellectualism and other reactionary tendencies, and finds little or no fault with the Christian theory itself. Yet, if fundamentally religious, his view of life is not completely so. Exactly all that he understands by the spiritual he leaves the reader to discover for himself; and, if on one page we seem near to the acknowledgment of a Self behind all phenomena, on another the Independent Spiritual Life which our endeavours are to appropriate looks impersonal.

The author's attitude towards Christianity is known to be highly sympathetic if a little patronizing. Yet, thoroughly as he must understand Christian history and doctrine, we come upon passages which seem to imply some rather deep-going misapprehensions. Thus, to take one example, he reproaches Christianity with "the annulling of all differences, even of spiritual capacity; and the displacement of justice through pity." The New Testament surely furnishes plenty of disproof to the second charge; and, as an illustration of later Christian tradition with regard to the first, we would suggest to Prof. Eucken a re-reading of the third canto of the 'Paradiso.' Again, his account of Christianity as, at the outset, an anodyne, or consolation, to a world grown mortally weary, and his call to her to throw off this character, which still lingers, and become joyful and energetic, is—merely from the historical point of view—so one-sided a presentment of the facts as to be almost untrue.

We would not, however, end on any carping note. If this work fails to give us any ultimate rationale of life and the world in which thought can find repose, it is admirable both negatively, in its exposure of the unsatisfactoriness of the "merely human," and positively, in its vindication of the spiritual, and in a certain power and persuasiveness tending to incite the inquirer at least to make trial of the spiritual life. It must assuredly meet the needs of many minds, and by means of it English readers may come to understand better than ever the influence which Prof. Eucken wields.

The Lay of the Nibelung Men. Translated from the Old German Text by Arthur S. Way. (Cambridge University Press.)—To the task of rendering the 'Nibelungenlied' into English verse Dr. Way brings an extraordinarily extensive practice in the art of translation, the result being that he has at his disposal an excellent command of language, great facility in versification, and a trained sense as to how the innumerable stumbling-blocks that beset the path of the inexperienced translator may best be circumvented. We think that his version of the epic will prove more enjoyable to the general reader than any of its predecessors. For its form he has wisely chosen the splendid and admirably flexible metre of William Morris's 'Story of Sigurd the Volsung'—a metre which is very closely akin to that of the 'Nibelungenlied' itself, while it escapes the monotony and awkwardnesses that seem to be inherent in any exact reproduction of the latter into English. His lines run vigorously and rapidly, and carry the reader successfully over the duller stretches of the poem.

On the other hand, the spirit of the original—the simplicity and directness that are so characteristic of it—is not always preserved. The rendering of such a line as

den wirt bi sinen gesten vil harte sere verdröz

by

But amidst of his guests for the host-king time traileth a broken wing,

shows a sophistication of expression which is extremely frequent and to which some critics may take exception. It is, however, only fair to add that the embellishments of this kind have generally been made with considerable taste and literary skill. A good many minor inaccuracies in the interpretation of the Middle High German text also occur, but they need not seriously interfere with the enjoyment of the reader. We quote, as a sample of Dr. Way's quality, a couple of stanzas:—

Flashed many a priceless gemstone from the folds of her attire,
And the roses flushed through the lilies, a snare of heart's desire.
Howsoever 'gainst the spell of her beauty one strove, he needs must own
That nothing so passing lovely in the wide world yet had he known.
As the full moon in her glory swims on before the stars,
And the brightness of her splendour floats forth of the cloudy bars,
So before all other women shone out that Queen of Love.
Well might the hearts of the heroes be uplifted for joy thereof!

This is by no means a faultless rendering: in accuracy it is surpassed by the versions of Lettsom and Miss Horton, and, we might add, Prof. Needler, and the love of decoration is too much in evidence; but it has life and movement.

* * Other notices of French books will be found under Fine Art, Music, and the Drama.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY sold on Tuesday, January 30th, and the following day, the remaining portion of the library of the late Dr. Joseph Frank Payne. Among the most important books were the following:—

Herbals, &c.: Herbarium Apulei Platonici, Rome, 1484–8, 96l. Latin Herbal, Passau, 1485, 69l. Hortus Sanitatis, Mainz, 1491, 46l.; another, Cologne, c. 1496, 31l.; another, in French, 1539, 35l.

Miscellaneous Books: Bacon, *Instauratio Magna*, 1620, 40l. Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, first three books, 1590, 43l.

Milton Collection: *Areopagitica*, 1644, 33l. 10s.; *Brief Notes upon a late Sermon, titled 'The Fear of God and the King,'* 1660; and *No Blinde Guides* (an answer to the previous pamphlet), 1660, 32l. 10s.; *Of Education*, to Master Samuel Hartlib, 1644, 172l.; *Paradise Lost*, first edition, third title, 1668, 44l.;

The total of the sale was 2,055l. 17s.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In Dickens Street, by W. R. Thomson (Chapman & Hall), is a pleasant little volume of meditations on some of the better-known characters in Dickens. Mr. Thomson is zestful and appreciative, but we fancy that the elaborate mosaic of familiar quotations, which is a feature of most of the papers, will appeal less to the Dickens veteran (whom they are apt to worry) than to the raw recruit. The lecture on Mrs. Gamp is, perhaps, Mr. Thomson's happiest achievement, though we may point out that that lady was "by her sister's marriage with a master sawyer" related to a railway guard—not, as Mr. Thomson asserts, to an engine-driver. In view of the Northern origin of the book—some of the sketches have appeared in *The Glasgow Herald*—it is curious to find its author, in his 'Micawber' essay, reproducing without comment Dickens's misquotation ("frere" for *fere*) from the last stanza of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

In dealing with the puzzle of Edwin Drood, Mr. Thomson inclines to the somewhat arbitrarily discredited Bazzard theory, and states his reasons with conciseness. We note a few small slips: the Kenwigses did not live in Golden Square, but in a dilapidated street near by; it was "the baronet's nephew," not son, after dancing with whom at Exeter Mrs. Wititterly "collapsed"; while the allusion (p. 80) to "Mr. Bob Allen" will surprise Pickwickians.

In the case of Mr. Swiveller, too, an opportunity has certainly been missed. No one, as yet, seems to have realized that the sublime Richard, at the beginning of the story, adopts the Weller mode of speech, discoursing of "wiolence," "conwiviality," "the old min," "jine hands," and the like; whereas, as the narrative progresses, he speaks like an educated man. This is another example of the continual change of plan engendered by the method of publication which Dickens favoured, and a further proof, if any were needed, of the futility of any attempt at the solution of the Drood mystery.

FOR the expert the best part of the Rev. W. S. Crockett's *Scott Originals* (T. N. Foulis) will be the admirable illustrations, which include facsimiles of the manuscript of the novels, and several rare portraits. The volume is attractively produced, and shows a wide knowledge of facts and possibilities concerning Scott's prototypes. It is, however, filled out with a good deal of quotation from the novels which ought to be familiar, and some criticism of no particular distinction. What Jeffrey said does not much matter to-day, and Mr. Crockett himself strikes us as occasionally verbose.

We find abundant entertainment and human interest in the Scottish characters here portrayed, and the average reader will not regret any more than we do that Mr. Crockett has gone beyond his intention of keeping generally to Scott and Lockhart as witnesses, and referred to such later sources as Mrs. Hughes of Uffington, Mr. Andrew Lang, and James Skene's vivid 'Memories of Sir Walter Scott.' The last might have supplied some more details. Thus we learn that Skene himself had the original combat with the seals which was made into excellent chaff in 'The Antiquary.' A chapter on Scott's humour would have been pleasant, and might have taken the space occupied by familiar verdicts and quotations.

Of the pictures, the most striking are those of the Black Dwarf. That strange being was more faithfully reproduced than any other character in Scott, but the story was a failure. On the other hand, its background,

which is good, is imaginary. These facts may astonish a public which knows nothing about the imagination of an artist.

'The Fair Maid of Perth' has not been included, but contains, says Mr. Lang, in Connacher a reminiscence of a brother of Scott's. It has also in Father Clement a tribute to open-mindedness in religion which might have been mentioned in the chapter on 'Scott's Clerical Characters.'

The volume should serve its purpose well, though the present reviewer does not regard it as putting out of court his copy of 'Waverley Anecdotes,' for which he paid precisely fourpence.

The Rise of the Novel of Manners: a Study of English Prose Fiction between 1600 and 1740. By Charlotte E. Morgan. "Columbia University Studies in English." (Columbia University Press; London, Frowde.)—Miss Morgan's formidable list of authorities shows how much has been written in the form of articles and monographs in the last few years on this subject; and her text shows that she has used them. She gives, moreover, a chronological list, more than a hundred pages long, of English fiction, or work bordering on fiction, published between 1600 and the appearance of Richardson in 1740. But her account of this literature would have been greatly improved by the exclusion of the period 1600–60, which she sketches in the most perfunctory way, only warming into a show of original knowledge and freshness of manner when she passes the Restoration. This restricted period would have given scope enough; for, though not ten novels of any importance were published in the last forty years of the century, the jejune fiction of the time was nevertheless full of experiment and growth in literary form; while its very meanness and poverty of content have preserved it from being worked upon. The historian of the English novel in this its period of incubation will have plenty to do. Even leaving out of consideration the romance in its several kinds, the anti-romance, and the picaresque story, which by this time were *faits accomplis*, he must read as much as he can endure of the 500 or more vulgar "polite" novels which were the favourite reading, and often purported to be the work, of "persons of honour," in order to disentangle the various threads which were being woven together into the new art. Perhaps Prof. Brie will prove in his forthcoming book to be this historian; certainly Miss Morgan is not. Her essay is brief, and does not make up for brevity by brilliance. But she has made a useful first guide to the material, sorting a great deal of it into separate rubbish heaps, each with a label neatly stuck into the top of it. Had she confined herself to native English works, her task would have been lighter; but this would have been to evade the real problem, for the great bulk of English fiction till the eighteenth century was translated or slavishly imitated from the Continental novelists. Miss Morgan distinguishes well between French and Spanish influences, a distinction not so apparent in the short stories as in the romances which preceded them. Nor has she treated the novel as a watertight compartment of literature, but illustrates the connexion between it and comedy, as well as the contemporary native genres of voyages, memoirs, character-sketches, and the like, which helped to bridge the gulf between the novel and life.

Perhaps the best part of Miss Morgan's volume is the long chronological list of novels printed at the end; but both this and the text have many misprints and other slips.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review].

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Roberts (Rev. Richard), *The Renaissance of Faith*, 6/.

The author protests that the age is on the crest of a wave of spiritual rejuvenescence. We in no wise object to sharing in his optimism, but dislike the prominence which he attaches to himself in the matter by occupying the whole of the book's cover with a reproduction of his own photograph.

Saint Patrick (about 389-461), by the Abbé Riguet, translated by C. W. W., 2/6 net.

M. Riguet deals with St. Patrick's proselytizing mission in Ireland in the fifth century, and the indoctrination of the Celtic people by means of what we may call "peaceful penetration," in its literally innocuous sense. The conversion was effected at a critical period in Irish history, and the author deals with this transitional epoch concisely and with insight, and without any excessive bias. The sources and bibliography are satisfactory, and the translation is serviceable. In "The Saints" Series.

Law.

Williamson (A.), *A French-English Dictionary of Legal Words and Phrases, including Commercial Terms most Commonly in Use.*

A useful compilation concerning a complicated subject. It supplies the reader with a lucid explanation of the technicalities of legal terminology in French.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Briggs (R. A.), *Pompeian Decorations*, 25/ net.

A reproduction of the mural decorations at Pompeii by the three-colour process, which is less costly than lithography. The decorations are frequently drawn to scale, and their exquisite colouring is transferred with as much accuracy as possible. The pencil drawings, reproduced by the half-tone process, are less perfect, but the coloured frieze traceries are striking in shading and proportion. The variety and originality of the designs are eloquent of the imagination which worked upon them.

Cox (J. Charles), *Cornwall*, 2/6 net.

Dr. Cox apologizes in his Preface for the stringent condensation necessary from considerations of space, and it is occasionally a strain on the reader, as in such an expression as "saint subjects." The book is a learned and conscientious guide, which may be trusted to give all details of importance, and embodies the results of a ripe judgment in church architecture. One of the volumes on County Churches.

Cox (Kenyon), *The Classic Point of View: a Critical Study of Paintings*, 6/ net.

The book presents views definite in character, and is very interesting and erudite, though inclined to be harshly dogmatic concerning modern painting. The reproductions are good, but their selection seems somewhat indiscriminate.

De Hooch (1629-c. 1677) and Vermeer (1632-1675), *The Masterpieces of*, 6d. net.

Dr. Hofstede de Groot's 'Catalogue of Dutch Painters' has served as the model for this paper-covered booklet. It contains sixty reproductions on a small scale of photographs from the original paintings, and embodies the painters' characteristic work. The publishers deserve commendation for their enterprise in attempting to cover the entire field of classic painting up to 1800. They hope to be able to publish twelve volumes yearly. This is No. 46 of Gowans's Art Books.

Dickens, *Characters from: a Portfolio of 20 Vandyck Gravures from the Drawings by F. G. Lewin*, with an Introduction by B. W. Matz, 3/6 net.

For notice see p. 151.

Egypt Exploration Fund, *Thirty-First Memoir: Pre-Dynastic Cemetery at El Mahasna*, by Edward R. Ayrton and W. L. S. Loat.

The printed result of excavations begun in November, 1908, upon the ancient site of Abydos. The editors eschew controversial questions, and confine themselves to a statement of what their explorations unearthed. The cemetery graves are representative of the whole pre-dynastic period to the embryonic brick-

lined tombs in the first flush of the First Dynasty. A larger work, 'Abydos,' is to deal more fully with the material still to be dug out. The present volume treats principally of valuable ivory and copper discoveries. The excellent plates are comprehensively described.

Garrard's, 1721-1911, *Crown Jewellers and Goldsmiths during Six Reigns and in Three Centuries; with some Account of the Original Seat of their Business in the Haymarket and their New Home in Albemarle Street and Grafton Street*, 5/ net.

Messrs. Garrard have issued an attractive little history of their long-established firm, enlivened by interesting digressions about old London, and adorned by plans and illustrations. More of the old business houses might well gather and print their records in the same handy shape.

Journal of Roman Studies, Vol. I. Part I., 1911, 15/

The first number of this *Journal* has an array of fine scholars which promises well for the future of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. It should be as valuable to classical students as its Hellenic compeer. We are glad to see Prof. A. von Domaszewski and Dr. Salomon Reinach as contributors, besides English authorities like Dr. Warde Fowler. There are seven original articles, as well as some important reviews. The print and illustrations are worthy of the scheme, the plates at the end being admirable.

Reid (John A.), *Building Construction and Architectural Drawing*, 4/ net.

Mr. Reid has obtained his knowledge of architecture from sound practical experience, and the diagrams he sends us are constructed not on the lines of academic formulæ, but from the point of view of erecting actual buildings. A small pamphlet is included among the drawing sheets as an explanatory commentary. The author is an *alumnus* of the Glasgow School of Art.

Seager (Richard B.), *Explorations in the Island of Mochlos*.

The time is ripe, in the light of accumulated excavation, for a connected history of pre-Hellenic civilization, particularly that of the Minoan dynasty. Mr. Seager's investigations in 1908 at Mochlos, off the coast of Crete, embodied in this volume, are a welcome addition to our knowledge of the subject, and another incentive for the penning of a fascinating book. His work makes no pretensions beyond cataloguing his explorations. It is issued by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Sibree (Rev. James), *Our English Cathedrals: their Architectural Beauties and Characteristics and their Historical Associations Popularly Described*, 2 vols., 5/ net each.

Two volumes which can only be characterized as a collection of handbooks, each on a cathedral. To the vast bulk of such literature already in existence they add little or nothing. The author apparently tries to steer between the Scylla of the book which goes into detailed elaboration about cathedrals, and the Charybdis of the guide-book, which epitomizes salient features. He has only ultimately succeeded in furnishing scraps of information calculated to please those travellers who scurry through places of antiquarian and historical interest in the modern style.

Stearns (Frank Preston), *The Midsummer of Italian Art*, 6/ net.

This volume deals with the culminating achievement of the Italian Renaissance and the four great figureheads of the period—Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, and Correggio. There is an appendix on Morelli, Rubens, and the Aphrodite of Melos. Unfortunately, though the criticism shows perspicuity and spirit, the reproductions are mediocre. Nor is there a bibliography.

Stein (M. Aurel), *Ruins of Desert Cathay: Personal Narrative of Explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China*, 2 vols.

An intimate and absorbing record of Dr. Stein's archæological and geographical explorations while travelling in Central Asia for the Indian Government between 1906 and 1908. The valleys of the Indo-Afghan border; the snow-capped peaks of the Hindukush; the broad Oxus; Khotan and the great desert to the ancient wall of China; the Kun-lun range, south of Khotan, and the solitary plateaus of Tibet—of all these almost inaccessible regions and the remains of their civilizations, the author gives a fascinating picture. For the ancient historian his researches will be invaluable. Among other things he discovered the most western portion of the great wall of the Chinese Empire.

Poetry and Drama.

Anderson (C. G.), *With Lute and Viol*, 2/6 net.

In Mr. Anderson's first three poems we trace three potent fetishes, to which modern minor bards dedicate the fruits of their toil. There is the liquid, melting strain, melancholy and fugitive as a dying wind; the rampant, Corybantic ditty, whose rhythm marches to the waving of pennons and the beating of drums; and, lastly, the catalogue of jewels of exotic unguents, such as "ambergis," and musical instruments, such as the "sackbut." The vital sap has long been squeezed out of these harmonies, and they are as conventionalized as the barrel-organ tune.

Bayley (Stanhope), *Anima Fanciulla (The Maiden Soul)*, 1/ net.

The smooth, invertebrate idylls before us, though free from bad taste, are none the less significant of the insidious plausibility of such productions. They exhale a faint, scented mist of subdued ecstasy, which by its very nature suffocates vitality, and even when compared with the vague atmospheric splendour of Maeterlinck's art is as a chimera to the real thing. The volume is one of the Vigo Cabinet Series.

Cocks (Lucy F.), *Daffodils and Lyrics*, 2/6 net.

We have turned page after page of this collection of verses in the hope of finding a poem—but without success.

Currey (C.), *Now and Then; or, a Present from the Past*, 6d.

A paper booklet of rhymed couplets, with illustrations, aiming at the facetious in prehistoric social life. The idea is not new, and is not well carried out.

Furst (Herbert E. A.), *Songs of Town and Country*.

There is more town than country in Mr. Furst's poems. We respect him more for pure efflorescence of temperament than for its expression in metrical form. He possesses what may be designated the piebald spirit, scanning the world as men have made it through human, angelic, and demoniac eyes. These ingredients he blends with considerable success. His rhythm displays uncertainty, and he indulges in grotesque experiment. Mr. Furst follows on the lines of the great pantheist Whitman and his disciple Edward Carpenter.

Galsworthy (John), *The Pigeon, a Fantasy in Three Acts*, 1/6 net.

We dealt with the dramatized version of this play in last week's *Athenæum*. There are no essential divergences between the acted and printed texts.

Hudson (William Henry), *Milton and his Poetry*, 1/

Mr. Hudson has produced a readable account of Milton's life, together with a selection from his poems. The little book will be useful to young students, but would have been even better if the author had refrained from bestowing injurious adjectives upon the Stuart kings. To call James I. "that foolish and contemptible monarch" merely in passing distracts the reader's attention from the matter in hand, and is needlessly offensive.

James I. of England, *New Poems, from a Hitherto Unpublished Manuscript (Add. 24195) in the British Museum, edited with Introduction and Notes by Allan F. Westcott*, 6/6 net.

More than half of the fifty-seven poems and all the prose contained in the MS. referred to have not been hitherto published. They are here presented in their entirety, microscopically edited and annotated. But the book is too long for the value of James I.'s poetic production. Many of the pages in the introduction are irrelevant. The notes, though efficient, betray a similar lack of proportion. Such superabundant scholarship is a check rather than an incentive to study.

Mayne (Rutherford), *The Drone, and Other Plays*. For notice see p. 172.

National Federation of Class Teachers, edited by W. B. Steer, 6d. net.

A small anthology written by members of the National Federation of Class Teachers. It displays a deal of aspiration and some genuine feeling with it, but, unfortunately, the results are in no wise superior to the average achievement of minor verse.

Osmaston (F. P. B.), *The Future of Poetry*.

Mr. Osmaston's dissertation contains some clever, though not new reflections on the nature and functions of poetry. His thought is decidedly immature, nor can the fact be hidden by a suave juggling with great names, a bland assumption of authority, somewhat nebulous if closely examined, and preciousness of phrase. His thesis, ramifying through an intricate variety of argument, does not appear to us to lead to any perceptible goal. But with some

exceptions he is in the line of wise thinking. With less self-consciousness, he should write excellently.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, edited by Stuart P. Sherman.

The Tudor Edition. This neat little edition has comments by American scholars. Prof. Sherman's work is sound, though we think his introduction rather stodgy in expression. The notes and glossary are to the point, but too brief, we think, here and there, to give sufficient aid. The adding of derivations would have fixed unfamiliar words in the memory.

Winbolt (S. E.), *Spenser and his Poetry*, 1/

Mr. Winbolt's study of Spenser's life is better suited for senior than for junior classes, though the selections from 'The Faery Queene' might well be acceptable to very young readers. A little more elucidation of Spenser's unsympathetic—not to say inhuman—attitude towards the natives of Ireland seems needed, if a true view of his character is to be given.

Philosophy.

Boutroux (Émile), *William James*, 3/6

If all James's admirers were as discreet as M. Boutroux, pragmatism would make more converts in England. The book is as clear and vigorous as its subject; and if, in our view, the author makes too light of certain difficulties, he discusses James's character and thought without becoming uncritical, or lapsing into panegyric. The translation is adequate, and is by Archibald and Barbara Henderson.

Colville (W. J.), *Creative Thought: being Essays in the Art of Self-Unfoldment*, 3/6 net.

Mr. Colville covers a wide range of nebulous speculation. He venerates astrology; mental healing, the human aura, and polarity are his stock-in-trade; and he speaks of Longfellow as "Columbia's representative bard."

Cooke (Harold P.), *Maurice the Philosopher*, 2/6 net.

The dialogue is well suited for philosophy by its power of suggestion and incompatibility with dogmatism. But the example of Plato is dangerous. Mr. Cooke has caught his manner only in the form of his sentences, and for his literary grace he substitutes preciosity of phrase. The good, happiness, and love are his themes, treated with care, if without much originality. Dr. F. C. S. Schiller contributes an introduction.

Kelly (M.), *Hegel's Charlatanism Exposed*, 2/6 net.

Major Kelly's thesis is to justify Schopenhauer in calling Hegel a charlatan. He dislikes professors in general, as experts supporting established doctrines for material ends, and Prof. Isanoff of Cornell University in particular, as a supporter of Hegel. There is more vehemence than profundity in his thought, and he makes for us no serious impression on Hegel, while his abrupt style obscures the course of his argument.

History and Biography.

Angell (James Burrill), *Reminiscences*, 5/ net.

A modest autobiography of a man whose importance has not radiated beyond the circle of his own activities. Prof. Angell served an apprenticeship in civil engineering, and fulfilled ambassadorial functions in China and the Ottoman Empire. He was a member of the International Commission formed to adjust the fishery differences between the United States and Canada in 1887, and became President of Vermont and later of Michigan University. His career has been actuated by sanity and probity, but the more salient and shining qualities of autobiography are not his.

Archer (Frank), *An Actor's Notebooks: being some Memories, Friendships, Criticisms, and Experiences*, 7/6 net.

There is a great quantity of interesting material in this book, although much of it is at second hand. In the course of a long career Mr. Archer has come in contact with a multitude of leaders in the literary and dramatic worlds, and, in disposing of his accumulated stores of recollections, he generally manages to avoid drifting into that fragmentary anecdotalism so frequently indulged in by autobiographers. We have found the references to Joseph Knight and P. B. Marston of special interest.

Atlay (J. B.), *The Life of the Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, First Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester*, 10/6 net.

For notice see p. 154.

Bickley (Francis), *The Story of Marie Antoinette*, 2/6 net.

The author writes a garrulous, florid narrative of the unhappy Queen of France, guillotined in the heyday of her beauty, and smothered in voluminous memoirs ever since. Our satiety at

receiving another, differing in no essentials from its predecessors, is not, we fear, alleviated by the author's laboured efforts after piquancy. Resolved to outdo the pageantry of other writers, he heads his chapters 'The Cloudy Dawn,' 'The Sultry Noon,' 'The Angry Sunset,' and 'Night.'

Chancellor (E. Beresford), *Annals of the Strand*, 7/6 net.

A painstaking and pleasant, but somewhat verbose work. With such a subject, labour and love are not enough. The method adopted takes the district piecemeal—streets, churches, theatres, &c., and describes them historically. Readers are, in consequence, in every chapter carried from century to century, and not all the amusing anecdotes related can prevent their thinking of the Strand merely as the street that runs from Temple Bar to Charing Cross, instead of a pathway from the Middle Ages to our own times.

Chesterton (Cecil), *The Story of Nell Gwyn*, 2/6 net.

Nell Gwyn's memory has certainly not been allowed to languish in obscurity. In contradistinction to the majority of other women of ill repute resuscitated by our latter-day chroniclers, she at least had charm, and was not disagreeably venal. Mr. Chesterton, of whom we had expected better things, does not disdain either to whitewash his characters or to throw them into a sensational perspective.

Dickens as Editor: being Letters written by him to William Henry Wills, his Sub-Editor, selected and edited by R. C. Lehmann, 12/6 net. For notice see p. 151.

Fletcher (C. R. L.), *The Making of Western Europe: Vol. I. The Dark Ages, 300–1000 A.D.*, 7/6 net.

As a popular historian Mr. Fletcher has already gained a notoriety not altogether enviable. His political prejudices too often make his English history read like a party pamphlet. In the present work he is out of the reach of temptation, and the result is a clear and trustworthy narrative of a period scantily treated by English writers.

Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-Ninth Year of the Reign of King Henry II., A.D. 1182–1183, now First Printed from the Original in the Custody of the Master of the Rolls under the Direction of the Council of the Pipe Roll Society.

The present volume embodies the Pipe Roll for the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Henry II., collated with the Chancellor's Roll for the same year. It is printed *in extenso*, and there are some pages of introduction by Mr. J. H. Round, who exhibits his usual erudition.

History: a Quarterly Magazine for the Student and the Expert, No. 1, January, 1/ net.

An interesting first issue, with its three main subjects skilfully diversified. Mr. Kingsford's article on 'John Stow and London Life in the Reign of Elizabeth' contains some discursive gossip illuminating to a student of Elizabethan manners. Prof. Hearnshaw's 'The Place of History in Education' errs from excess of caution and respect to precedent and tradition. We fail to see why Prof. Muir should make so rigid a demarcation between history and geography in discussing the relations of the two.

Hunt (Mary Leland), *Thomas Dekker: a Study*, 5/6 net.

This American monograph deals somewhat ponderously with one of the wittiest and most lovable of figures in Elizabethan literature. The wealth of annotation, allusion, and textual criticism tends to obscure the meaning of the man both to his contemporaries and to us. We are told everything about Dekker's writings, except what, as a self-revelation, they actually were.

Ketkar (Shridhar V.), *An Essay on Hinduism, its Formation and Future: illustrating the Laws of Social Evolution as reflected in the History of the Formation of Hindu Community*.

A concise study of the development of Hindu society, written with mature knowledge and intimacy. In no spirit of cavil we suggest that the author has failed to correlate and apportion to their limitations of space the theories and material he has accumulated. Religion, the caste system, the secularization of politics, tradition, and a system of philosophic evolution wind in and through each other like a tangled skein. The value and suggestiveness of the author's remarks lose their edge and pertinency in this confusion. His speculations as to progress are extremely interesting, particularly his remarks as to the cosmopolitan and unifying trend of civilization. The work forms the second volume of the author's 'History of Caste in India.'

Moorhouse (E. Hallam), *The Story of Lady Hamilton*, 2/6 net.

The author has already written one book on Lady Hamilton. We cannot see the necessity for this one, which is of the brief, popular order, with coloured reproductions of some famous pictures.

Scotsman in Canada (The): Vol. I. Eastern Canada, including Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, by Wilfred Campbell; and Vol. II. Western Canada, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Portions of old Rupert's Land and the Indian Territories, by George Bryce.

An able work dealing with the influence of Scottish life and character in the principal cities of Canada. The immigration of the Scotch into the country played a large part in moulding its religious, educational, and political conditions, and strongly affected the destinies of the national life. The book lays much stress on the prominence of the Ulster Scotsman. There are lists of the founders and pioneers of the settlements.

Slattery (Charles Lewis), *Alexander Viets Griswold Allen, 1841–1908*, 7/6 net.

The biography of a celebrated religious teacher rather than theologian, who possessed as many secular as doctrinal attributes. Though he was hardly an "intellectual," his humour, tolerance, magnetism, and forensic ability made him an appropriate subject for a biography, but scarcely, we think, of such length as the one before us. It is adequately, if prosaically written, and apt to wander into barren and irrelevant minutiae.

Stevenson (R. L.), *Records of a Family of Engineers*, 6/

The contents of this volume, now published in the excellent and familiar buckram binding, will not be new to readers of the expensive editions of Stevenson. It begins with 'The Surname of Stevenson,' a paper modified by a few foot-notes to which no name is attached, but which are due, we believe, to Sir Sidney Colvin. The ancestors are distinguished for their work on lighthouses and a dry and severe piety, the papers which Stevenson worked on being often "monuments of misdirected literary energy." His delicate art made the most of unpromising material. Pp. 100 to 229 are occupied with the account by his grandfather of operations at the Bell Rock. We wonder why the 'Bibliographical Note' which in the Edinburgh Edition explains the genesis of the volume has not been used here.

Trevelyan (Sir George Otto), *George III. and Charles Fox, the Concluding Part of the American Revolution*, Vol. I., 7/6 net.

The book is a completion of the author's 'Early History of Charles James Fox,' published thirty-one years ago, also a continuation of his 'History of the American Revolution.' Sir George writes with leisurely care, and his books are well worth waiting for, being excellent in style and mature in judgment.

Bibliography.

Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXVI. Part I., 25/6 annually.

An excellent record, which by this time has established its position.

Duff (E. Gordon), *The English Provincial Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders to 1557*, 4/ net.

For notice see p. 169.

Gray (George J.), *Index to the Contents of the Cole Manuscripts in the British Museum*, 15/ net.

Made from the transcript of G. A. Matthew of Cambridge, who drew up a copy of this list. It should be very useful, as the MSS. supply valuable information upon the town, county, and University of Cambridge. The 'D.N.B.' has an extensive notice of Cole, who was an eager archaeologist.

Standard Books, Vol. III.

Wigan Public Libraries Quarterly Record, Oct.–Dec., 1911.

Education.

Graves (F. P.), *Great Educators of Three Centuries*, 5/ net.

Mr. Graves sketches in a clear and readable form the position of some great names in education, from Bacon to Herbert Spencer. We do not quarrel with his choice in treating most fully of Rousseau, Pestalozzi, and Froebel, but we think he makes too much of Milton's influence without indicating the impracticability of his gigantic curriculum. A useful list of books is appended to each chapter.

Kerschensteiner (Dr. Georg), *Education for Citizenship*, translated by A. J. Pressland.

This is the first English translation of the author's essay 'Staatsbürgerliche Erziehung der Deutschen Jugend,' and was made at his request, and has been supervised by him with the translator.

University Correspondence College Calendar, 1911-12.

Includes tables, regulations, and examination papers and their solutions. It is headed by the Principal's report.

Watson (Foster), *Religious Refugees and English Education*.

Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Huguenot Society of London. This reprint does not go beyond the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Though without pretensions beyond the co-ordination of notes and materials, it is authoritative, and the documentary evidence has been scrupulously collated. The author estimates that the Huguenot influence upon English education penetrated more deeply than is usually surmised.

Williams (A. M.), *Johann Friedrich Herbart: a Study in Pedagogics*, 1/ net.

A short summary of Herbart's philosophy and its relation to his views on the theory and practice of education. It has been thought good to issue this volume because his 'General Pedagogy,' allowed to remain on shelves for upward of fifty years in undeserved neglect, has since the propaganda of Dr. Rein in 1885 come into its kingdom. As a summary of his psychology, metaphysics, and pedagogy this little volume serves its purpose adequately.

Geography and Travel.

Allen (Percy), *Burgundy, the Splendid Duchy: Studies and Sketches in South Burgundy*, 12/6 net.

An attractive collection of legend, history, and description which has none of the dullness of the guide-book. Burgundy is a land as sturdy and genial in its people, its architecture, and its natural features as its wines. It has something of the Falstaff temperament, and the author has penetrated its "mental hinterland" with fine sympathy. There are a number of excellent drawings and illustrations.

Aspinall (Algernon E.), *The British West Indies: their History, Resources, and Progress*, 7/6 net.

Contains a mass and variety of information concerning the history, topography, immigration, industries, administration, institutions, flora and fauna of the country, the whole strung somewhat loosely together into a consecutive narrative. In many places it is little else than a report. As a compendious manual upon the West Indies it has its utility. It forms part of the All Red Series.

Cambridge County Geographies: Buckinghamshire, by A. Morley Davies; Midlothian, by Alex. McCallum; and Northamptonshire, by M. W. Brown, 1/6 each.

These three volumes are on parallel lines in contents and arrangement. They are not mere guides to the respective counties, but carefully compiled descriptions of the districts, their geology, geography, history, and inhabitants. The numerous illustrations from photographs are an interesting feature of the series, and the diagrams afford statistical information in simple form.

Chubb (T.), *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Printed Maps of Wiltshire from 1576 to the Publication of the 25-inch Ordnance Survey, 1885*.

Reprinted from *The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*. The author belongs to the Map Room of the British Museum, and presents in this reprint a remarkably complete survey of the subject, with a Tabular Index which affords all necessary details for topographers.

Haywood (Capt. A. H. W.), *Through Timbuctu and Across the Great Sahara*, 16/ net.

The author's journey took him from Free-town, the coast capital of Sierra Leone, through the Western Soudan, to Timbuctu, which is within the Sahara belt, and thence across the "Great Desert" to Algiers. He has a ready, descriptive pen, and without probing deeply into the phenomena of race, custom, antiquities, fauna and flora, natural features, and the like, writes an agreeable account of his adventures and observations. Crossing the Sahara, he suffered considerable hardship, but accomplished the whole of his prodigious journey in just over six months. We are glad to see that he denounces the mania for slaughtering animals which is depopulating Africa of many of its most beautiful specimens of game. There are copious illustrations and a good route map.

James (George Wharton), *The Wonders of the Colorado Desert (Southern California): its Rivers and its Mountains, its Canyons and its Springs, its Life and its History, Pictured and Described*, 10/6 net.

This description of the great solitude which stretches from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean and southward into the Mexican borderland is a picturesque and instructive narrative. We note a tendency to over-coloured rhetoric, which proceeds, we imagine, from excess rather than dearth of emotion. Mr. James speaks with considerable scientific knowledge, and his book is a record of twenty-five years' wanderings. It is profusely illustrated, and contains four good maps.

Longford (Joseph H.), *Japan of the Japanese*, 6/

The story is told with pleasant discursiveness and in a sympathetic spirit. But it is not distinguished either in introspectiveness or charm, and rapidly skims the surface of the history, social and industrial conditions, the administration, monarchy, literature, and the position of women. There are thirty mediocre illustrations.

Stock (E. Elliot), *The Land of the Lords Marchers: being a Record of Six Vagabond Days among the Peaks and Rivers of the West Country*, 5/ net.

An historical and topographical record of a six days' jaunt among the vales, woods, rivers, and castles of Monmouth, Brecknock, and Hereford. The author succeeded in packing a wonderful mass and variety of information into a week's compass. An undue condensation of fact, and some plausibility, are inevitable in the circumstances; indeed, the descriptive portions are preferable to the historical. The author has managed his material and story well in view of the limitations of his experience. We do not find his occasional mannerism of jauntiness very attractive. There are some pen-and-ink sketches. The volume is part of the Lesser Known Britain Series.

Walker (Eldred G. F.), *Canadian Trails: Hither and Thither in the Great Dominion*, 1/ net.

A personal chronicle containing the results of miscellaneous observation in a tour through the Dominion of Canada. The narrative is disconnected, and discusses but few topics likely to excite interest beyond the circle of the author's friends. There are innumerable memoirs of a similar type and scope.

Windt (Harry de), *From Paris to New York by Land*, 1/ net.

Anthropology.

Smurthwaite (Thomas E.), *Practical Anthropology*, 2/6 net.

This brochure is a disquisition on national heterogeneity in ethnic composition. It deals especially with the English nation, adopting as the basis of its contention the survival of tribal names in place-names, their reappearance from Roman times as Anglo-Saxon patronymics, the prevalence of numerous dialects, and the like. The author is concerned rather to reiterate a familiar conclusion than to show the differentiation of characteristics. The division of prehistoric populations into six distinct racial types with a continuity of the same up to modern times has been pointed out before, but hardly so succinctly and prominently as by the present author.

Philology.

Fausset (C. R.), *Specimens of German Prose and Poetry*, 1/

A selection of passages in prose and verse, in the transcription of the International Phonetic Association and in ordinary type.

Sociology.

Groat (George Gorham), *Attitude of American Courts in Labor Cases: a Study in Social Legislation*, \$2.50.

One of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. This, one of the many valuable reports issued by American colleges and Universities, should be of great interest to students of sociology, as well as to students of law. After tracing the often conflicting decisions of the courts on the subjects of strikes and of boycotts, Dr. Groat sums up thus: "The situation then resolves itself into one where each of two parties claims the same right, and each is seeking to exercise that right when its exercise will prevent the other party from the same privilege." Some judges have eyes only for the right of the employer, some only for that of the employed, while others enforce some sort of compromise. "Any one of these courses may result in an injustice. The court may recognize this and . . . endeavour to . . . find some superior right that will change

in some way the nature of the contention. . . . However great the difficulty of this procedure, it is certain that along this line alone will real progress be made." Very interesting also are the discussions and decisions upon the vexed question whether the labour of women should be subject to other regulations than that of men.

Political Economy.

Brunker (E. G.), *Notes on the Fiscal Controversy*, 6d.

The able Statistical Secretary to the Free Trade Union has handled his subject deftly. He deals with the question from the economic, historical, and controversial standpoint, delivering his own case from manifold aspects, and setting out to refute the alternative theory of Tariff Reform. The book is issued by the Free Trade Union.

Lowenthal (Esther), *The Ricardian Socialists*, 75 cents.

Another of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Of the four pioneers of Socialism—Thompson, Gray, Hodgskin, and Bray—included in this short study, it is safe to assert that not one Socialist out of a thousand living has heard the names of more than two. Their interest lies almost entirely in the indebtedness to them of Marx, and, in the case of Thompson, in his views on the position of women—views which receive scarcely more than a passing reference from the author.

Books for Schools and Students.

Adair (H. N.), *French Composition*, 1/6

The compiler of this useful little volume has brought together some two hundred pieces set for French composition during the past ten years in Civil Service Examination papers. They are accordingly of a difficulty that will try the powers of the highest classes in our schools. The notes in the Appendix are decidedly brief, as the author wishes the student to rely on himself.

Baker (W. M.) and Bourne (A. A.), *A New Geometry*, Books I.-III., 1/6

The authors have produced a more condensed Geometry than their previous well-known book, though the same general lines have been followed. The recommendation of the Board of Education "that propositions on congruent triangles should be grouped" has been adopted successfully, and this grouping of closely connected theorems has been effected in other cases. Due attention is given to practical work, but the authors think that of late years much valuable time has been lost in such exercises.

Berry (A. J.), *The Association of History and Geography*, 1/6

The author has achieved considerable success in presenting his views on the connexion between the two kindred subjects. He himself describes his book as "an aspect of Nature-Study on the largest scale, an attempt to present man in his proper environment." His treatment of his subject is worthy of the attention of all interested in these two branches of knowledge. The last forty pages deal with London.

Flecker (J. E.), *The Scholar's Italian Book: an Introduction to the Study of the Latin Origins of Italian*, 3/6

A workmanlike text-book, which should greatly economize the labour of those desirous of mastering the elements of the Italian language. The skeleton grammar is well classified, and the anthology is satisfactorily selected.

Kimball (Arthur L.), *A College Text-Book of Physics*, 10/6 net.

Adapted for a first-year college course. There is no imperative demand for another text-book upon a subject already well treated in this respect. But the methods of exposition adopted introduce certain innovating elements worthy of remark. The author is in favour of superseding mathematical symbols and formulæ by presenting conceptions of phenomena through the physical rather than the algebraic medium. To a certain extent, calculations in figures are inevitable in the higher branches of the science, but for a text-book the pictorial method is certainly the more interesting.

Moore (J. M.) and Donaldson (J.), *An Intermediate French Course, Part II.*, 1/6

The main points of French accidence and syntax are made in this book the basis of succeeding exercises in translation and retranslation, while the use of the phonetic script is urged upon the student from the beginning.

Rules are clearly stated, and the sentences in illustration are well chosen. Appendix I. gives a list of grammatical terms, and Appendix II. some useful hints in letter-writing. The French-English and English-French vocabularies complete a serviceable class-book.

Morgan (R. B.) and Kitchener (E. E.), Readings in English History from Original Sources, Book IV. (1688-1837), 2/6

As a companion to the ordinary class-book on history, this volume will prove useful, for the extracts have been selected with the express purpose of creating an interest in the social conditions of the period.

Neave (G. B.) and Agnew (J. Watson), An Introduction to Practical Chemistry, 2/

Though nothing new is to be found in the book before us, its form and expression are good. Diagrams are both numerous and clear, while the type used is large.

Peel (Robert), An Elementary Text-Book of Coal Mining: A Class-Book for Elementary Students preparing for the Board of Education Examination in "Principles of Mining" and for Colliery Managers' Examinations, 3/

The sixteenth edition of a text-book securely established in favour. It was first published in 1893, and underwent no radical alterations until 1901, when the Syllabus of Principles of Mining was amplified by the Board of Education. The greater utility of electricity in mining operations also added to its scope. The principal features of the present edition are an additional chapter on 'Coal-Cutting by Machinery,' several fresh illustrations, and various revisions.

Philips' Comparative Series of Wall Atlases of the Continents, Explanatory Handbook: Set I. Europe, 6d. net.

A notice of these wall atlases of Europe appeared in *The Athenæum* of January 20th. Their utility is decidedly increased by this handbook, which should serve as the basis of an extremely instructive course of lessons.

Rhodes (J. E. W.), Micropetrology for Beginners: An Introduction to the Use of the Microscope in the Examination of Thin Sections of Igneous Rocks, with a Preface by C. H. Sidebotham, 2/6 net.

Intended to supplement the well-known text-books of Hatch and Harker, and serve as a reference manual for practical work in the laboratory. It contains, in addition to the orthodox petrological study, chapters on the preparation of material, the choice of the microscope, and the optical properties of minerals.

Rodger (James), An Introduction to the Use of Common Logarithms, 1/

A serviceable guide to the use of logarithms for such students as do not require the mathematical groundwork necessary for the thorough mastery of the theory of the subject. The rules are concisely expressed, and, being printed in black type, readily catch the eye. There are ten sets of exercises with answers.

Tarr (Ralph S.) and McMurry (Frank M.), World Geography, One-Volume Edition, 5/6 net.

It is not easy to understand for what class of pupils this substantial American work is intended. The five hundred pages of text, interspersed with commercial statistics, suggest that the authors had in view the needs of scholars who had passed the elementary stage, but this supposition is contradicted by the seven hundred illustrations—which range from maps of an unusually high standard down to photographs of kings and wild animals—and the obvious anxiety of the authors to state facts in the simplest language. It is certain that some excellent little primers could be extracted by the judicious use of scissors and paste from this elaborate work, which, as it stands, will be appreciated more as an atlas and album than as a text-book.

Weekley (Ernest), Morceaux Choisis, XIXe. Siècle, 2/

A collection intended for the use of classes above matriculation standard, and an attempted compromise between a series of disconnected fragments and a single text. A third course, which commends itself as likely to leave a less transient mental impression than either, is the study of the several works of one author—extracts linked by biographical and analytical commentary. Mr. Weekley's notes are not altogether satisfactory. Students of post-matriculation standard should not need to be informed that Beatrice was a lady immortalized by Dante nor to have "La Terreur" explained.

Whiddington (Mrs. A. A.), A Play-Book of History. An artless device for stamping landmarks of British history on the minds of very young Britons. Includes plain and coloured illustrations.

Science.

British Bird-Book, Section VII., 10/6 net.

The seventh section of an exhaustive exposition of bird-life in Great Britain. It contains articles by ornithological authorities, whose scientific analyses are frequently not incompatible with literary charm. The plates and photographs are instructive.

Bryce (Alexander), Modern Theories of Diet and their Bearings upon Practical Dietetics, 7/6 net.

This book is intended for the use of both laymen and doctors. The author describes and criticizes all the theories of diet which have any following of importance, and concludes with the statement that, for the average man in good health, moderation in diet is more beneficial than the adoption of any particular system of diet.

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: Earthworms and their Allies, by Frank E. Beddard; The Migration of Birds, by T. A. Coward; The Modern Locomotive, by C. Edgar Allen; The Natural History of Clay, by Alfred B. Searle; and Prehistoric Man, by W. L. H. Duckworth, 1/ net each.

The five new volumes comprised in this issue maintain the high standard set by their predecessors, and bring the total number published to date up to thirty-two. The volumes on 'Migration of Birds' and 'Earthworms' each contain new material based upon the observations of the authors. Mr. Allen's book—the third in the series on Locomotion—is exceptionally well-illustrated, and, while mainly devoted to the actual working of the locomotive, contains an exciting chapter on 'Performance and Speeds.' In the 'Natural History of Clay' Mr. Searle has a subject with many aspects, but makes them all interesting. Finally, in Dr. Duckworth's book we have a careful study of the relics of our ancestors, giving up-to-date results of the work of the leading investigators.

Draper (Charles H.), Heat and the Principles of Thermodynamics, 5/ net.

A revised issue in the light of the more extensive range of electrical appliances, more thorough methods of testing temperatures, and the perfection of other means of thermodynamic investigation achieved in eighteen years. Though the plan of the work is materially unaltered, it is far more suited to the needs of a new generation than the old one. The first part deals with the principal experimental phenomena resulting from the application of heat to matter; the second with heat as an energizing force. There are numerous diagrams.

Fabre (J. H.), Social Life in the Insect World, translated by Bernard Miall, 10/6 net.

An excellent translation of one of the most captivating books of our generation. M. Fabre's delineation is so divorced from mere scientific jottings, so instinct with human insight, that pigmy mankind might be the insect world whose social customs and peculiarities he so inimitably describes. The style is delightfully crisp and clear.

Knott (John), The Presentation of the Medical Sciences in the New Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1/

From *The St. Paul Medical Journal*.

One and All Gardening, 1912, 2d.

The seventeenth issue of this much-advertised Annual. Its appeal is obviously popular.

Reinhardt (Charles), Diet and the Maximum Duration of Life, 1/ net

The aim and scope of this book are sufficiently indicated by its title. It suggests various forms of nutrition for the healthy prolongation of human life. The author is a convinced advocate of the sour-milk theory. His book is sensible, and cannot be convicted of faddism.

Reinhardt (Charles), Science and the Soul, or the Faith that Heals, showing the Relationship between Faith, Medicine, and the Mind, 2/ net.

For practical purposes, a reissue in a cheaper edition of Dr. Reinhardt's 'Faith, Medicine, and the Mind.' It is more or less an autobiographical description of experiments conducted in the sphere of post-hypnotic suggestion. It is a curious amalgam of somewhat crude occultism and psychic discovery that may be of permanent benefit to the human race. The style of the book does not enlist our sympathies.

Robson (Herbert), The A B C of Domestic Electricity, 1/

A handy manual describing the application of electricity to domestic purposes, the various systems, and the most economic and effective. There are but few technicalities to worry the normal householder.

Stopes (Marie C.), On the True Nature of the Cretaceous Plant *Ophioglossum granulatum*, Heer.

Designed to prove that the Cretaceous impressions known as *Ophioglossum granulatum* are wrongly attributed to this genus, and to formulate a method of differentiation in this scientific sphere. Dr. Stopes has already made a secure reputation in fossil botany. A reprint from *The Annals of Botany*, October, 1911.

United States National Museum: 1869, Descriptions of New Species of Wasps in the Collections of the Museum, by S. A. Rohwer; 1874, Description of a New Salamander from Iowa, by A. G. Ruthven; 1875, A Review of the Sparidae and Related Families of Perch-like Fishes found in the Waters of Japan, by D. S. Jordan and W. F. Thompson; and 1879, Preservation of Osseous and Horny Tissues, by F. L. J. Boettcher.

If these scientific studies will attract only a limited public, they nevertheless embody the first-fruits of original research and discovery. Moreover, they are interesting in themselves, and should be of permanent value for future investigation.

Fiction.

Benson (Robert Hugh), The Coward.

The nominal matter of 'The Coward' is the conflict in his own mind and in his outer life of a young man with his own weakness; but the real matter, of which the author appears unconscious, is the appalling emptiness and uselessness, the blindness to realities and devotion to trifling pleasures, of a typical English county family. To any person of imagination the life which the Medds of Medhurst spent would be suffocating. But neither Father Benson nor the characters of his story seem to surmise that they were not only cumberers of the earth, but also exceedingly dull cumberers.

Bryce (James), The Story of a Ploughboy, 6/

Contains a striking picture of the life of a ploughboy. The author has thought much, and expresses himself at length and with great outspokenness on the present social system, especially in reference to the land question.

Daudet (Alphonse), Sidonie's Revenge, 1/6 net.

Translated by Henry Blanchamp for the Lotus Library. 'Froment Jeune et Risler Aîné,' or, as the translator somewhat crudely renames it, 'Sidonie's Revenge,' is exquisite, yet by reason of its truth and its sympathy remains to-day the most popular of Daudet's studies of bourgeois life. The translation is accurate and effective.

Davis (R. H.), The Man Who could not Lose, 6/

To some readers Mr. Harding Davis is primarily the creator of Van Bibber. The short stories that dealt with the various adventures of that composed young American were things of pure delight—and of more depth than careless readers recognized. The later stories in this new volume are of a very different and a far inferior brand. Of course they are skillfully made. Mr. Davis is an accomplished craftsman, but only in one of the five—'The Nature Faker'—is there any spark of the old excellence. These are the stories of commerce; they are not individual, not observed, not felt, and therefore to lovers of the better, earlier work very disappointing.

Dawe (Carlton), Eternal Glory, 6/

A somewhat cumbrous attempt at the facetious. The author confuses the ridiculous with the humorous, making his characters so absurd as to rob them of reality.

Dodge (Janet), Tony Unregenerate, 6/

Tony gives her love to a musician who worships art, and incidentally is a despicable cad. She knows his wife is living, but they live together happily until he tires of her. The author leaves us in some doubt as to whether the patient lover in the background really attained his desire; if he did, we find it difficult to believe that the result was happiness. Miss Dodge adds nothing very new to the three-cornered problem, although her story is readable enough.

Drummond (Hamilton), The Three Envelopes.

Mr. Drummond's exciting novel has an opening that is almost Stevensonian, and that leads up to very strange adventures, better imagined than the supernatural generally is in fiction. Not until he has laid the volume down has the reader time to remark a certain want of cohesion and a considerable fringe of loose ends.

Freeman (R. Austin), *The Singing Bone*, 2/ net.

Another Holmes, another Watson, and another band of dense professionals appear in these pages. A variation in the mechanism of the tales is said to be introduced, in that the reader witnesses the crime and knows everything, while the detective knows nothing. Inanimate trivialities, like the bone in the German folk-song, are made to sing the doom of the criminal, as they ever have done and, we fear, ever will do.

Gilman (Bradley), *The Sultan's Rival*.

Describes the adventures of two English lads in Morocco. There is plenty of incident of the sort boys appreciate. A wonderful parrot plays an important part in the story. Some of the illustrations are only gaudy.

Harris-Burland (J. B.), *Lord of Irongray*.

When the wandering, thriftless heir to Irongray resolves to settle down to the life of a good and useful citizen, his troubles begin. His past life on the island of Mokara, which he fondly imagines buried, confronts him at every turn; but at last the timely intervention of a shark, which swallows his half-caste elder son, relieves him and saves the inheritance for the son of his reformed days. The attitude taken up by the Bishop of Polynesia is perhaps open to criticism, though he, like the other characters in the book, has no personality.

Hookham (Paul), *A Romance of the Impossible* (from the French of Théophile Gautier), 2/6 net.

A liberal paraphrase, largely of 'Mlle. de Maupin.' The quality of the selections convincingly illustrates the fancifulness of Gautier's idealism, the profundity of his melancholy and restless dissatisfaction. Mr. Hookham writes a mosaic of delicate phraseology. It is artificially fastidious, but its nicely shaded graduations are peculiarly amenable to the interpretation of such an artist of language as Gautier. Its honeyed cadences, however, tend to the monotonous. There is a just and imaginative introduction.

Lampert (Richard Fifield), *Veeni the Master*, "the Story of a Dream," 6/

Veeni is a diabolical personage who, in view of the imminent destruction of the earth by a comet, arranges the transfer of a number of human souls to another world. But the loves and wars of Zan are so woefully terrene that the author might well have spared himself the trouble of making the translation. There is an excess of sword-flashes, persons who lie stiff in death, &c.

Le Sage (A. B.), *In the West Wind*, 6/

This is a singularly incoherent narrative of the sayings and doings of some rather uninteresting people in a remote Cornish village, and we doubt if the reader who possesses sufficient patience to wade through pages of colloquial dialect will feel duly rewarded at the conclusion of his labours. The descriptions of country life and Nature in her varying moods show some artistic feeling and a certain felicity of expression.

Lowndes (Mrs. Belloc), *The Chink in the Armour*, 6/

"But there is one chink in the chain armour of civilized communities. Society is conducted on the assumption that murder will not be committed." With this promise of a thrilling story the author takes us to a fashionable gambling place not far from Paris, where we find a pretty English widow, her friend, a Polish lady with a passion for play, a French count with the same failing, and a double allowance of villains. A suggestion of the supernatural serves to heighten the interest, and the story goes with a swing to a well-managed dénouement.

Marchmont (Arthur W.), *The Ruby Heart of Kishgar*, 6/

This tale hangs upon the fortunes of a wonderful jewel, stolen originally from a temple in Asia. The usual association of devotees is formed, bound to recover it on pain of death. The exciting events of their search, together with the machinations of a Russian count and a strong love-interest, should satisfy the lover of sensational fiction.

Orczy (Baroness), *Fire in Stubble*, 6/

The 400 odd pages teem with adventure, conspiracy, and love-making. The scene is laid on both sides of the Channel in the time of Charles II., and the story swings along gaily, even if some of the incidents are a little far-fetched.

Stone (Christopher), *The Shoe of a Horse*, 6/

Scarcely a week passes without a romance in the Ruritanian key. At rare intervals the old theme is harmonized in a superior manner, as on this occasion. Within clearly defined limits the author successfully blends the flavour of a military campaign, eliminating all that is "not for folk to read about in their comfortable

armchairs," with a dash of love-making. It is all charming—easily read and as easily forgotten.

Taubman-Goldie (V.), *Marjorie Stevens*, 6/

An autobiographical account of a love incident by a particularly self-centred young man. We fear that those who are able to appreciate the self-revelation do not need such help, and those who do need it will not understand the book.

True Tilda, by "Q.," 7d. net.

For notice see *Athen.* Sept. 25, 1909, p. 357.

Villiers-Stuart (Gerald), *The White Shrine*, 6/

The author has selected a sordid theme, and we do not think his handling of it altogether justifies his work. We do not find the boldness of characterization, and delicacy and restraint in treatment, needed for such a subject, while the theatrical atmosphere and a somewhat cynical style make an unpleasant effect on us.

Watson (Helen H.), *The Open Valley*, 6/

The plot of this story is interesting, and a little more thought expended on it would have made a first-rate novel. The head of a firm, beginning life as a mill hand, has gained his position by hard work and perseverance, following on the patenting, as his own, of an invention shown to him by a drunken ne'er-do-well comrade just before his death. The story shows how his prosperity failed and Nemesis overtook him. We cannot regard the plan of restitution as satisfactory, but in spite of some unconvincing features the story is worth reading.

Wrench (Mrs. Stanley), *Ruth of the Rowldrich*, 6/

The author has written better work than this. The dialogue, especially in the first half of the story, is weak, and the characters have for us no strong interest until the latter part of the book is reached.

Juvenile Books.

Barnard (H. Clive), *How Other People Live*, 1/6

A book for young people of a catholic range, for it appears to include all races and all countries in 64 pages of large type. The author tells his story lucidly and simply, but, we think, might have attempted a less ambitious task, and one more easily assimilated. The charm of the book lies in its dramatic coloured illustrations.

Livens (Herbert Mann), *Earth and her Children*, 5/ net.

Reprinted from the contents of *Young Days*. It is an exceptional specimen of that type of literature designed to convey the lessons of elementary botany and to instil the love of natural forces at the same time by means of dramatizing and personifying the subject-matter. It is full of verve and original imagination, but we do not find it so good as 'Bevis,' the prototype and the culminating achievement of works of this nature.

MacDonald (George), *At the Back of the North Wind*, 1/

In Blackie's School and Home Library. A reprint in portable form of George MacDonald's visionary and fanciful story. Its imaginative qualities fully warrant a reissue.

General Literature.

Bates (E. Katharine), *The Coping Stone*, 3/6

Beard (Charles A.) and Shultz (Birl E.), *Documents on the State-Wide Initiative, Referendum and Recall*, 8/6 net.

This volume is rather a defence, by implication and by the precedent of actual adoption, of the legislative system of initiative and referendum, than propagandist advocacy. It is in the nature of a compilation of the machinery of constitutional provisions in force or pending experiment in a large number of the States of the Union. It contains, in addition, much documentary material, official statistics, and many instructive adjudications revolving round the municipal referendum. Without dogmatizing, the authors contend that representative government is being displaced by this more immediate form of legislation. We doubt whether their insistence on the permanency of the new method can be substantiated, until it has been tested more adequately by the process of time. They deal comprehensively with the safeguard of recall, and altogether give us a useful book.

Bruce (Sir Charles), *The True Temper of Empire*, with Corollary Essays, 5/ net.

The author regards these essays as a vindication of the principle underlying the Proclamation of the King-Emperor when he transferred the seat of government from Calcutta to Delhi. This he looks upon as a recognition that the supreme function of Imperial statesmanship is to convert the spirit of nationality, with its pride of national traditions, from a separating to a connecting force.

Carr (A. S. Comyns), Garnett (W. H. Stuart), and Taylor (J. H.), *National Insurance*, 6/ net.

This stout volume, for which Mr. Lloyd George has written a brief Preface, cannot be better described than in the words of the introductory note by the authors: "We have attempted to describe, simply and broadly, the machinery of the Act, and to bring together in a connected form matters which can be gathered only from a careful comparison of the various sections. Many grave legal questions will arise as to the interpretation of the measure, and we have attempted, in annotating the sections, to call attention to these problems, and to assist in their solution." This difficult work the authors seem to have carried out with great care and patience. We are sorry not to find any indication that the Act will ensure the keeping of separate accounts for the funds contributed by men and women respectively. It is of the highest importance that accounts shall be so kept as to show the amounts spent upon each set of contributors.

International Theosophical Chronicle, Vol. VIII. No. 1.

Emanates from California, but suggests rather the nicely got-up specimen book of a London typographer than an organ of followers of Madame Blavatsky. Snippets from the daily press, and trite reproductions of the Acropolis and the Sphinx, have little to do with internationalism, and still less with the truths for which Theosophy stands.

Jones (Chester Lloyd), *Readings on Parties and Elections in the United States*, 7/ net.

This is a series of papers, derived from various published sources, upon various subjects of political interest and importance to American readers, and of some interest to English readers who desire to understand American affairs. The fact that both the permanent and the paper cover of the volume bear only the incomplete title 'Readings on Parties and Elections' must be noted, as it may mislead some readers.

Man-at-Arms (The), the Magazine of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, No. 1, January, 1/ net.

Moncrieff (A. R. Hope), *Classic Myth and Legend*, 7/6 net.

Classical mythology has indeed furnished many themes and allusions to modern authors, and this popular work is but another addition to an already overcrowded literature. It is a useful compilation that may save an excursion to a reference library. The legends are retold with the rhetorical excrescences common to modern fiction.

Sidney (Sir Philip), *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, edited by Albert Feuillerat, 4/6 net.

When completed, this edition will be the first to contain Sidney's entire output in prose and verse. Prof. Feuillerat has adopted as his text the 1590 edition, which was the unfinished manuscript published in a quarto volume in 1590. He intends to devote another volume to the 1593 edition, which is the text of the original quarto slightly modified. The spelling and punctuation are according to the 1590 quarto, and there is a long list of the variant readings of the fourteen editions published between 1593 and 1674, set out with all the care we expected of the distinguished editor. The print is good, but the book is somewhat bulky.

Pamphlets.

Eccles (Caroline A.), *Of the Emancipation of Women*, 3d. net.

An able and modest thesis, predicting the moral and spiritual "exfoliation" of woman, as Whitman calls it, into equality with man as a development of her representation in the government of the State. It incidentally urges those who are devoted to the cause to eschew militant methods and set their faces against the cult of sex antagonism.

Fedden (Marguerite), *How to do the Weekly Mending; How to do your Own Upholstery and Machining; and How to do the Weekly Wash*, 1d. each.

Three very serviceable leaflets issued under the auspices of the Women's Industrial Council. They are terse, and crowded with useful matter. They have already had an exceptionally large sale, and should be instrumental in checking waste and lack of method.

Machell (Percy), "What is my Country? My Country is the Empire. Canada is my Home," *Impressions of Canada and the New North-West*, 3d.

A rambling, flamboyant pamphlet, flavoured with rhetorical allusions to "Limehouse," concerning the unplumbed possibilities of Canada, if she will but do what the author desires.

Ponsonby (Arthur), *Democracy and the Control of Foreign Affairs*, 3d. net.

Mr. Ponsonby's pamphlet is terse and effective. His argument binds up the shreds and tatters of criticism that have been levelled against the anti-German trend of the Government's foreign policy into an effective and unified whole. He recapitulates the history of the crystallization of the French entente into an alliance, the crisis of last summer, the Tripoli expedition, and the Anglo-Russian agreement. He throws into clear perspective the conflicting policies of the Balance of Power and the Concert of Europe. All these strands he threads into the fabric of his contention without violence of language, and with a certain stately indignation that compels respect.

Public Utility of Museums: Copy of Letters and Leading Articles in *The Times* and Other Papers.

Russell (George W.), *Co-operation and Nationality: a Guide for Rural Reformers from this to the Next Generation*, 1/ net.

A most interesting pamphlet, epitomizing the operation and influence of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which has done much to redeem Irish agriculture from the despair of opposition and unproductiveness. It deals with the unfolding of more favourable conditions for co-operation; the weaving of a new social fabric through the instrumentality of co-organized effort; its reaction upon politics; the status of women on the land; the ideals of the New Rural Society, and the like. The writing shows force, compactness, and lucidity.

FOREIGN.

Music.

Wyzewa (T. de) et Saint-Foix (G. de), W.-A. Mozart, *sa Vie musicale et son Œuvre de l'Enfance à la pleine Maturité (1756-77)*: I. L'Enfant Prodige; II. Le Jeune Maître, 25fr.

For notice see p. 171.

Philosophy.

Brentano (Franz), *Aristoteles Lehre vom Ursprung des menschlichen Geistes*.

This is a polemical work, in which the author maintains that Aristotle believed the soul to be implanted severally in each individual man by a direct act of God, as against Zeller, who argues that Aristotle taught the pre-existence of the *vous*, and its handing on from generation to generation. Part I. is a reprint, somewhat enlarged, but not essentially altered, of a paper contributed in 1882 to the Vienna Academy of Sciences, and it sets forth the author's theory under six headings. This was attacked by Zeller; and Part II. takes up point by point Zeller's objections, and, not without some heat, provides each with its refutation.

Geography and Travel.

Hugo (Victor), *Le Rhin: Lettres à un ami*, 2 vols., 1fr. 25 net each.

This is a record of some months of wandering, but the aim of the publication was originally political. Victor Hugo wished to deliver himself of his views on the vexed question of the Rhine, as well as on England and Russia: the letters were to serve as a *point d'appui*—to prove that he possessed a sufficiency of knowledge and sympathy. There are fine pages in them, with all the magnificent enumerations that one would expect, and the full magnificent egoism. On scenes and personages of the Middle Ages the author's charm still holds its own; but the politics, where they are not musty, now appear comic.

Fiction.

Tolstoï (Léon), *Hadji Mourad, et autres Contes*, traduits par J. W. Bienstock, 1fr. 25 net.

Part of the Collection Nelson. For notice of the English translation see *Athen.* of Jan. 27, p. 95.

General Literature.

Mècheroutiette, "Constitutionnel Ottoman," *Organe du Parti Radical Ottoman*, Janvier, 50c.

To the general reader the most interesting items in this number will probably be the graphic report of the evidence given before the criminal court concerning the murder of the journalist Zéki Bey; the 'Correspondance de Constantinople,' and the letter of the editor, Chérif Pacha, to Said Pacha. The hostility of the review to the "Comité Union et Progrès" is so ferocious as in some degree to defeat its own end.

Pellissier (Georges), *Le Réalisme du Romantisme*, 3fr. 50.

For notice see p. 157.

Fua (Albert), *Le Comité Union et Progrès contre la Constitution*, 2fr.

This is the first of a series which purports to unmask the illiberal activities of members of a party heralded as saviours of the Ottoman empire. For many years co-editor of the *Mechveret*, ex-editor of the Constantinople *Indépendant*, and a lawyer, the author, in his strictures, only tends to prove that in Turkey as elsewhere a metamorphosis of word and deed accompanies transference from opposition to power. It weakens any argument to repeat, as does M. Fua in a foot-note, a conversation without witnesses on the morrow of a banquet; the challenge of open criticism and the appeal to the people to watch the actions of their representatives are much more to the point.

* * * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

THE recent death of Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens has led to the postponement of some of the more convivial Dickens celebrations, but we are glad to notice that it has not been allowed to interfere with the work of charity which is so apt to the occasion. These practical tributes to the spirit of Dickens will add point to the commemorations which took place in Westminster Abbey and Rochester Cathedral last Wednesday.

THE wide world of books and letters was shocked by the news of the serious illness of Mr. John Murray, which, coming as it did in the midst of his many activities, suggests that a kindly forethought had kept distressing knowledge from his numerous friends. Anxiety is somewhat allayed by the tidings of a successful operation, but the distinguished patient is, we regret to hear, not yet out of danger.

'ACROSS AUSTRALIA,' which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing for Mr. Baldwin Spencer and Mr. F. J. Gillen, is a popular account of the travels which have made the authors famous among anthropologists. Some of the illustrations which appeared in their two earlier books will be reproduced, and there will be a good deal of description and anecdote which was not suitable for a scientific public. An account will be included of the little-known Northern Territory, which is about to be opened up by the Commonwealth.

The same publishers are bringing out 'The Verse of Greek Comedy,' by Dr. John Williams White. It presents a systematic study of the metres of Aristophanes.

NEXT week Mr. Martin Secker will publish for Laurence North 'The Golightlys: Father and Son.' The novel, though it displays the author's pleasant gift of banter, here directed against commercialism, has also a serious side.

Mr. Secker is also publishing 'The Outward Appearance,' a novel of the middle of the eighties of last century, by the late Stanley V. Makower.

THE Japanese books of the late W. G. Aston, a distinguished authority on the history, religion, language, and literature of Japan, have been acquired for the University Library, Cambridge. There are over 1,900 works in about 9,500 volumes; and they represent every kind of literature: classics, Shinto, fiction, history, poetry, the drama, topography, &c. Most of them are in the old block-printed editions, which can now hardly be obtained, even in Japan. The University Library, as is well known, already contains the magnificent Chinese collection presented by the late Sir Thomas Wade, which has been notably augmented by Prof. H. A. Giles; but of Japanese literature it has hitherto possessed nothing, so that by this accession an important lacuna is at least partially filled.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers, on January 26th, a further increase in the membership for 1911 was reported. Mr. B. H. Blackwell of Oxford was elected President for 1912, and Mr. F. Karslake was re-elected Hon. Secretary.

THE late John Bigelow, whose 'Retrospections of an Active Life' was published in three volumes in 1910, has left material for further volumes, which will be prepared for press by his son, Major Bigelow.

'ESSAYS IN RADICAL EMPIRICISM,' by William James, which we expect from Messrs. Longmans this month, will contain twelve of Prof. James's philosophical essays, collected and edited by Prof. Ralph Barton Perry. The book is designed to carry out a plan which Prof. James himself projected several years before his death. With one exception these essays were written within a period of two years, and constitute a consecutive and orderly exposition of a doctrine which the author regarded as of more fundamental importance than his widely known "pragmatism." In 1909, referring to the controversy over pragmatism, James wrote:—

"I am interested in another doctrine in philosophy, to which I give the name of Radical Empiricism, and it seems to me that the establishment of the pragmatic theory of truth is a step of first-rate importance in making Radical Empiricism prevail."

The volume will expound the "Radical Empiricism" here referred to.

The same firm will shortly publish 'An Introduction to Experimental Education,' by Dr. R. R. Rusk. The book is based on E. Meumann's 'Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die experimentelle Pädagogik,' special emphasis being throughout laid on the results of English investigations.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER, who acted as publishers to Browning and Wordsworth, are to publish all the papers read in Westminster Abbey and in its College

Hall on the occasion of the Robert Browning Centenary on May 7th, with an account of the Centenary Celebration, edited by Prof. Knight.

NUMEROUS inquiries have been received by Mr. Murray as to the second volume of Mgr. Duchesne's 'Early History of the Christian Church,' which will certainly be published during the spring season, interest being doubtless enhanced by the Ultramontane policy recently adopted towards the work by the Vatican.

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK has written a volume on William Morris. It will be published immediately by Messrs. Jack as one of the "Pilgrim Books," and will be illustrated with crayon drawings by A. Forestier.

THE promoters of the "Home University Library," published by Messrs. Williams & Norgate, are showing enterprise in many directions. We notice that the following books are in preparation: 'Practical Idealism,' by Mr. Maurice Hewlett; 'The Civil Service,' by Mr. Graham Wallas; 'Missions,' by Mrs. Creighton; and 'English Village Life,' by Mr. E. N. Bennett.

MRS. HAMILTON KING, who has been widely known for a generation past as the author of 'The Disciples,' a poem dealing with Mazzini and the liberation and unity of Italy, is about to publish, through Messrs. Longmans & Co., a new book, 'Letters and Recollections of Mazzini.' It is a record of the more intimate side of Mazzini's life during those sad latter years when his cause was triumphing in the eyes of his friends, but not in his own. Some of his most characteristic letters will be included, also a description of his last imprisonment at Gaeta, and his death at Pisa, by the women who witnessed these closing scenes.

THE story of the sensitive intimacy of a dog with his master is told by Major Gambier Parry in 'Murphy: a Message to Dog-Lovers,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, with two illustrations, in the course of the present month.

MGR. BARNES is bringing out through the same firm a new and cheaper edition of his 'Man of the Mask.' In this he embodies the corrections rendered necessary by the discovery made two years ago by himself in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Lang. The identification of the "Man in the Iron Mask" concerns a priest, and probably a Jesuit; but it can no longer be claimed that he was a son of Charles II.

THOSE who are taking part in the Anti-Home Rule Campaign will welcome a volume to be published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, containing selections from the speeches delivered by Mr. Balfour during the Home Rule crisis of 1893, together with his address to the Nonconformist Unionist Association on November 6th last.

A "HOME RULE" edition of Mr. Michael McCarthy's 'Priests and People in Ireland,' unabridged and in clear type, has just been issued at a shilling by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish on the 15th inst. a new volume of stories by Miss Netta Syrett, entitled 'The Endless Journey.'

FOR her forthcoming volume Mrs. Campbell Praed has gone to the regions of the psychic world. The story, which is entitled 'The Body of his Desire,' deals with the conflict in the soul of a popular London revivalist preacher, and exhibits the mental struggle which he undergoes in warding off the occult dangers of psychical science. Messrs. Cassell will publish the book on the 15th inst.

On the same day the same house will issue 'National Ideals and Race Regeneration,' by the Rev. R. F. Horton; and 'Womanhood and Race Regeneration,' by Mary Scharlieb. Both of these publications belong to the "New Tracts for the Times" Series.

'THE HOUSE OF WINDOWS' is the title of a new novel written by a Canadian author, Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, which the house of Cassell will publish on the 15th inst. The story deals with the discovery of a baby, and its subsequent adventures.

WE record with regret the death at Hitchin on Tuesday last, at the age of 78, of Mr. Frederic Seeböhm. Of Quaker stock, he was sufficiently successful as a banker to be able to give much time to literature and education. In the latter his work for his district was notable, while the distinction of his literary studies was recognized by a Doctor's degree from Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh.

His book on 'The English Village Community' is a classic of the subject, and was followed by monographs on 'The Tribal System in Wales' and 'Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law,' which, reaching more debatable conclusions, are yet remarkable examples of pioneer work.

Mr. Seeböhm also wrote on 'The Oxford Reformers, Colet, Erasmus, and More,' and a little book on 'The Era of the Protestant Revolution.'

BY the death, on the 1st inst. at Leamington, of Mrs. Anna Sibree in her 89th year there passes away one of the last survivors of the coterie of Coventry intellectuals gathered round Charles and Caroline Bray and Sara Hennell, who exercised such an influence over George Eliot in the days of her early womanhood. Mrs. Sibree, who came of the Quaker family of Cash, married the late John Sibree, translator of Hegel, friend and correspondent of George Eliot, son of the author of the 'History of Independency in Warwickshire,' and nephew of the Rev. Peter Sibree, who married Patrick Brontë's early love. Mrs. Sibree still retained at her advanced age pleasant memories of

George Eliot's wit and gaiety in her youthful Coventry days.

WE notice the death in London, on the 1st inst., of Brigade-Surgeon Henry Elmsley Busteed, in his 80th year. At one time Assay-Master of H.M.'s Mint, Calcutta, he became a considerable authority on Anglo-Indian history. His historical notes, which were published as 'Echoes of Old Calcutta,' were warmly received, and a second edition, greatly enlarged, was issued in 1888.

THE death on Sunday last of Mr. Hugh Mackenzie MacKintosh, at the age of 56, removes a notable figure in the world of journalism. Mr. MacKintosh had been manager of the *Standard* newspapers for seven years, and made a marked impression alike by his geniality and his keen business powers. Twenty years ago he was the inspiring centre, and, in a sense, the patron, of a considerable literary and journalistic circle in Dublin, and since that time his varied and interesting career had included the successful establishment, as well as the management, of a number of journals in Scotland and other parts of the kingdom. He was undoubtedly a character, not a creature of the modern machine-made type.

IN the current *Mercure de France* articles on Verlaine, Carlyle, and Lamartine are followed by 'L'Expansion Coloniale et les Lettres Françaises,' in which the recent growth in French literature covered by the title is examined by M. de Poupourville. Dismissing drama as an unsuitable medium, he proceeds to argue that the novel is the ideal repository for exotic annals and arts, which are the more endangered as their natural custodians come in contact with Western civilization. The gift for catching that subtle thing, the spirit of an alien race, is, he thinks, peculiarly the possession of his own nation. He is disdainfully familiar with the author of 'Kim,' but shows no sign of acquaintance with 'John Bull's Other Island.' Besides the usual review of French and foreign literature, the number includes a reasoned plea for the abolition of graphology for evidential purposes.

FRIEDRICH STEPHAN, whose death in his 82nd year is announced from Berlin, was a student of philology, but in 1864 turned to journalism, and in 1870 joined the editorial staff of the *Vossische Zeitung*, of which he was chief editor for twenty years, from 1880 till his resignation in 1900.

WE have to announce the death at the age of 55 of the Danish author Herman Bang, on January 29th, while on a lecturing tour in the United States. As author, reciter, journalist, and stage manager, Bang made a name for himself both in the Scandinavian countries and in Germany. Among his more prominent works were 'Tine' (reminiscences from his childhood during the war in Sleswick, 1864), 'Stucco,' 'By the Roadside,' and 'Those without a Fatherland.'

SCIENCE

WITHIN the last few years the University of Chicago has acquired a remarkable collection of amphibian and reptilian remains from the Permian deposits of Northern Texas and New Mexico, obtained chiefly by exploring expeditions sent out by the University. These fossils have been the subject of patient investigation by Prof. Samuel W. Williston, who has also studied the typical collection of Permian vertebrates from New Mexico preserved in the museum at Yale. In *American Permian Vertebrates* (University of Chicago; London, Cambridge University Press) he describes in detail many of the forms which are either new to science or but little known. The palæontologist will welcome the work as a solid contribution to our knowledge of a fauna which is of exceptional interest to the student of evolution, inasmuch as it includes forms that help to bridge over some of the differences between reptiles and amphibians. The author, in describing the remarkable cotylosaurian reptile *Seymouria*, raises his voice against the conclusion that many of the resemblances are due to heredity rather than to adaptation to environment, but he is laudably self-restrained in discussing morphological problems, and is anxious to secure more facts before indulging in much speculation as to the phylogeny of these early land vertebrates. It is matter for satisfaction to learn that Prof. Williston, while continuing his valuable work on the Texas deposits and their fossils, intends to explore, in conjunction with Prof. Case, the fossil-bearing Permian beds of New Mexico, with the view of obtaining further material for the study of their remarkable fauna.

The frontispiece reproduces photographs of two mounted skeletons of new species of theromorph reptiles from the Permian strata of Texas, fully described under the names *Varanosaurus brevirostris* and *Casea broilii*. The work is further illustrated by numerous plates and text-figures, mostly from the author's own drawings.

SOCIETIES

ROYAL.—Feb. 1.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.

Mr. Arthur Harden and Dorothy Norris read a paper on 'The Bacterial Production of Acetylmethylcarbinol and 2:3-Butylene Glycol from Various Substances.' *B. lactis aerogenes* and *B. cloacæ*, when grown in a peptone solution containing glucose, lævulose, mannose, galactose, arabinose, isodulcitol, or adonitol, produce both acetylmethylcarbinol and 2:3-butylene glycol. Glycerol, ethylene glycol, and acetaldehyde under similar conditions also give rise to butylene glycol in presence of *B. lactis aerogenes*, but no acetylmethylcarbinol is produced. In these three cases a carbon synthesis is involved analogous to that which occurs in the butyric fermentation of glycerol and lactic acid. The fermentation of citric and malic acids, of dihydroxyacetone, and of peptone water gives rise to neither carbinol nor glycol.

A paper on 'The Chemical Action of *Bacillus cloacæ* (Jordan) on Glucose and Mannitol,' by Mr. James Thompson, was communicated by Dr. A. Harden. The *B. cloacæ*, like *B. lactis aerogenes*, produces a considerable proportion of 2:3-butylene glycol from glucose and mannitol, as well as a small amount of acetylmethylcarbinol. The other products are alcohol, acetic, lactic, formic, and succinic acids, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen. As in the cases of *B. lactis aerogenes* and *B. coli communis*, the percentage of alcohol produced from mannitol is about double that formed from glucose.

A paper 'On the Distribution of the Nerves of the Dental Pulp,' by Mr. J. H. Mummery, was communicated by Prof. J. Symington. The object of the paper was to demonstrate, with the

author's preparations, that the nerve fibres of the dental pulp do not terminate, as considered by most histologists, at the pulp margin, but that, although they here form a narrow plexus, fine neurofibrils pass out from it in great abundance and enter the dentinal tubes, traversing the dentine in intimate association with the dentinal fibrils to the inner margin of the enamel and cementum.

A paper on 'A Method for Isolating and Cultivating the *Mycobacterium enteritidis chronica pseudo-tuberculosis bovis* (Jöhne), and Some Experiments on the Preparation of a Diagnostic Vaccine for Pseudo-tuberculosis of Bovines,' by Messrs. F. W. Twort and G. L. Y. Ingram, was communicated by Mr. Leonard Hill. In 1910 the authors demonstrated the possibility of obtaining a pure growth of Jöhne's bacillus on a medium containing the powdered substance of the dead human tubercle bacillus. This medium was suggested by the possibility that previous failures in attempts to cultivate the micro-organism of Jöhne's disease had resulted from an inability on the part of the bacillus to build up some necessary portion of its food material, and that this might be supplied ready formed in the bodies of the dead tubercle bacilli. During the past year they have tested the growth of Jöhne's bacillus on media modified by substituting 1 per cent of other dead acid-fast bacilli in place of human tubercle bacilli. They have experimented with seventeen varieties, and have obtained positive results with a large number, but negative results with others, including the bovine tubercle bacillus. These experiments demonstrate a hitherto unrecognized difference between the human and bovine types of tubercle bacilli. They have also succeeded in extracting, by means of hot ethyl alcohol and other solvents, the essential substance (existing in the various acid-fast bacilli) which is needed by Jöhne's bacillus for its vitality and growth.

A paper 'On the Fossil Flora of the Forest of Dean Coalfield (Gloucestershire) and the Relationship of the Coalfields of the West of England and South Wales,' by Mr. E. A. N. Arber, was communicated by Prof. T. McKenny Hughes.

A paper on 'Simultaneous Colour Contrast,' by Dr. F. W. Edridge-Green, was communicated by Prof. E. Starling.

1. The colours and changes of colour which are seen on simultaneous contrast appear to be due to the exaggerated perception of objective relative difference of the contrasted lights. Whilst all the known contrast phenomena are easily explicable on this view, there are many facts which are opposed to the older theories. For instance, spectral yellow or pigment yellow contrasted with green does not appear red when seen through a blue-green glass which is impervious to the red rays.

2. A certain difference of wave-length is necessary before simultaneous contrast produces any effect. This varies with different colours.

3. A change of intensity of one colour may make evident a difference which is not perceptible when both colours are of the same luminosity.

4. Simultaneous contrast may cause the appearance of a colour which is not perceptible without comparison.

5. Both colours may be affected by simultaneous contrast, each colour appearing as if moved further from the other in the spectral range.

6. Only one colour may be affected by simultaneous contrast, as when a colour of low saturation is compared with white.

7. When a false estimation of the saturation or hue of a colour has been made, the contrast colour is considered in relation to this false estimation; that is to say, the missing (or added) colour is deducted from (or added to) both.

8. A complementary contrast colour sensation does not appear in the absence of objective light of that colour.

Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. E. Horton contributed a paper on 'Studies on Enzyme Action: XIV. Urease, a Selective Enzyme.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 1.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds read a paper on 'The Distribution of the Anglo-Saxon Saucer Brooches in relation to the Battle of Bedford, 571 A.D.' The generally accepted idea that the saucer brooch is the brooch of the West Saxon division of the Teutonic settlers, and that its occurrence in districts outside of the West Saxon sphere is to be attributed to influence from that quarter, appears, as the result of an examination of the diffusion of the type, to be only in part a correct statement of the facts. It is necessary to define clearly in this connexion what is meant by a saucer brooch. In regard to the saucer brooch proper, cast in one solid piece, the accepted idea still holds good,

but the case is found to be otherwise with the allied variety, the so-called "applied" brooch. Granted that the history of the West Saxons as recorded by the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' even approximates to the truth, statistics of the distribution of the saucer brooch in its wider sense show that it is as well represented to the east of Bedford as further west, but that here the applied type predominates. Moreover, an investigation of the decorative motives employed on these brooches, while it casts some suspicion on the accuracy of the Chronicle, proves that these brooches were in use as early in what may be termed the Eastern as contrasted with the Western area. In the latter a predominance of geometric designs points to the survival of Romano-British motives, while in the former the true Teutonic ornamental system, namely, the zoomorphic, prevails. At the end of the sixth century influences from Kent are observable in both areas in the decoration of these brooches.

Although the evidence is slight, there appears to be insufficient reason for regarding these brooches as in any way different from other Teutonic types by holding that their development took place entirely in England. The germ of the form is probably traceable in North Germany, proof of which is forthcoming in the occurrence of a few examples there.

The knowledge of the type was evidently introduced into England by more than one route, chiefly up the Thames valley, and along the Ouse and Cam from the Wash.

Mr. Leeds also read a paper on 'The Excavation of a Round Tumulus at Eyebury, near Peterborough,' in which an account was given of the excavation of a tumulus situated on the gravel close to the edge of the Fens, some three miles north-west of Peterborough. Owing to cultivation, its original size is uncertain; at present it is some 40 yards in diameter and 5 ft. in height at the centre. Operations carried on at two different dates proved the presence of remains of a large fire (perhaps funeral) above the grave, which was sunk 1 ft. into the gravel. In it was found the contracted skeleton of an adult man, accompanied only by two flint scrapers. A small Bronze Age food-vessel was discovered in the side of the tumulus. In view of another rich burial of a similar character and Mr. Abbott's discoveries at Fengate, Peterborough, it is suggested that the interment belongs to the earliest period of the Bronze Age. In some old boundary ditches opened during the work it is perhaps permissible to trace part of the limits of a game-park enclosed by Godfrey of Croyland, Abbot of Peterborough 1299-1321.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 1.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, Vice-President, in the chair.—Dr. R. Vincent was admitted a Fellow.

The five following papers, relating to the fauna of the Seychelles and other islands of the Indian Ocean, were communicated by Prof. J. Stanley Gardiner: 'Fourmis des Seychelles et des Aldabras, requies de M. Hugh Scott,' by M. A. Forel; 'Tipulidæ,' by Mr. F. W. Edwards; 'Sciaridæ,' by Dr. Günther Enderlein; 'The Ichneumonidæ,' by Mr. Claude Morley; and 'New Fishes,' by Mr. C. Tate Regan. The Chairman, Prof. Dendy, the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, and Prof. W. A. Herdman contributed some remarks on the value and importance of the results thus briefly summarized.

The Rev. R. Ashington Bullen exhibited a snail found by him at Porto Pi, near Palma, Mallorca, in March, 1909. Its shell puzzled him, because it had composite characters allying it on the one hand to *Helix aspersa*, O. F. Müll., and on the other to *Otala vermiculata*, O. F. Müll., both common Lusitanian forms. The Rev. E. H. Bowell, having examined the anatomy of the animal itself, found that its radula partook of an intermediate character, showing affinities to the species named above, and the absence of certain organs argued its hybridity. A discussion followed, in which Prof. Poulton, Mr. A. S. Kennard (visitor), and the Treasurer took part.

The Rev. R. A. Bullen also exhibited engravings, enlarged 12 diameters, of *Hygromia montivaga*, Westerlund. This land-mollusc was found at Harlyn Bay, Cornwall, in a prehistoric cemetery of late Keltic date, in 1902. He had found about forty specimens in all. It is a member of the Lusitanian fauna, and, so far, only found in England in the above locality. The exhibitor adduced evidence to show that it was certainly of pre-Roman date (early Iron Age), having occurred in a probably Pleistocene horizon in previously undisturbed brown sandy clay, the upper layer of the Ladock beds (Devonian slates). The place where he so found it had not been dug into for the purpose of burial. It also occurred in the brown sandy clay in which the late Keltic

burials were placed, but not in the 12 ft. or 13 ft. of bright shell-sand beneath the top soil and above the interments. Roman remains (a coin of the younger Faustina) had occurred no deeper than plough-depth. The following joined in the discussion upon this exhibition: Prof. Dendy, Mr. A. S. Kennard (visitor), the Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Shenstone, Mr. H. Findon, Dr. O. Stapf, Mr. F. N. Williams, Dr. Marie Stopes, and Prof. Poulton, the exhibitor replying.

The General Secretary brought forward a communication from Herr P. Scherdlin, as follows: "For hundreds of years pigeons have nested on the spire of Strassburg Cathedral. They increased so much that many attempts have been made to extirpate them, but in vain. During the last few years there has been a sudden and startling diminution in the number of these cathedral pigeons. I am of opinion that this manifest reduction is due to the asphaltting of the streets round the cathedral. Between the stone sets of the pavement the pigeons were able to pick up food in quantity. In consequence of the asphaltting, and daily watering and cleansing of the places in the immediate neighbourhood, the birds have gone. Has a similar case been observed elsewhere?" The Rev. R. A. Bullen, Prof. Dendy, Mr. H. Bury, and Mr. C. Oldham (visitor) spoke on the subject, the last speaker referring to the lessened number of pigeons in certain parts of London, due to the increase of motor traffic and corresponding decrease of horses, the birds thus losing their chief source of food from scattered horse-feed.

The General Secretary then brought forward a communication entitled 'Additional Information concerning Linné's Lapland Drum.' He stated that on February 2nd, 1911, he showed some lantern-slides concerning Roslin's portrait of Carl von Linné (*Proc.* 1910-11, p. 2, plate), followed by some remarks on the Lapp drum which figures in the Hoffman portrait and on the title-page of the 'Flora Lapponica.' Immediately upon the printed account of this exhibition reaching Sweden, two correspondents wrote to him about it, and one of them, Dr. J. M. Hulth of Upsala, was so kind as to enclose a reprint of an article by Dr. Edgar Reuterskiöld on the Linnéan Lapland magic drum, from which the following account is taken. The information printed in the *Proceedings* for last year (pp. 60-61) represented the ascertained facts up to the Bicentenary of Linné in May, 1907. But inquiry was afterwards made as to what had become of the Linnéan drum, and it resulted in the discovery of its history as follows: The drum formed part of a large collection of curiosities which was bought by the University of Upsala in 1832 on the death of Thunberg's pupil and botanical demonstrator, C. P. Forsberg. In 1874 the University presented it, not knowing its interesting history, to the Royal Academy of Science, Stockholm, whence, in 1883, it passed to the Trocadéro Museum in Paris, in exchange for some Peruvian curiosities. It now seems certain that Linné received the magic drum from Pite or Lule Lappmark, as it agrees with the design of others from those parts, and differs from the form of those from Kimi and Torne Lappmark; it has certain figures used in the district of Asele. We may expect a detailed account of the drum in question from Dr. Reuterskiöld, who is occupied in an exhaustive review of all known specimens. The Treasurer referred to the interest of this exhibition, specially with regard to the local variations in the pattern of the drums.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 6.—Mr. D. C. Leitch read a paper on 'The Water-Supply of the Witwatersrand.' The works described in the paper serve an area of 365 square miles, with a population of 139,000 white and 226,000 coloured inhabitants. The Rand lies at a considerable elevation, and divides the streams flowing to the Orange River and the Atlantic from those which flow to the Crocodile River and the Indian Ocean. The gold-bearing conglomerates of the district dip to the south; they are overlaid by volcanic rocks, and still further south by dolomite, from which the present supply is obtained. The catchment-area of the Klip River valley, above the Board's wells, is about 308 square miles, the average rainfall being 29.5 in. per annum.

The average hardness of the Zwartkopjes supply is about 19 parts per 100,000: this is reduced to 14 parts by the addition of hydrate of lime, a solution of which is added to the water entering the settling-tanks from the wells. As much as 2 parts of iron per million is found in the water from some of the wells which afford the most copious yield. Growth of weed is prevented in these cases by adding 1 part in three millions of copper sulphate; while the oxide, formed as

soon as the water is aerated, is removed by passage through a cinder filter. Owing to the occasional presence in summer of *B. coli*, probably due to insect sources, it is desirable to have means of sterilizing the water. This is done by the addition of 7½ lb. to 15 lb. of chloride of lime per million gallons.

Mr. E. C. Bartlett read a paper on 'Investigations relating to the Yield of a Catchment-Area in Cape Colony.' The objects of the paper were to render available the results of rain- and river-gaugings taken over some years on a mountainous area in Cape Colony, to indicate the large variation in the intensity of rainfall over small areas in mountainous districts, and to emphasize the necessity of taking gaugings of river-discharge for at least twelve consecutive months, in order to obtain a trustworthy approximation to the available yield of the catchment-area. Reference was made to the physical features of the catchment-area of the Berg River and of the most important tributary near its source, namely, the Wemmers Hoek River, on the catchment-area of which the investigations were made. The mountains forming the watershed of the Wemmers Hoek River attain a height in places of over 5,000 ft. above sea-level, the level of the river where it emerges from the catchment-area of 34½ square miles being 800 ft. above sea-level.

Rainfall records at three valley gauges were obtained for nearly four years, and at later dates additional rain-gauges were erected, so that for nearly a year readings were obtained at 26 gauges. The method of computation of the mean rainfall was described, and a comparison was made of the results obtained at different dates. A plan of the catchment-area showed the position of, and the computed mean rainfall at, each gauge; the mean rainfall varying from 40 in. to 210 in., and the computed mean rainfall over the whole area being 76 in. The gauge-weirs erected across the Wemmers Hoek River were described. Figures were given showing the maximum, minimum, and mean rates of river-discharge. Attention was called to the rapid increase in the rate of river-flow which is caused by rain, and to the equally rapid decrease of flow after the flood has reached its maximum. The effect of underground storage was considered, and an attempt made—first by comparison of the results obtained on this and on a small and comparatively non-absorptive catchment-area, and secondly by an examination of the Wemmers Hoek river-discharge during the wet season—to obtain the effect of the underground storage on the river-discharge at the commencement and termination of the wet season, and on the dry-weather flow. The daily river-discharge during three dry seasons was shown in diagrams, and the same curve was plotted on each of these diagrams to show approximately that portion of the river-flow during these periods which was due to water derived from the winter rains, but retained by the natural storage of the ground until the summer months. Examination of these diagrams and of the rainfall and river-discharge shows that of the rain which falls during the six dry months only a small percentage flows off the catchment-area.

It was reported that 1 Member, 21 Associate Members, and 1 Associate had been elected, and that 28 Students had been admitted.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 5.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. E. B. Badcock, the Rev. Prebendary Jeakes, and Mrs. G. Stibbard were elected Members. The Chairman reported that a further sum of 300l., part of the legacy of the late Miss Wolfe to the Royal Institution, had been received.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 6.—Mr. D. MacRitchie read a paper on 'The Kayak in North-Western Europe.'

The lecturer began by stating that the kayak, or skin canoe of the Eskimos, was in use on the coast of Northern Russia two or three centuries ago. Evidence of this is obtained from statements made by Burrough in 1556, and from the chronicles of a Danish expedition to Vaigatz in 1653. It appears that the natives of that coast not only used the ordinary kayak, constructed to hold one person, but they also built kayaks capable of holding two occupants, a variety of this canoe which is nowadays specially associated with Western Alaska and the Aleutian Isles. It was further shown that three kayaks were captured off the northern shores of Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century. One of these is still preserved in the Museum of Marischal College, Aberdeen. An important fact is the occasional presence of a kayak-using race of Finns or Finnmén in the Orkney Islands during the last twenty years of the seventeenth century, as testified

to by three writers of that period. The Orkney people being of Norse stock, the word "Finn" would bear to them the meaning of the Swedish "Lapp." It is consequently worthy of note that the Mountain Lapps have a tradition that their ancestors crossed into Sweden from Denmark in small skin boats, and that the only Lapp name for a boat denotes a skin canoe, propelled by paddles, and devoid of rowers' seats and steering place. The comparatively recent survival of Lapp communities in Southern Norway was also referred to. After considering the theories of castaways from Greenland, and of Eskimos brought captive to Europe who had subsequently regained their freedom, the lecturer expressed himself in favour of the hypothesis that the Orkney Finnmén of the seventeenth century, like their kayak-using contemporaries on the North Russian coast, were the unassimilated remnants in Europe of people of Eskimo type, whose range in earlier times had been wholly circumpolar.

CHALLENGER.—Jan. 31.—Prof. D'Arcy Thompson in the chair.—Commander Campbell Hepworth read a paper on 'The Surface Temperature of the Atlantic in 1911.' The North Atlantic during the months of July, August, and September of last year had been found to have a higher temperature than in at least the nine previous years. From early in March to the middle of April the sea immediately to the west of the British Islands was below the normal temperature of the month, owing in all probability to an increased activity of the Greenland current; and during the first half of June a diminution of surface temperature, due to the Labrador current, occurred in the north-west of the Atlantic, and spread in a south-easterly direction. The high sea temperatures of last summer are thus due not to any decreased activity of Arctic currents, but to an unusually large influx of warm water from equatorial regions, transmitted by the Gulf Stream. The summer of 1911 was of an unusually stormy character in Arctic regions, being marked by an abundant snowfall and many gales. Prof. Thompson exhibited charts illustrating certain features of the surface sea temperatures in the neighbourhood of the British Isles. The results arrived at corroborated the isotherm charts of Dr. Schott, published by the Society, and showed also the greater range of variation in temperature in the vicinity of the coast of Europe, compared with that found at a distance from land.

A paper on 'The Length-Weight Function of Plaice,' by Mr. J. Johnston, was read.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Royal Academy, 4.—'French Draughtsmen of the Seventeenth Century,' Prof. R. T. Blomfield. |
| — | Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'The Character of Elizabethan and Jacobean Architecture,' Mr. B. Fletcher. |
| — | Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Recent Researches at the National Physical Laboratory,' Dr. T. E. Stanton. (Graduates' Lecture.) |
| — | Society of Arts, 8.—'The Meat Industry,' Lecture II., Mr. L. M. Douglas. (Cantor Lecture.) |
| — | Folk-lore, 8.15.—Annual Meeting; Presidential Address. |
| — | Geographical, 8.30. |
| — | Jewish Historical Society, 8.30.—'The Records of Receipts from the Jews in Medieval England,' Mr. Hilary Jenkinson. |
| TUES. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture V., Prof. W. Bateson. |
| — | Asiatic, 4.—'The History and Monuments of Cambodia,' Sir C. Eliot. |
| — | British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Triumphal Arches and Pillars of Victory,' Mr. B. Fletcher. |
| — | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Water-Supply of the Witwatersrand,' and 'Investigations relating to the Yield of a Catchment-Area in Cape Colony.' |
| — | Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Travel and Sport in East Africa,' Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson. |
| WED. | St. Paul's Ecclesiastical Society, 8.—'Romanesque Churches of France,' Part II., Mr. P. H. Hepburn. |
| — | Society of Arts, 8.—'Gem Engraving,' Mr. C. Thomas. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Portraiture of Shakespeare,' Lecture I., Mr. M. H. Spielmann. |
| — | Royal Academy, 4.—'Italian Draughtsmen of the Eighteenth Century, and Piranesi,' Prof. R. T. Blomfield. |
| — | Royal, 4.30.—'A Specific Instance of the Transmission of Acquired Characters: Investigation and Criticism,' Dr. T. G. Brown; 'Further Experiments on the Cross-breeding of Two Races of the Moth <i>Acridia viridularia</i> ,' Mr. W. B. Alexander; 'On the Effects of Castration and Ovariectomy upon Sheep,' Mr. F. H. A. Marshall; 'The Causes and Prevention of Miners' Nystagmus,' Dr. T. L. Llewellyn; and other Papers. |
| — | Historical, 5.—Annual Meeting; Presidential Address. |
| — | Royal Numismatic, 6.30.—'The Anglo-Gallic Coinage of Henry V.,' Mr. L. M. Hewlett. |
| — | Linnæan, 8.—'An Investigation of the Seedling Structure in the Leguminosæ,' Mr. R. H. Compton. |
| — | Chemical, 8.30.—'Chemical Examination of Scammony Root and of Scammony,' Messrs. F. B. Power and H. Rogerson; 'Experiments on the Walden Inversion: Part VIII., α-Amino-phenylpropionic Acids,' Messrs. A. McKenzie and G. W. Clough; 'Preparation of the Nitrites of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Amines by the Distillation and Sublimation in a Vacuum of Concentrated Solutions of Mixtures of the Hydrochlorides of the Bases and Alkali Nitrites,' Part I., Mr. P. Neogi; and other Papers. |
| — | Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. |
| FRI. | Geological, 8.—Anniversary Meeting. |
| — | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Works for the Prevention of Coast-Erosion,' Lecture I., Mr. W. T. Douglass (Vernon Harcourt Lecture). (Students' Meeting.) |
| — | Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual General Meeting. |
| — | Viking Club, 8.15.—'Some Points of Resemblance between Beowulf and the Gretli (or Gretli's Saga),' Mr. D. C. Stedman. |
| — | Royal Institution, 9.—'The Road: Past, Present, and Future,' Sir J. H. A. Macdonald. |
| SAT. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Franz Liszt (Centenary),' Lecture II., Sir A. C. Mackenzie. |

Science Gossip.

FOR a man of established reputation voluntarily to renounce an honour in order that a younger man may receive it is unhappily so rare an event as to deserve special notice. Prof. Karl Pearson has just refused the Weldon Prize in the spirit we indicate. In the course of a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford he says:—

"I feel strongly that, whatever the formal wording of the statutes may be, the intention of the donors and the spirit of the late Prof. Weldon, which influenced their foundation, was the encouragement of younger men, to whom timely recognition may mean an all-important indication that their work is appreciated and their chosen path a fitting one."

PHOTOGRAPHS of the planetary surfaces, if successful, should go far to settle vexed questions as to the actuality of markings seen by some observers, but doubted by others. At present, in the case of Mars, the eye has recorded more than the photographic plate, though excellent photographs of this planet have been obtained, especially with the large telescope at Yerkes. Recently M. Tikhoff of Pulkova has made trial of the method of photographing Mars through colour-screens. He finds that on the "red" photographs the continents appear very bright, brighter even than the south polar cap, whilst the seas are dark. On the "green" photographs the continents are not so bright, and the seas are greyish. The "canals" on the "green" plates are greyish, and are best seen on the "red" plates. It will be understood that by the words "continents" and "seas," the parts of the planet seen respectively of orange and of green colour are intended.

THE many English friends of Prof. Arthur Auwers of Berlin will be interested to learn that it is intended (on the initiative of Prof. Hermann Struve, Director of the Berlin Observatory) to present to him, in consideration of his great services to fundamental astronomy, a portrait in oils of Bradley, whose life-work is connected so closely with his. The copy will be made, under the supervision of Mr. George Henry, A.R.A., from the original in the possession of the Royal Society. Prof. Auwers, with characteristic thoroughness and skill, re-reduced and edited Bradley's meridian observations of stars made at the Greenwich Observatory, and published a Catalogue of these stars for the epoch 1755, which to-day forms the basis of our knowledge of stellar proper motions and allied problems of fundamental astronomy.

AN American scientific publication recently had a note calling attention to the statement in the *Proceedings* of the Australian Wheat Conferences that severe attacks of *Puccinia graminis*, or wheat-rust, occurred in Australia in 1867, 1878, and 1889. It is further pointed out that these were years of minimum of the sunspot cycle, with the suggested inference that the attack of the pest is dependent on the sunspots. The author of the note may be right when he says that the development of the fungus is dependent on rainfall, but he is not justified in suggesting any close relation between sunspots and rainfall. It would be interesting to know what happened at the minimum in 1900, and other years when the sunspots were few.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish on the 22nd inst. 'Men and Measures: a History of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern,' by Lieut.-Col. Edward Nicholson.

FINE ARTS

Historical Portraits, 1600-1700. The Lives by H. B. Butler and C. R. L. Fletcher. The Portraits chosen by Emery Walker. With an Introduction by C. F. Bell. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE feel that we can predict with safety the success of this book. It contains over 130 portraits of the men and women of the seventeenth century who have made history for us—51 of them full-page reproductions, the remainder half or quarter page. They call on three or four different publics with almost equal attraction. The student of English art will be glad of a volume covering the whole of a province which in the main has been studied by competent authorities, but which still presents many problems to the inquirer.

Three figures dominate the portraiture of the century—Van Dyck, Lely, and Kneller; the work of each of them is familiar, and their history is well known. But beyond the Flemish artists Geeraerts, Van Somer, Mytens, Janssens, and the like—the fashionable painters of the first Stuarts—there are a crowd of less-known Englishmen, not in the first rank, but approaching it: Dobson and Walker, Van Dyck's assistants; Cooper; Greenhill, Riley, Beale, and Wright, Lely's workers; less-known men like Gilbert Jackson and John Taylor; the miniaturists, the pastellists, the engravers, and the sculptors.

Mr. C. F. Bell's excellent Introduction will appeal to the student as an able guide to what is known on the subject, intended to be suggestive rather than exhaustive, clearly and simply written. The two classes of contemporary portrait-painting—rhetorical and homespun—are well represented in this volume, and if it were not for the masterpieces of Van Dyck, one would be tempted to assert that "the homespuns have it," so far do their transparent truthfulness and brilliant technical accomplishment go to replace the absence of stylistic pretension.

Another and a wider class of readers will be attracted to this book. We need not repeat obvious platitudes as to the value of forming a personal idea of historical characters, but the fact remains that they need emphasizing from time to time. Any one who has had experience in teaching knows the added interest lent to a character when a good portrait of him is seen. The student of character will note the prevalence of two main types of head, not, indeed, absolutely coincident with any of the great lines of division of the time, social, political, or religious, but suggestive of it. Heads like those of Hampden, Blake, Monk, Hobbes, Jonson, Lauderdale, and the bishops on the one side—Eliot, Leslie, Shaftesbury, Temple, Ormonde, Locke, and Dryden on the other—suggest a political as well as a social classification which would bring

together strange companions. As the century progresses, we seem to perceive a certain expression characterizing all the contemporaries of a period, not entirely accounted for by the somewhat mechanical art of Kneller or the facility of Lely, which the reader may be left to trace out for himself.

We are acquainted with a well-known genealogist who demonstrates at length to any one who will give him a hearing that all the leaders of the Civil War on both sides were descended from the Throgmorton family prominent in early Tudor times. Whatever truth there is in this theory, there is no doubt that Messrs. Butler and Fletcher have missed a point in not tracing out the relationships of the subjects of these portraits to each other. The existence of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' makes the remainder of their task so easy that this might have been expected from them. The author of the notice on Hampden does indeed state that he was "distantly related to the Protector," and the parents of the person written about are usually named; but even then no reference is made to the portrait. Prof. Holmes recently proposed to trace the influence of the Spanish strains on our mediæval and Tudor royal families; and this volume offered a means for similar investigations on a smaller scale. The editors should also have added a list of artists, painters, or engravers. The reproductions are excellent, and the choice of subjects by Mr. Emery Walker could hardly have been bettered. The volume should have a place on the shelves of all those interested in English history or art.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE history of portraiture and costume is inseparable, according to M. Léandre Vaillat, who writes an interesting book, *La Société du XVIII^e Siècle et ses Peintres* (Paris, Perrin), in which somewhat undue prominence is given to detail and technique. He treats of the manner in which eighteenth-century portrait painters envisaged women and children, and the relation of portraiture and costume. There is nothing in the book dealing with the greater names of the century, and it is to be regretted that M. Vaillat has not seen fit to draw upon much valuable material. But it is pleasant to find sympathetic chapters on some of the lesser painters, for instance, the naive and exotic Liotard, to whom life was a perpetual comedy—a masque of colour and movement with changing scenes, gay costumes, and the light, fanciful music of the ballet; or Perronneau, painter and pastelist, anticipating in portraiture by twenty years the ideas of Rousseau's 'Émile,' painting paternal, sentimental, kindly portraits of red-cheeked children, smiling roguishly or frowning and visibly naughty, with a sincerity that pierces through the mannerism and artificiality of the style. In these pictures of women at the opera, of scented beaux, placid matrons, prosperous merchants, and the courtiers in a light, gay, leisured world, we find a grace and subtle charm that belong almost alone to Perronneau.

The book is admirably printed, and well and judiciously illustrated.

The English Provincial Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders to 1557, by E. Gordon Duff (Cambridge University Press), is an excellent little book, written with an authority and a knowledge of early English printed books which no one else of the present day possesses, and is devoted to a subject which has hitherto, to use the author's words, hardly received adequate attention. It is composed of the four Sandars Lectures for 1911 in the University of Cambridge, together with Appendixes giving a list of books printed by or for provincial printers and stationers, and a useful Bibliography of the subject. Mr. Duff has little to say of early Oxford printing that is new to students, except his vigorous treatment of the few remaining defenders of the "1468" Rufinus. If the date had been genuine, Oxford would have stood before Venice in the list of honour, and one would like some explanation of the association of the Corsellis family with the myth. The second lecture deals with the first printers at St. Albans, York, and Hereford. No books were actually printed at Hereford in this period, but three were printed at Rouen for sale there. The third lecture treats of the second Oxford Press and of Cambridge printing, one of the points to which Mr. Duff calls attention being the first occurrence in England of an exclusive privilege (in 1518). As the author very justly says, the legal bearing of these privileges has never been examined by writers on copyright, "though...it would go far to prove that the perpetual copyright, which later on was claimed by the stationers, was never legally recognized," their powers under the charter enabling them to enforce claims which were not warranted by law. The fourth lecture is on the presses at Tavistock, Abingdon, Ipswich, Canterbury, Exeter, and the second St. Albans press, and contains much that will be new even to professed students of English typography. Mr. Duff agrees with the author of a recent paper read to the Bibliographical Society that Bale's 'Illustrium Britannie Scriptorum Summarium' was not printed at Ipswich, in spite of its colophon. A very fruitful suggestion of the author's is that many of the books generally set down as printed at foreign secret presses were in reality produced in England by provincial printers. The three books he cites as examples were in all probability printed at Worcester by John Oswen, but it is very rarely indeed that an English book set up by foreign compositors does not contain evidence of the fact in misspellings and false divisions of syllables. If these are absent in a work of ordinary length, its foreign origin is open to suspicion. Those who know Mr. Duff's work will require no commendation on our part to send them to his pages, and by this time the number must include every one interested in the history of English book production.

THE SOCIETY OF TWELVE, AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE work of the late Alphonse Legros has been dealt with too recently in these columns for it to be necessary to do more than recognize the presence at the galleries of Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach of half a dozen excellent drawings (82-87). There is in addition a fairly representative collection of etchings, which necessarily falls short, however, of the monumental impressiveness of Mr. Gutekunst's exhibition. The present show shines less by its

prints than by its drawings, which are the more spontaneous and free from the look of having been spurred into existence by thoughts of an artificial public of collectors, to whom the making of an etching is in some mysterious way a virtuous act in itself. Thus, but for his knowledge of the existence of a race of amateurs eager for printed rarities and indifferent to unique drawings, we doubt if Mr. Walter Sickert would have troubled to disinter the early scraps of experimental etching he shows here. His lithograph, *Joe Haynes and Little Dot Hetherington at the Old Bedford Music-Hall, Camden Town* (31), is of a very different order—a studiously wrought design, steeped in the sentiment of time and place. The same qualities, united with a more astonishing vivacity of draughtsmanship, are to be found in his group of drawings (105-10), which, in this atmosphere of slightly theoretical correctness, command the attention instinctively accorded to the direct and vibrant tones of a man of the world in a pedantic academic debate.

There is something, after all, in speaking the language of to-day, and until the coming of Mr. Sickert into their midst, we were hardly aware how generally the members of this group were tinctured with conscious archaism. Even Mr. Muirhead Bone, we find, has not escaped it. He is still playing at being an eighteenth-century draughtsman of modern material—bent on showing that, had photography and the cinematograph never been invented, the precise record of everyday fact might still inspire a delightful art. He demonstrates his thesis admirably, but the really modern artist feels in his bones that the argument is based on a fiction. Verbally, no doubt, Mr. Walter Sickert would propose for himself the same end as Mr. Bone, but judged by this ideal of precise and literal statement of facts, the latter is far his superior, and can, indeed, claim perfection in a sense that Mr. Sickert, dealing, as he does, with an art in which perfection is less readily measured, hardly may. With Mr. Sickert we have a less firm hold on concrete fact in matters of detail, but an immeasurably more vivid presentation of the essential and typical in modern life. It is difficult to select the best of the half dozen drawings. In *The Furnished Bedroom* (108) the interest is more purely one of æsthetic rhythm than in the others, which belong more definitely to the domain of the comedy of manners. How exactly of our day is the particular brand of self-satisfied rascal shown in No. 110, *Esther Waters*! How original, yet inevitable, the arrangement of figures and furniture in No. 107, *Fare tutti mestieri svergognati per compar onoratamente* (anglice "Anything for a new hat?")! Personal acquaintance is required to do justice to the characterization, in *Mr. Gilman speaks* (106), of the assured poise of a confident personality.

It is odd to find Mr. Campbell Dodgson, in his Preface to the Catalogue, referring to Mr. Sickert's value to the show as consisting in his introduction of "the Whistlerian touch." Surely in these incisive pages it is clear that it is the tradition of Degas which Mr. Sickert rightly recognized as offering most scope for continuation. Perhaps also in *Confession* (109) he captures the little core of valuable achievement which among so much dross was to be found in Fortuny. Mr. Sickert's draughtsmanship has never shown to greater advantage than in these drawings. They have, moreover, a fair and brilliantly coloured aspect which we would fain read as an augury of a lighter and more engaging toilette for future pictures.

Most of the other exhibitors command respect by excellent and restrained work. We must certainly mention Mr. Cameron's handsome drawing of *Cir Mohr* (91), Mr. Clausen's painter-like *The Brook* (64), the marvellous *Pantheon, Rome*, of Mr. Muirhead Bone (102), and the woodcuts of Mr. Sturge Moore. Messrs. Francis Dodd and Havard Thomas show careful studies from life.

At the Goupil Gallery the memorial exhibition of works by William Christian Symons affords a copious display of clever, but not very distinguished painting. Happily, the water-colours heavily outnumber the oil paintings, and in certain flower-pieces and other rapid studies in the former medium Symons's power of handling exceedingly brilliant pigment is shown at its best. No. 39, *White Chrysanthemums*, may be cited, along with Nos. 37, 43, 44, and 76, as examples of his sturdy, direct execution.

At Messrs. McLean's Galleries we are pleased to see some signs of the ambition of compact design and idiomatic expression emerging from the welter of cheap imitation-painting which has hitherto overwhelmed French etching in colour. M. Jacquoy's *Repas de Piqueux* (63) has an excellent sense of space: the treatment is not so formal as to abolish humour, nor the humour so forced as to degrade the design. His other contributions are slightly open to the latter stricture, as are those of M. Boutet de Monvel (2-5) to the former. Somewhat behind these artists in interest, M. H. Meunier (46 and 47) and M. F. Simon (55 and 56) are notable as showing a higher level of artistry than the remaining exhibitors.

At the Baillie Gallery the oil paintings shown by the members of the Camsix Club are of less interest than the exhibits in the Water-Colour Room, where Messrs. G. Priestman (89), Sterndale Bennett (92), and M. M. Patterson (94) show work of some merit. Miss Anne Maitland's drawings reveal some signs of systematic training in Nos. 29, 33, and 37, where the brush stroke is confidently controlled and decisive. Except in an occasional drawing, such as No. 1, her sense of tone is deficient.

PERSEPOLIS.

13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

I THINK that it is extremely probable that at no distant date fresh excavations may be commenced at Persepolis, and I shall be obliged if you will permit me, through your paper, to point out some special objects to which the explorers should direct their attention.

The main source of our knowledge of Alexander the Great is the 'Anabasis' of Arrian, A.D. 125. I quote from the translation by J. J. Chinnock, 1884, who tells us (bk. iii. chap. xviii.) that Alexander (B.C. 331) burnt the palace of Persepolis against the advice of his generals, who said if he so did they, the inhabitants of Asia would be less likely to come over to his side, thinking that he meant only to "raid and scuttle" (ἐπελθεῖν μόνον νικῶντα). Strabo tells us that Alexander insisted on burning the palace of Persepolis out of revenge, because Darius and Xerxes had destroyed the Greek temples and burnt their cities.

Now I myself do not believe that this was the real reason. I think that Alexander destroyed the palace of Persepolis because it was ornamented with inscribed pictorial records of the triumphs of Darius and Xerxes over the Greeks—such as the burning of Athens, &c. This view meets with a

very strong confirmation in the fact that in 1800 Grotefend deciphered the names of Darius and Xerxes in copies of fragments of inscriptions brought from Persepolis. And I expect that further explorations will bring to light inscriptions and sculptures which may prove to be records giving results quite contrary to the accounts written by the Greek historians upon which we have hitherto relied. I expect we shall find remains of sculptures showing Greeks kneeling down and humbly accepting a treaty from the Persians. In confirmation of this view, I remember, that when, about fifty years ago, I was reading Greek, I was very much struck with the fact that some ceremony in Sparta could not be performed because the election of one of her kings had not been confirmed, and could not be confirmed until the embassy had returned from Persia with the sanction of ὁ Βασιλεὺς, the King—mark, he was not styled the "King of Persia," but simply the King.

In 1902 the twenty-seventh volume of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' was issued, and in the preface, which was written by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, appear these remarkable words:—

"Even in so important a matter as the great conflict between Persia and the Greeks, it has been suggested more than once that we should be able to gain a much truer view, were Persian as well as Greek accounts available."

I shall therefore be glad if, by the publication of this letter, explorers from all parts of the world may be led, when visiting Persepolis, to examine the remains with eyes prepared to see such objects as I here suggest.

EDWIN DURNING LAWRENCE.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. GILBERT H. DUTTON of Sunderland has been appointed Curator of the Derby Corporation Art Gallery and Museum.

AN exhibition of paintings by the Italian "Futurist" painters opened last week at the Galerie Bernheime Jeune, Rue Richepanse, Paris.

In the small village of Grünwald, near Munich, a number of valuable prehistoric remains were recently found in what is now the garden of the University lecturer, Dr. Gegenbauer, and must once have been a place for urn burial. Nine graves, containing eleven urns, were opened, and contained 150 bronze articles, such as needles, rings, cups, bracelets, &c. The ornamentation of some of the hairpins presents a pattern which has not been found before. There are also a number of tiny rings strung together, which, it is presumed, served as money. The graves probably belong to the time between the Bronze and Hallstatt ages.

A SERIES of illustrated lectures on the 'Great Engravers and Etchers' will be given by Mr. Arthur M. Hind at the Royal Albert Hall Theatre, on the afternoon of the following Tuesdays: February 27th, 'Early Italian Engravers'; March 5th, 'Albert Dürer'; March 12th, 'Van Dyck'; March 19th, 'Rembrandt.'

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the following pictures: Rembrandt, 'Head of a Man,' in dark dress and fur cap, his right hand raised to his face, 325*l.* G. Morland, 'A Mill,' at the edge of a wood, with carts, figures, and horses, 236*l.*

THE Florentine Accademia delle Belle Arti has elected Count Plunkett an Honorary Academician.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In your kind and appreciative notice of my nephew, 'Val. Havers,' whose too early death we are at present deploring, you speak of him as though the name he painted under was his real one. That is not so. His name was Morgan, the 'Havers' being only bracketed with it as a prefix some years ago, when he came into money left him by an uncle on his mother's side. He was the son of Fred. Morgan—the artist whose delightful paintings of children have made his name familiar in most English homes for the last thirty or forty years—and of Alice Morgan, who, under her maiden name of Havers, won still greater renown as an ideal painter, and whose vacant place in art has not yet, I think, been filled up. When I add that his grandfather on one side was John Morgan, a well-known artist in his day, of the Webster School; while one of his ancestors on his mother's side married a granddaughter of Van Dyck's, I think it will be conceded that much greater things than he had yet achieved might well have been expected of Val. Morgan if death had not intervened."

NONE of the existing portraits of John Leyden, the poet and Orientalist, is very satisfactory, and one published in a 'Memoir' still requires authentication. It is satisfactory, therefore, to hear that a hitherto unknown portrait has been discovered in Hawick, which was given by the poet's youngest brother, Andrew, to a cousin, but is now in other hands. Mr. Caw of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, who has examined it, is of opinion that it is authentic.

MR. EDEN PHILLPOTTS's poem 'The Iscariot,' to be published by Mr. Murray during Lent, will have a frontispiece drawn by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.

MESSRS. ELLIS have in the press a 'Bibliography of Books in English on the Art and History of Engraving and Print Collecting,' by Mr. Howard C. Levis. It aims at being comprehensive, describes the chief books on the subject from the earliest times, and shows their development and relation to each other. It will be illustrated with facsimiles of rare title-pages, &c.

MUSIC

W. A. Mozart. By T. de Wyzewa and G. de Saint-Foix. 2 vols. (Paris, Perrin & Cie.)

EXCEPT for the discoveries that have since been made, the great Life of Mozart by Otto Jahn, the third edition of which was revised and enlarged by Dr. Hermann Deiters in 1889, seemed to render another big work on the subject almost superfluous. The two French authors have, however, a very different aim, namely, to trace the development of Mozart's genius, and only give as much of the outer life of the man as they felt needful to explain how that development came about.

Mozart's first teacher was his father, Leopold Mozart. Only quite recently a manuscript book was discovered in which Leopold wrote out a number of pieces which he presented to "his very dear son, Wolfgang-Amadée," on his sixth birthday, i.e., in 1762. And there are various statements in this work which show that the father was constantly looking at, and even correcting, the boy's compositions. For instance, when they were both in London in 1764, Leopold wrote about three consecutive fifths which appeared in a

trio engraved at Paris "which my son wrote, but which I corrected." The great interest taken in the small boy by John Christian Bach is well known, and our authors show how Mozart studied and imitated the forms, phrases, &c., of Bach's works. They describe in detail many of his early compositions. Three harpsichord sonatas of Bach were arranged and written out by him as concertos, no doubt in order to perform them. One very curious and interesting discovery is recorded. In Koechel's 'Thematic Catalogue' three harpsichord concertos (Nos. 37, 39, and 40) are given. The autographs were written at Salzburg in 1767, and are mostly in the handwriting of the father, who, by the way, constantly helped Wolfgang in this way. Messrs. Wyzewa and Saint-Foix examined these works, and, comparing them with others written by the boy about that time, were struck as much by the mastery of form which they displayed as by the mediocrity of inspiration in some movements. While in doubt, they discovered in looking through a collection of sonatas by Schobert the Andante, the middle movement of the Concerto No. 37; and further search resulted in their finding that the first and final movements of this very same concerto were "borrowed," from sonatas by Raupach and Honnauer respectively; also, that of the twelve movements in these three concertos, *ten* had been taken from sonatas by the composers named and Eckard. In all probability, as the authors of this work suggest, the other two movements were also borrowed. Of these composers a long account is provided. Schobert was evidently a very remarkable man. What impression his music made on Mozart is shown in the statement that the pathetic close of his great Fantasia in c minor, composed at Vienna in 1785, was inspired by the close of the first movement of Schobert's Sonata (Op. 14) in the same minor key. In the catalogue drawn up by Leopold of his son's early works these concertos are not entered, yet all biographers, including Koechel, have invariably accepted them as genuine. As with the Bach sonatas, so with those in question, there is no proof that Mozart ever passed them off as his own. He probably arranged them for performance on his tours, and possibly announced them as transcriptions, though in those early days many concert programmes were drawn up in a happy-go-lucky style.

Mozart came, later on, under fresh influences at Salzburg and at Vienna. In the former city he was on very friendly terms with Michel Haydn—of this the two duets for violin and viola which he wrote for Haydn, who had been ordered to compose them for the Archbishop, but owing to illness was unable to do so, give proof; and our authors describe numbers of works of Mozart written at Salzburg, which show unmistakably the models on which they were shaped.

It was at Salzburg that the composer made acquaintance with some of Joseph Haydn's symphonies in 1771, and Mozart's

dedication of the six quartets to him in 1784 shows how much he was indebted to him.

Messrs. Wyzewa and Saint-Foix spent ten years over these two volumes, which only deal with the art-work of Mozart up to 1777, *i.e.*, to the twenty-first year of his life. Their attempt to "reconstruct the interior development of the genius of Mozart" will appeal mainly to serious-minded musicians. There is a mine of information as to the state of music in Germany, France, Italy, and England during the second half of the eighteenth century; and the valuable remarks on the evolution of the form of the sonata, symphony, &c., make these volumes a work of reference rather than one for general reading.

Musical Gossip.

MR. YORK BOWEN's new Symphony in E minor, No. 2, was produced on the 1st inst. under Mr. Landon Ronald's direction, at the third concert of the New Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall. The more elastic form of the symphonic poem tempts many rising composers, so that Mr. Bowen deserves praise for adhering to the older and severer form. There is much to praise in his work: excellent thematic material, especially in the first and second movements; clever workmanship and orchestration, also rhythmic life, though, the latter not being kept under due restraint, the working up to a climax is at times spoilt. The influence of Tschaiikowsky throughout the work is marked. The slow movement is to us the most successful of the four sections.

THE ROSÉ QUARTET appeared at the Broadwood Concert in the Æolian Hall on the same day, and their programme was devoted to Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. They are, in our opinion, the best interpreters of the chamber music of the classical masters. It is no perruque playing, but instinct with life and emotion. On the following Saturday afternoon the first of two extra concerts took place. The programme included Svendsen's Octet in A, Op. 3, a pleasant work, the rendering of which was delightful. The talented ladies of the Lucas Quartet (the Misses Miran, Janet, Patience, and Maud Lucas), who assisted, were, of course, on their mettle.

MR. LEONARD BORWICK gave his first recital this season at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His fine performance of a transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in G minor was admirable, not only as regards technique, which with this pianist is always a strong point, but also in beauty of tone. There was power and poetry in his rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, though some parts of the Allegro were rather hurried. The playing of a Brahms Rhapsody was one of his best achievements during the afternoon.

MR. MARK HAMBOURG gave his annual recital at Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His rendering of Chopin's Sonata in B minor was that of a virtuoso. There were good moments, but, especially in the Finale, the music served principally to show the strength and swiftness of his fingers. In clever pieces by Cyril Scott, Ravel, and Debussy, Mr. Hambourg was at his best.

SIGNOR BUSONI's pianoforte recital on March 14th at Queen's Hall will be his only one this year in London. His interesting programme will include the two sets of Liszt's 'Années de Pèlerinage.'

SIR EDWARD ELGAR is writing a work for alto and chorus, entitled 'We are the Music-Makers,' for the Birmingham Festival next October, which will be given under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. Fresh works are also promised by Dr. Walford Davies and Mr. Granville Bantock, and there will be a new symphony by Sibelius.

M. MASSENET is a prolific writer of operas. His latest, entitled 'Roma,' will shortly be produced at Monte Carlo, and he has already gone there to superintend the final rehearsals.

At the British Museum (King's Library) is now on view a selection of Handel's manuscripts, lent by King George from the Buckingham Palace Library: 'Messiah,' 'Saul,' 'Israel in Egypt,' 'Judas Macabæus,' Coronation anthem 'Zadok the Priest,' and 'Samson.'

SIR FRANCIS J. CAMPBELL, now in his 80th year, who was one of the founders of the Norwood Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, and to whom much of its present prosperity is due, has resigned his principalship.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES.,	WED., FRI., SAT. London Opera-House. (Matinée also on Saturday.)
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Lennart von Zweyberg's Cello Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Motto Quartet, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Strolling Players' Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	12 o'clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
—	Sergei Tarnowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mario Lorenzi's Harp Recital, 3.15, Broadwood's.
—	Antonio de Grassi's Violin Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Beatrice Harrison's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Ursula Nettleship's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Mostyn Bell's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Frederick Keel's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
SAT.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Eva Ross's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Margaret Holloway's Violin Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE 'MEDEA' AT THE KINGSWAY.

THE audience at the performance on Monday last of the 'Medea' in Prof. Murray's English version was largely feminine, and, after listening to the feminist arguments of Euripides, must have received or revived a strong impression of the living quality of his thought. The 'Medea' got a third prize only at its first hearing, and the scholar who examines it carefully cannot fail to see discrepancies and inconsistencies in its fabric which spoil its effect as an ordered whole. It is immature work, too full of ideas which confuse the issue. The introduction of Ægeus looks as if its main purpose were merely to drag in something Attic, while the triumphant escape of Medea after a murder twice classic for its barbarity suggests a heavy retribution in another play, or a transference of our sympathies from the wronged woman to the over-punished husband, who might at least be allowed to bury his own children. As a matter of fact, there is more to be said for Jason than he does say, and though the average Athenian may be supposed to have known this, the audience of to-day does not.

The scenery, a pair of doors between a wall, with a few steps down to the stage level, was simple and effective.

Miss Tita Brand, as the Nurse, who opens the play, was so admirable as to suggest the highest hopes of the cast. She and the Attendant who looks after the two children of Medea are characteristic studies of the rather stupid, faithful, and matter-of-fact menial. The Nurse says that Medea served Jason in word and deed, and goes on:

ἥπερ μέγιστη γίγνεται σωτηρία,
ὅταν γυνὴ πρὸς ἄνδρα μὴ διχοστατῇ.

This appears in Prof. Murray's version as:—

Surely this doth bind,
Through all ill days, the hurts of humankind,
When man and woman in one music move.

A version elegant in poetic taste, indeed, like all Prof. Murray's, but wholly out of character. Nurses are crudely practical and homely, from Greek drama to Shakespeare's and George Meredith's types of the class.

Medea is busy on the scene or behind it throughout, and the part lays a great strain on any player. Miss Adeline Bourne did not lack intensity in voice and action, and was moving in her farewell to the children, but she seemed to forget that she was a princess, if a barbarian, and tore her passion to rags in the style of a modern neurotic heroine. Her fury and disorder were perhaps emphasized beyond their real value by contrast with the calm, beautiful, and entirely adequate voice and pose of the leader of the chorus, Miss Evelyn Walsh Hall. She and her Corinthian women throughout moved but little, forming a small band on each side of the stage. The performers on the left we could hardly see, and venture to suggest that a critic should have a better view of the stage than an outermost seat in the stalls offers. There was no music, but certain passages were delivered by the chorus all together in a style which more practice would have made imposing. To hear one voice struggling to catch up another, like those of children insufficiently acquainted with the Book of Common Prayer, was disconcerting. The chorus is not the ideal spectator, as our grandfathers supposed; generally it represents a rather timorous Mrs. Grundy, who supplies provisional sympathy, and requires to be forced into action when it is too late.

The minor figures of Creon and Ægeus were excellently rendered by Mr. Alfred Brydone and Mr. James Hearn. As Jason, Mr. Philip Merivale seemed too young and fresh. Both he and Medea have gone through much before the play begins. Mediocre at first, he warmed up at the end, and made the best of the wrangling with Medea, which strikes one as so needless and inappropriate a finish to the tense drama, with all its fatal deeds accomplished. Tense and passionate enough, we should have thought, is the emotion at this period to need no artificial heightening, but we were treated to a display of blue and red light mingled with darkness, which can presumably be regarded as a tribute to the pyrotechnic art of Prof. Reinhardt. The Nurse, and the Messenger who reported the results of the poisoned garb sent by Medea, played by Mr. Franklin Dyall, showed that monologues can be made of high interest. This being so, surely the violent and directly dramatic part of the action can speak for itself.

The difficulties in the understanding of the play to which we have referred are briefly considered in the Introduction to Prof. Murray's English version, and always with insight and lucidity. Should not this book, already in its eighth thousand, have been on sale? This is a matter of organization which will doubtless receive attention on another occasion.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE

The Drone, and Other Plays. By Rutherford Mayne. (Dublin, Maunsel.)—This volume contains four plays: two very brief and tragic; two comparatively long and less poignant. All four have been acted—one so recently as last Tuesday, for which see our Gossip column below—two of them in London; and all four have vitality, character, and a peculiar flavour of their own, difficult to analyze. 'The Drone' holds the attention as many a better-constructed play fails to do, and keeps the reader following with eager sympathy the strategy of the worthless old man who gives the play its title. No audience could see it on the stage without laughing—yet in the whole first act nothing happens. We have merely watched the sayings and doings of a household of living people. That, as a matter of fact, is all that happens in many a first act of Molière, too.

'The Turn of the Road' is more organic: a real conflict is fought out; it ought by all rules to be the better play; but it has not the same fullness of fluctuating vitality as 'The Drone'; and it is in abundance of human character that the strength of Mr. Rutherford Mayne evidently lies. It is even possible that his work might suffer from an attempt to render it more compact; but it would be interesting to see him make the attempt.

Le Théâtre d'Ibsen. By W. Bertéval. (Paris, Perrin & Cie.)—Into a little volume of some 300 pages M. Bertéval has managed to compress the essence of twenty-two dramas. He writes not for those who know, but for those who want to know their Ibsen. In dealing with such a complex subject in so small a space many points which would normally be covered by the comprehensive title have to be ignored. Of these the subject of technique is one. The reader's attention is not drawn to questions of form or language, dramatic style or variety of metre; no room is found for biographical matter or history of stage production. The book suggests rather the ideal analytical programme which might conceivably be commanded by some future British Minister of Fine Arts for the yet-to-be-realized State theatre than a treatise on Ibsen's dramas. The dominant idea of each drama from 'Catilina' to 'When We Dead Awaken' is traced, and comparison made one with another. Many who set out, as does M. Bertéval, to consider the plays not from outside as critic or spectator, but in the spirit of the disciple, get lost in a fog of conjecture as to symbolic origins. If, on rare occasions, our author is so tempted, he recalls himself and his readers with "Cherchons donc à refaire le drame avec Ibsen." We know of no English book which forms so lucid an introduction to the works of the Norwegian dramatist, considered not as isolated dramas, but in their relation one to another.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE DRONE' was discussed in these columns when it first appeared in book form (*Athenæum*, No. 4294), and we allude to it again this week in noticing its republication with three other plays, so that there is scarcely need to say more of it than that its quaint hero preserves his charm upon the stage. His helplessness when he is called upon to explain his model and face the criticisms of an expert makes us as sorry for him as for a nervous friend exposed

to humiliation. His cat-like clinging to his brother's hearth disarms our irritation with the old fellow's incompetence. Mr. Whitford Kane, rightly cast in the present instance, makes a very successful appeal for sympathy on his behalf, and, indeed, this actor's performance, and that of the author of the play in the more conventional part of the farmer, are the outstanding features of the representation, though two farm-hands, impersonated by Mr. Stanley Gresley and Miss Nellie Wheeler, squabble with amusing naturalness. No less droll than their altercations are the boorish speeches of a Scotsman, capitally portrayed by Mr. Alec Thompson, who is as egregiously egotistical as he is tactless in his facetiousness, and it should be added that, while sentiment of a dry sort plays a large share in the action, there is a full measure of such farcical relief. The play is to be given again at two matinées next week, and prospective visitors to the Royalty may be assured that they will find the dialect delightful and not difficult to an attentive ear.

THOSE playgoers who recall 'Pygmalion and Galatea' and 'Niobe,' not to mention 'The Brass Bottle,' must be conscious, as they watch at Wyndham's the development of Mr. Alan Campbell's so-called fantasy 'The Dust of Egypt,' that all its situations have already been used by his predecessors, and they cannot but compare to the disadvantage of his farce the sprightlier treatment of the humours of anachronism supplied in 'Niobe.'

His revived mummy, which assumes the shape of an Egyptian princess, and is transported to an English country house, proceeds to act on the lines of every other heroine of her type. The more obvious contrasts of two different civilizations are mainly relied on for the fun, but so young a playwright can hardly be blamed for not having improved on the methods of more experienced hands, and as a sort of diploma-piece Mr. Campbell's effort merits indulgence.

Reduced in length, and taken at a quicker pace, this farce (which employs Mr. Gerald du Maurier in a rather thankless part, and Miss Enid Bell, a princess of statuesque poses and dragging diction, more ambitiously) may well shape into an acceptable entertainment.

WE have received a lengthy communication from Miss Darragh concerning twelve plays she is presenting at the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, including a 'Confession of Faith.' We quote two salient paragraphs:

"While we seek to represent to a certain extent the Feminist Movement and conduct the theatre more or less as a Woman's Theatre (owned and managed by women), it will be our aims to avoid didacticism and only to permit such deliberate 'instruction' on the stage as is consonant with 'entertainment'; only to admit the play of ideas on condition that it is a play—a story told, as it were, 'in the round.'"

"We open on February 12th, with a varied programme comprising some twelve or more plays by modern authors. Among them are 'The Perfect Widow,' a new and brilliant comedy, by Gilbert Cannan; 'Old Jan,' a Volendam study, by Gertrude Robins (four of whose plays have already been presented at the Gaiety); 'The Dear Little Wife,' a Japanese sketch, by C. Dunn; 'The Cry,' a Siberian thriller, by Nita Faydon; 'Alias Mrs. Fairfax,' a Suffragette sketch, by George H. Jessop; 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebb-smith,' 'The Walls of Jericho,' 'Arms and the Man,' 'The Fountain,' by George Calderon; and 'The Likeness of the Night,' by Mrs. W. K. Clifford."

THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE is to open with a comedy entitled 'Kipps,' derived from Mr. H. G. Wells's book of that name, and written by him and Mr. Rudolf Besier.

YET another society has been formed to promote the study of modern drama on the lines of the repertory schemes at Manchester and Glasgow. Sir A. W. Pinero is the President, and the first piece to be performed is 'The Silver Box' of Mr. Galsworthy.

FIRESCREENS are common stage properties in the everlasting comedy à quatre. They are usually sent for by the wife when she wishes to prevent her husband being singed by another woman. More often than not she draws the fire to herself by engaging the attentions of a spark or two; sometimes, as in Mr. Sutro's new play 'The Firescreen,' produced at the Garrick last Wednesday, she tries to save the situation by applying the old adage—set a thief to catch a thief. Dramatic skill and experience tell effectively in the scenes between the two women, and in the ethically debatable third act. Mr. Sutro fails to give reality to a supposed standard of honour among libertines, discussion regarding which seems to have been dragged in for theatrical effect, and to such length is the obvious insisted on, that throughout the noble Martha (Miss Violet Vanbrugh) is clad in white, while Angela (Miss Cutler) riots in an orgy of colour. The babe-like "scientist" with the innocence of stage convention is played by Mr. Fisher White, Mr. Bouchier acting the gay Lothario obedient to the delicate request of the Martha to whom he is represented as indebted, with his usual distinction.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street,
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

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LITERATURE

QUAKERISM OLD AND NEW.

PUBLISHED within a month or two of each other, the two books before us make a notable addition to the resources available for literary and historical students who may wish to look somewhat closely into the story of Quakerism or the personal and religious characteristics of its founder. The contribution of the one work towards this result lies in the fact that, thanks to the restoration of all (and it was much and various) that had hitherto been omitted from his 'Journal,' the personality of George Fox is now more fully presented than ever before, so that the reader will find more to wonder at, something perhaps to forgive, and not less to love. That of the other consists in telling the story of Quakerism's heroic age—fully as to narrative, wisely as to commentary and interpretation—in a way which shows that present-day Quakerism, at its best, holds nothing by the tenure either of enthusiasm or of mental inertia, still less by the surrender of the scientific conscience to conclusions foregone. These works seem, indeed, fitted not only to render account of their subject, but also to react upon it, by bringing it, so far as the wider public is concerned, to the starting-point of a new career of influence and estimation. They can hardly fail to secure for it renewed and enhanced attention as an

The Journal of George Fox. Edited from the MSS. by Norman Penney, with an Introduction by T. Edmund Harvey. 2 vols. (Cambridge University Press.)

The Beginnings of Quakerism. By William C. Braithwaite. With an Introduction by Rufus M. Jones. (Macmillan & Co.)

experiment in religion which has stood its intellectual trials not less prosperously than the trials of persecution, and as a moral asset of civilization which has done a great, distinctive, and persistent work for humanity, and is still unwasted.

Among the related documents now for the first time printed along with George Fox's 'Journal,' none is more interesting than the series of testamentary papers given at the end of the second volume. Written about 1685, they show the great religious enthusiast and man of many travels arranging the final disposition of his estate and belongings with a vigilant attention to all that he possessed, and a knowledge of where everything was to be found, which would not have discredited the most matter-of-fact and stay-at-home minder of his own private business. These glimpses confirm the impression which the 'Journal' ever and again conveys, that George Fox, for all his unworldly fervour and his occasional propagandist extravagances, was yet wonderfully human, sane and sensible *au fond*, and might have been very good company at an inn fireside of an evening, after he had "cleared himself fully" in regard to the neighbouring steeple-house. Perhaps next to the housewife, indeed, there is no one so practical and housewifely as the genuine traveller, and there is something of the woman—that is, of the person who has to manage—in the traveller's attention to little contrivances and his just respect for material things. In the case of George Fox the traveller's feeling also towards small personal belongings, towards the trivial items of his equipment which have accompanied him through long journeys and great hardships, finds expression in the direction that Thomas Lower shall have "my Spanish leather hood," and S. Mead "my Magnifying Glass and the Tortoiseshell Comb and Case."

Reminiscent of another famous will, and quaintly worded withal, is this from a codicil regarding "Petty's," a dwelling-house and land near Swarthmore, in which his widow was to have a life interest:—

"And my Ebeney Bed with y^e Curtins & my great Chair & my sea Case with y^e Glass Bottles in itt I doe Give to stand in the house at pettyes which I have Given for a Meeting place & y^e Chair will serve for ffrriends to sitt on & y^e Bed to Lye upon, and y^e Sea Case will hold some Liquour or Drink if any should bee faint."

Surely a convincing token of that "unity with the creation" which he once sought to place beyond dispute by putting to his lips the tobacco-pipe of a jesting youth, who had proffered it, thinking thereby to shock a holy man:—

"And I lookt upon him to bee a forwarde bolde lad: and tobacco I did not take: butt I saw hee had a flashy empty notion of religion: soe I took his pipe & putt it to my mouth and gave it to him again to stoppe him lest his rude tongue shoulde say I had not unity with y^e creation."

But as illustrations of character, the most important of these testamentary papers are those concerning his multi-

tude of scattered writings and reported addresses, published or in MS., which he wishes to be brought together and "printed in a Book." Not all in one book, it is obvious from the tale of them. For, though those were the days of volumes in folio, it would have had to be a massive volume indeed to contain between two boards such a resurrection rally of printed and unprinted remains (including letters broadcast about the world, and *adversaria* on margins and fly-leaves) as his directions indicate. All the notes of the "passages" of Friends (=their adventures, vicissitudes) which he had collected were to be used; much more, therefore,

"the great Journall of my Life, Sufferings, Travills and Imprisonments they may be put together that Lye in papers and y^e Little Journall Books they may be printed together in a Book,"

the instruction being further amplified elsewhere.

Here is a case where to misread the motive is to miss the knowledge offered to our intelligence. It would be easy to see in this care to perpetuate his own memory and utterances, not, indeed, ordinary egotism, but an instance of that rather sorry self-preoccupation which will sometimes overtake in later life the spiritual wayfarer who first set out, and prospered in his mission to men, because he had no thought of self at all. It would be easy, but it would be inept. Rather we should see here a conspicuous and important expression of that commemorative instinct (to use the latter term a little laxly) which ought to be counted one of the distinguishing characteristics of the early Quakers. It is also, we think, to be counted one of their worthiest, since it results equally from their high practical intelligence, their grave moral view of life, and their faith in the reality of a new spiritual era. The last sentiment, especially, is clearly predominant in George Fox's care for the publishing and distribution of his own works, and for the formation of Friendly archives and libraries. In love to man and gratitude to God, and in glad childlike wonder at what he has seen come to pass as well as been privileged to suffer, he wishes future generations to share in the triumph by knowing how, and through what animating trials, the victory was won. If he wishes that "all the passages of ffrriends and their Travills which they have stiched up at Swarthmoore may be Gathered up to make a History of," it is because the resulting history "will be a brave thing"; and again (in a paper dated 1688), because

"it is a fine thing to know y^e Beginning of y^e Spreading of y^e Gospel after Soe Long Night of Apostacy since y^e Apostles Dayes, that now Christ Reigns as hee did in the hearts of his people. Glory to y^e Lord ffor ever, Amen."

This note of high ecstasy, as of one who is fighting a great and heavenly fight with holy glee, and who doubts not that the sun and stars are at gaze for the memorable transactions now going on upon the earth—it is, upon the whole, the note of

the 'Journal,' and is amazingly sustained. It lends confirmation to the view of the present editor that the narrative part of the work was entirely dictated. For if the manuscript often shows signs of the writer's hand having been hurried, still oftener we seem to catch the very tones of the rapt narrator as he recapitulates, in a great gusto of recollection, the story of a victorious struggle from which he is even now returned, happy, "well breathed," and aglow with life. It is all in the mood of that full-hearted climax of Burke: "We did fight that day, and conquer!" It would be difficult, it is true, to imagine any event in which he was concerned that did *not* appear to George Fox a victory for truth, and a discomfiture, if not a routing, of the forces of evil; so upholding was that same holy glee in which he ever went, were it even into the ditch headlong from the hands of "rude people." Thence he would emerge without anger, to tell them, reasonably enough, they should be ashamed to "do soe." And if after that they slunk away, or at least did not throw him in again, why, certes, "the power of the Lord was over all!"

Something must be said of the "original MS." from which this edition is printed, though a brief account can hardly indicate how original and full of interest it is. In reality a collection of different MSS. which now lie, bound in two volumes, at the Friends' Reference Library in Bishopsgate Street (of which Mr. Penney is the learned and ideally fit custodian), it consists of a narrative portion, and a great number of inserted documents. The narrative is (with the exception of a few pages at the beginning) all in the handwriting of Fox's stepson-in-law, Thomas Lower, the inserted documents being in more than fifty other handwritings. Only one paper is in Fox's autograph; and in a mixed and marvellous assembly of idiosyncratic spellings it is uniquely strange, making us surmise that the scornful disputant who once challenged him to spell Cain was taking a mean advantage. This collection was evidently used by Thomas Ellwood in preparing the first edition, published in 1694. But he made use of documents which are not now in the collection, and passed by a great many which are still there. Unfortunately, the first fifteen leaves are entirely lacking, so that we must always go to Ellwood's printed text for the only surviving first-hand account of George Fox's boyhood, his early spiritual searchings and discoveries, and the beginnings of his missionary career. Neither at the beginning nor the end, indeed, do the MS. and the *editio princeps* cover the same ground. More important yet is the fact that there are a great number of differences between them from point to point throughout the narrative or Journal proper—differences evidently dictated by the taste or judgment of those who had the final voice in deciding what should appear, and in what form. In regard to this, we think Mr. Harvey (who writes an admirable Introduction) rests too much of the responsibility on

Ellwood, and does not allow sufficient weight and insistence to the operations of the committee of censors to whom the work was submitted for revision. To this committee, called the Second Day Morning Meeting, had to be submitted all works of a religious nature or bearing which Friends proposed to publish. A censorship as one of the earliest institutions of Quakerism may sound paradoxical. Yet on a closer scrutiny it will be found to bear but little against their intellectual consistency, while it affords one token more of their religious sanity and their practical good sense.

And it must be owned that these qualities are exhibited plentifully throughout the two handsome volumes in which we are now permitted to see how the first editors—Ellwood and the revising committee—dealt with the important, but highly singular literary bequest which they had to deliver to the world. Besides normalizing the spelling and sometimes refining the expression, they decided that a great many little things were best left unsaid, or at least unprinted. In almost every case—all except about half a score out of several hundreds—they decided wisely or reasonably, having regard to their time and the purpose of the bequest. George Fox is now, of course, a privileged character; the more fully he reveals himself the better we are pleased. That, however, is because we do not take him, or any other mystic, so seriously as the majority of Christian people were at least capable of doing in the seventeenth century. Our interest, at best, is apt to be somewhat psychological and trivial; it is marred by indifference, and sterilized by immunity. We are (alas!) in little danger of being influenced by what we read in this kind, still less of pressing some ill-chosen term of George Fox too far, and forthwith "running out" into some new sectarian variation of our own; or of being wounded by a personal reference; or disconcerted by an apparent lapse from dignity or charity in a revered personality. But our poorer spiritual estate brings its liberties, if not its compensations. So here at last George Fox—all that is fine and all that is flaw in him—has leave to speak in his own voice, and takes his chances with the reader as he took them with many a rougher audience. We feel in the end that the soldiers who had charge over him at Scarborough Castle spoke excellently when, at parting, they pronounced him "as stiff as a tree and as pure as a bell!"

Having braved the editorial blue pencil thus far, we still find it impossible to indicate a tithe of what there is of interest, both for history and character, now for the first time brought to the light. High praise is due to the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press not only for their enterprise in producing this authoritative edition, but also for the beautiful setting and form of the work. As to Mr. Penney's labours, we can truthfully say that outside classical scholarship we have hardly met such learned and faultless editing.

To Mr. Braithwaite's book we can also give very hearty praise. Though it is later in issuing from the press, it is really the antecedent volume to 'The Quakers in the American Colonies,' by Dr. Rufus M. Jones (and others), to which we gave extended notice on August 19th, 1911. On that occasion we expressed the opinion that if the series was continued in the spirit of the first instalment, it would "constitute a history of Quakerism in which the disinterested historical motive and point of view are for the first time predominant." That expectation is abundantly confirmed by the new volume, which in some respects reaches an even higher excellence than its predecessor. It has one great advantage in unity of authorship, and another in comparative unity of scene and action. In documentation and detail, also, it shows a great advance in thoroughness, foot-note references to first-hand authorities (published or in MS. collections) being given for almost every statement in the text. In knowledge of the annals, archives, and literature of Quakerism Mr. Braithwaite can have few equals, and any who might be so described have, as his Preface indicates, gladly placed themselves at his service. When we say that 500 out of some 580 well-filled pages of text are concerned with the history of the Quaker movement in this country alone during the nine years to 1660, it will be seen that the story is amply told. Yet a marked feature of the book is the unusual freedom from repetition. Its length is due to no lack of literary conciseness, but to a careful mapping out which has ensured that the whole ground is covered, and every moment of the movement or aspect of the subject adequately dealt with. These moments are many, and some of them exceedingly dramatic; while the aspects in which Quakerism has to be considered give abundant opportunities to a writer whose historical and philosophic knowledge seems wide and sure, and whose faculties of moral interpretation and literary expression are both beyond what is usual. This makes it curious that before closing his fine chapter on the 'Fall of Naylor' he did not attempt to deal directly and carefully with the problem of Fox's reluctance to be reconciled to the penitent. The difficulty is to be explained, we think, by reverting to that "purity" of Fox to which the author and Dr. Rufus Jones repeatedly refer, but of which even they, in our opinion, have failed to take the full measure and value. In Fox a passionate purity was not so much a consequence or aspect of his religious nature as it was the beginning and cause of the whole religious quest and achievement, so far as the cause lay in him. Now there was that in the Naylor episode which struck at a nature, so constituted and possessed, more deeply and woundingly than ever the three spires of Lichfield "strucke att his life"—making the recovery of charity a slow work for his religion, reinforced even by his reason and his habitual kindness, to achieve.

THE EXCESSES OF CIVILIZATION.

THE three books under consideration, if, to use the language of science, not constituting a compound, may nevertheless be likened to a chemical mixture—the subjects of the first and the last being by-products of an over-civilization full of danger, while the second is the medium which reduces the risk of an explosion.

There are not a few biographers who find the idealization of their heroes inevitable, and Mr. Carl Hovey is among them. Certainly some aspects of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's personality lend themselves readily to such treatment, and in this book his indisputable financial genius is set forth in dramatic fashion—it is a portrait painted in bold strokes, and many who can see only the ugly side of Mr. Morgan's activity, yet look upon him as representing a type consequent upon a period of transition. At the Social Democratic Convention of Paris twelve years ago it was recognized that "the capitalist organization...from its own inherent characteristics, is tending towards the socialization of the instruments of production." But the book, though interesting, is far from convincing. There is much in it about Mr. Morgan's probity and patriotism; but in the process of strengthening his case it has been found necessary to slight a host of other financiers. The whole atmosphere is one of justification, and there is throughout a subtle undercurrent of defence. At the outset Mr. Morgan is presented merely as a superior specimen of the business man—whose aim in life is to "advance his own interests"; in the course of the book the attention is directed to Mr. Morgan as one unfailingly righteous and sound, neither untrustworthy nor destructive of public utility; and, lastly, considerable emphasis is laid on details of his social tastes and philanthropic achievement.

It is when Mr. Morgan steps from mere banking operations into the organization and control of the finance of business that we begin to find Mr. Hovey inadequate. The organization of railways appears in the light of a patriotic undertaking, but we hear nothing of the devious methods of railway finance. Whether the railways secretly control the appointments of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the United States judges is a question left untouched. We see only the discreet side of the railway magnate's operations. Yet it is known generally that both Commissioners and Federal judges have been, and are, under obligation to controllers of railways for their appointment.

The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan. By Carl Hovey. (Heinemann.)

The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation. By W. Jethro Brown. (John Murray.)

The Anarchists, their Faith and their Record, including Sidelights on the Royal and Other Personages who have been Assassinated. By Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. (John Lane.)

Again, considerable space is devoted to Mr. Pierpont Morgan as a philanthropist, the labour question involved in the Steel Trust being lightly glossed over—only touched upon to demonstrate Mr. Morgan's skill in dealing with intricacies and detail in organizing and executing great undertakings. Mr. Hovey's teleology finds its ultimate aim in the accumulation of money, in vast capitalistic control and undertaking. Finance is a game of Titans, and success the criterion. Capital must organize, and eliminate internal friction, war, and waste among its factors and segments. Mr. Morgan has always worked—for example, in the case of the Steel Trust—to bring about a strengthening of the power of investment. The more wealth is gathered into the hands of a ring, the cheaper the cost of production.

Organization crushes competition, and efficiency and economy hover over the field of carnage. About the feet of the Colossus creep the petty men, toiling to build and unify the structure. Ancient Egypt, with its gangs of slaves under the lash of the taskmaster, worked to similar purpose, and the comparison is hardly exaggerated, for the Steel Trust demands—we quote from the book—

"tons and tons of fresh, muscular, solid human flesh from the backward districts of Europe—Hungary, Poland, and Russia—provided with little brain, but brute strength for the making of steel....It is worth while to think it the incarnation of Pierpont Morgan. In a way it is the best expression of his idea, of the idea of his life, there is."

Unionism has been completely crushed, its workers effectually disorganized. In its relation with Labour Mr. Morgan's corporation is "paternal." It hires the men individually, and stifles any attempt at an improvement of the conditions of work by a peculiarly vicious method. Criticism of the methods of the Steel Trust or unrest is silenced by allowing a bonus to those "*who show a proper interest in its welfare and progress.*" Any attempt at an organization of labour means that the worker must refuse the bribe, or find his wages curtailed. To crown all, there often takes place a "Steel dinner," at which the heads of the various companies of workmen meet the Steel Corporation, and

"at which is breathed through the innocuous medium of after-dinner speeches that 'conditions are good in the steel industry,' and it is well to let matters run on as they are."

It is the investors' Golden Age, and to Mr. Morgan more than any other man is due the credit of organizing and directing the monstrous super-machine. His remarkable ability in business organization has left the lot of the employee not merely where it was, but actually depressed.

Had Mr. Morgan accepted the creed of his class, the matter would be at an end, but his position is obscured by the glitter of the name of philanthropy. It is a hollow pretence that the problem is not

his to solve; for it is useless to talk of the market value of labour as unalterable. On the contrary, it is as much a matter of adjustment and change as the salary of the organizer himself, and depends to a large degree on his attitude. Meanwhile the private report on the conditions prevailing in some of Mr. Morgan's undertakings lies in the office of the Imperial Institute of Social Service, and Mr. Morgan, disdaining these matters, practises philanthropy and remains "not the least interested" in any remedial change, advancing his own interests—"his most telling and characteristic service to the public."

For ourselves we close the biography wondering how long the social conscience will allow wealth to be used towards the satisfying of the individual desire of possession. At any rate, so long as our leaders in religion and sociology die in an odour of sanctity, leaving vast accumulations of investments capable of immediate transference to what are called charitable objects—in contradistinction, we suppose, to the purposes hitherto served—so long must something akin to admiration be expected by men like Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who, making no particular protestation of altruism, yet give away a portion of their superfluous wealth during their lifetime.

Our disagreements with Prof. Jethro Brown, which are many, start with his very title, the pretentiousness of which is only mitigated by the conspicuous honesty of his purpose in seeking to find the basic ideas which dominate the legislation of our day. His second page supplies a passage so apt for recollection when we come to consider Mr. Vizetelly's diatribe, that no excuse is needed for quoting it:

"Few of the great causes that have inspired devotion in the past have suffered so much as anarchy from the uncritical depreciation that confuses essentials with accidental associations."

A few pages later Paine's dictum, which is nothing less than an indictment of the present phase of social evolution, is revived: "Society is produced by our wants, and government by our wickedness."

There is much in the opening chapter, entitled 'The Challenge of Anarchy,' which merits attention if we are to approach what purports to be the subject of our next notice in anything like a judicial spirit, whilst the hero of the preceding book may well ponder how much truth is contained in the words, "The enemy to the existing social order is not the anarchist, but the individual who thinks only of himself and of his class." After such a far-sighted assertion it comes as a shock to find our author stating that the great struggles by which our political liberties have been gained are past. We hasten to affirm, lest such a sentence turn a host of thinking women and some men from further consideration, that this sweeping assertion is, by inference, much modified throughout the rest of the book. But one of our chief

regrets is that it is nowhere contradicted with sufficient emphasis.

Between the Prologue and the concluding Outlook we have to wade through much trite statement which will prove wearisome to those who are seeking justification for the author's title. Nevertheless, the truth of the pronouncement that the twentieth century will go down to posterity as the social century does emerge with sufficient clearness to make the reader thankful that he has persevered with Part I.

In Part II.—'The Principles of Application'—we are again compelled to submit to the perusal of much that can only be called "fine writing," in order to enjoy such good sense as this:—

"If they [the rudiments of political and economic science] were so taught, the pupil would not only gain a few useful ideas as to the principles upon which the questions at issue between political parties should be decided, but—what is still more important—he would leave the school prepared to learn."

While discussing the doctrine of "Laissez Faire," the author might have found space to modify and elucidate such assertions as the following:—

"An Imperial State, if it attempts to enforce this good thing [monogamy] upon a community of individuals who are incapable of experiencing anything more than a passing affection, is likely to establish monogamy in form and immorality in fact."

The statement that the Socialist "advocates public ownership in all cases, and as a matter of course," reminds us of an answer we heard given to the assertion that all Socialists desired to enforce Socialism in its entirety at once. The answer was to the effect that "one Socialist at least had never advocated the lawful enactment of hellish revolution." Though not incapable of appreciating ideals when enunciated by others—witness his quotation from Fénelon, "I love my family better than myself, my country better than my family, mankind better than my country"—Prof. Jethro Brown seems curiously unready to realize the birth and growth of such feelings in his fellows, as is apparent from his low estimate of present incentives to industry. His scornful allusion to civil servants and what is called "the Government stroke" shows a want of knowledge of an estimable class and a deplorable ignorance of the conditions under which most private enterprise is conducted. Our own experience goes to prove that even the individual victims of bureaucratic methods have more often than not themselves to blame, in so far as they have shirked the undoubtedly onerous duty of exposing petty acts of tyranny, and have subsequently had to deplore the growth of an evil which an early expenditure of energy on their part might have nipped in the bud.

We had marked much else for comment—for instance, the writer, in his allusion to Continental labour homes, forgets to mention the important fact that some of

these combine efficiency with an increase of revenue to the State—but we feel that we have said enough to show the breadth of the subjects touched on and the wide reading of the author, as well as the fact that his ground is highly controversial.

If we have ventured to criticize, we have done so in no merely carping spirit. The ultimate chapter, entitled 'The Outlook,' leaves us with the impression of having spent some profitable hours with an honest searcher after truth, who, if he will not go so far as we could wish, yet impresses us in the last passage we shall quote with the need for carefully balanced judgment:—

"The supreme problem of the future will be, not how to thwart the movement towards State control, but how to direct it in such a way as to achieve legitimate ends without sacrificing the individuality of the citizen. He who clings blindly to the *status quo* in legislation, while economic, political, and moral conditions are rapidly changing, is a menace to the very social order he affects to defend."

The title of Mr. Vizetelly's book is both disproportionate and deceptive. The portion devoted to expounding the Anarchic "faith" is infinitesimal. This is interpreted variously as "a form of individualism," as the denial of all authority, and as a kind of hypnotic confederacy for the stimulating of enfeebled minds to assassination. Periodic and elusive references to Zeno (the founder of the Stoics), John Ball, Godwin, Proudhon, Tolstoy, and others, and the enumeration of published propaganda, are a tasteless seasoning of the summary of Anarchic principles which the author affords. His confusion and purblindness of thought are such that we are forced to explain that Anarchism is a theory of social reconstruction, a philosophy tending perhaps to Utopian iconoclasm, and basing its tenets on the regeneration of mankind. The advocacy of militant methods by Anarchists is confined to a section, and by no means indicates their diverse and complex doctrines. When Mr. Vizetelly writes such sentences as the following—"We are in agreement with the many writers who have pointed out the theory of Anarchism as one which appeals to the criminal mind" and "He had prepared himself for Anarchism for several years by a life of perfectly Free Love"—we are inclined to dismiss his book without further comment. The rest of it—that is to say most of it—is occupied with a chronicle of murderers and their distinguished victims, and is merely an expensive record of poniarding, bomb-throwing, and sensation. Tolstoy, the prophet of Christian Anarchism, is squeezed into a page or so, while assassins of notorious mental instability and unbalanced ferocity stand out in a kaleidoscopic background. Morris, Whitman, and Carpenter, democratic and pantheist Anarchists, are not even mentioned.

NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES.

Views and Vagabonds. By R. Macaulay. (John Murray.)

ANY novel by Miss Macaulay is sure to be sincere, interesting, and worthy of careful attention. Sometimes, as in 'The Furnace,' she has produced fine work. 'Views and Vagabonds' is not so good as its predecessor; it lacks the atmosphere, the poignancy, and the almost uncanny charm; it even, at some few moments, lapses into caricature. But its central idea is original, and strikes deep; and one of its persons—the factory girl whom the hero marries—is a triumph of characterization. So genuinely good is she, so inarticulate yet sensitive, so shut-in and (in no bad sense) self-sufficient, that the reader is divided between sympathetic admiration and helpless impatience. Never has a novelist succeeded better in drawing the unapproachableness of some dull, gentle, well-doing human beings. To the end her husband can never have known her real mind; he can have known only how this thing or that would affect her.

The brother and sister of 'The Furnace' reappear, and, by their happy-go-lucky kindness, furnish both a contrast and a lesson to the strenuous, reforming hero. As for that excellent and difficult young man, he is treated both sympathetically and humorously. There is a chapter called 'The Wayfaring Man' touched in so soberly, so delicately, and with such perfect truth that it might be preserved as a model for young writers in the present, and a record for the future of a particular phase in the life of this decade.

The Outward Appearance. By Stanley V. Makower. (Martin Secker.)

STANLEY MAKOWER'S historical study of Richard Savage must have been an excellent preparation for this posthumous novel. Written with an ease and knowledge which the seasoned reader should appreciate, it is set nominally in the eighties, with Gladstone and Parnell holding the political field, but it introduces a second Chesterfield and a second Stanhope. Vernon Le Beau, the accomplished moralist and ineffective man of action, sensitive to ridicule, gracefully lax where morals are concerned, covers his lost desires and relinquished ambitions by his distinction of manner and repartee. The object of his genuine attachment is a nephew, an emotional youth, whose tendencies disturb him. The Chesterfield parallel is carried still further. The elder man tries to mould the boy's character, mainly through an intimate correspondence; but, instead of becoming a masterpiece of originality and accomplishment, the boy dies, an imitation Le Beau, surrounded by no special halo. Le Beau's wife, an American woman of Meredith's type, wise, large-hearted, and compassionate even to the phantoms of the past which occupy her husband's life, supplies the warm human relief to

the superficial elegance and gallantry so dear to him. "If I were an historian," she cries, "my chapters would be rhapsodies not on the Union, not on the sanctity of Power, but on the Declaration of Independence, the Irish Rebellion, and the liberation of France." Such prosy virtue, however, seldom intrudes. One surmises that the creation of a new type was not within the scope of Mr. Makower's power. At any rate, the taste and dressing of his familiar figures are worthy of the period of elegance.

The Room in the Tower, and Other Stories.
By E. F. Benson. (Mills & Boon.)

THE author, in his Preface to this volume of ghost-stories, "fervently wishes his readers a few uncomfortable moments." Except with the very young, who had better not be allowed the chance, we hardly think his wish will be realized. It is not that we complain of any lack of gruesomeness: mould, and blood, and sliminess, and shrieks, and icy blasts, and horrible eyes simply abound; in fact, they are so abundant and so dreadful that they produce on the imagination as it were retinal fatigue, which reverses any original tendency towards horror into one towards boredom. Yet in six or seven, at least, of the seventeen stories there is the making of something really good. The witch who on Gavon's Eve conjures up the dead body of a girl drowned in a pool; the ghost of the murderer who, after his execution, comes to the telephone, and over it contrives to confess his guilt; the weird tale of the black hares on a Scotch shooting—

"'An' the sickness about an' all,' he added indignantly. 'When the puir folk escape from their peching fevered bodies an hour or two to the caller muirs'";

the man who, for a mere song, got one of the best rooms in a Swiss hotel—with a second bed in it; the 'Thing in the Hall' and the 'House with the Brick-Kiln': these ought to have made one's flesh creep in proper fashion.

The fact is that Mr. Benson's style—or lack of style—is precisely that least fitted to give effect to a ghost-story. It is all words, a flow as if from the pen rather than the mind, full of tedious descriptions and facetious digressions, which relax and weary the reader to no purpose—and apt, when the climax is reached, to fall rather helpless. We catch too, not seldom, that tone of half-complacent coaxing with which an uneasy speaker or teacher will try to cover up a weakness in his discourse. Mr. Benson does not believe in his ghosts sufficiently. He suffers when compared with Stevenson in 'Thrawn Janet,' or—to take an example where the horror springs hardly at all from the subject-matter, almost entirely from the style—with Borrow in 'Wild Wales,' where he describes the "Devil's Bridge" over the Mynach, and tells of the "Plant de Bat." This lack of grip is the more unfortunate, because—unless you are to have your flesh creep—it seems rather a futile occupation to read merely fictitious ghost-stories.

The Indian Lily, and Other Stories. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Ludwig Lewisohn. (John Lane.)

WE cannot imagine that this collection of short stories from Sudermann will greatly please the general reader. Those who sincerely prefer that their fiction should be "moral" will lay the book down after the first few pages; those whose preference inclines the other way will probably find it depressing. Not that we have here any weak-kneed concessions to the "jeune fille"—those who know anything about Sudermann will know better than to expect that. But, having decided to describe the history of divers liaisons—which of all human histories is the kind most apt to show a distinct beginning, middle, and end—the author has here in each case chosen to take up the course of events more or less at the middle, and thence trace it relentlessly onwards to an end decidedly dreary. There is no question of punishment from outside. All these people have stuffed their mouths with Dead Sea fruit, and are slow in swallowing it, or spuing it out. It is not pretty; but then neither life nor art is necessarily pretty, and Sudermann can, of course, justify himself as an artist whose mastery sets him free to handle what he will. It is from the few who care for literature as such, and will read him with a view to completing thus far their knowledge of European literature as a whole, that this volume may best claim a welcome. This being so, it is a pity that the translation runs awkwardly in places, that the dialogue is sometimes halting, and that little or no "atmosphere" has been carried over into the English.

A main part of the interest of Sudermann, belonging as he does to the school of the great obsession, lies in discovering what is his peculiar contribution to it. We saw him the other day compared to Maupassant. No attentive reader of these stories will endorse that comparison. There is no evidence of a sense of form akin to Maupassant's; none of the spirit, detached and irresponsible, of the "conteur"; no humour; and but little in the characterization which keeps one aware—as the French writer commonly does—that the great obsession represents, after all, but one side of a life.

These stories of Sudermann's have something of the quality of tragedy in that one sees nothing outside or around them. They read, too, like manifestos of revolt—though a revolt already half repented of. His roués look with envy at the smiling, clear-eyed fathers of families. They themselves, in their satiety, are filled with mortal disgust. The Teuton is not as the Gaul. The naughtiness which comes lightly and naturally to the Gaul is in the Teuton the violation of an ancient racial tradition—"Nemo enim illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi sæculum vocatur"—and it would seem that when the moment comes the blood of the race can still avenge itself. Hence the

awkwardness, the tendency to gloom, the touches of brutality which differentiate the Teutonic rendering of this theme.

Two of these stories fall apart from the rest. One, 'Thea,' is an admirably clever fantasy, a man's vision and pursuit of the "adventurous soul within his soul." The other, 'Merry Folk,' is a Christmas story, very slight, yet a masterpiece in its kind, though we think the translator has failed to express its full pathos.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.*

MISS WINIFRED STEPHENS has written in *Margaret of France, Duchess of Savoy 1523-74: a Biography* (John Lane), a really charming book about Margaret of Savoy and Court life in France in the sixteenth century. There are so many of these semi-historical, semi-gossipy biographies, and the numbers nowadays seem to increase at such a disproportionate rate, that one is apt to hesitate before taking up such a volume. In this case, however, it would be a pity not to overcome one's hesitation. The book is a careful, scholarly study of an interesting personality, and written in a pleasant, flowing style that carries one agreeably through its 300 pages. It is admirably printed, and provided with an excellent index and bibliography.

Margaret of France, though herself a learned and remarkable woman, has been overshadowed and obscured by two more famous Margarets, with whom she is, indeed, sometimes confused—Margaret of Navarre, sister of Francis I., and Margaret of Valois, wife of Henry IV.—our Margaret's aunt and niece. She herself was the daughter of Francis I., and spent most of her life at the French Court, first of her father and then of her brother Henry II., for she did not marry the Duke of Savoy until she was 36—a great age for a Renaissance bride. Most of her biography deals, therefore, with French scenes, and we have interesting digressions describing such matters as the duel at which the "coup de Jarnac" was struck, and the lawsuit that lasted thirty-four years between Mademoiselle de Rohan and the Duc de Nemours. Margaret's great political ability, though foreshadowed in her brilliant administration of Berry, did not show itself at its highest until her marriage. At this time the fortunes of Piedmont were very low; five of its chief towns were occupied by the French, and two by the Spaniards. Margaret, as a French princess, had exceptional influence, and this she used for her husband's country with such successful diplomacy that before her death the French had evacuated Piedmont, and the year after the Spaniards followed them. Perhaps a hardly smaller achievement was the conversion of her apparently ruthless husband to the idea of religious toleration on behalf of the heretical Waldenses, which she managed, in the teeth of the Pope and Philip of Spain. Margaret's influence seems, indeed, to have been uniformly exerted in the noblest directions, and one feels that she deserves De Thou's encomium, which Miss Stephens appropriately writes on the title-page of the biography: "Une femme éminente par sa sagesse, son irréprochable vertu et l'énergie d'une âme vraiment virile."

* Under this heading we include notices which are too lengthy to appear in our 'List of New Books' in its present form.

YET another agreeable volume from an active pen is given us in *Afterthoughts*, by G. W. E. Russell (Grant Richards). The personal touch lends peculiar attractiveness to the papers on notable people whom Mr. George Russell has known—James Payn, for example, and John Talbot, the late member for Oxford University. Where that touch is absent, we sometimes encounter disappointment; thus the chapter on 'The Young Disraeli' does not rise above the level of an ordinary review of Mr. Monypenny's first volume. In 'Gladstone on Hymns' the author has a more congenial subject, and treats it charmingly. Taken as a whole, 'Afterthoughts' is quite worthy to rank with 'Collections and Recollections,' 'Social Silhouettes,' and their companions. We like Mr. Russell much better when he has a definite person or movement to write about than when he is discoursing at large on Coronation festivities or general elections. But the paper on 'Christmas Cards' is a model of its kind, and that on 'Public Dinners' can be commended for its good-natured banter.

A Year with the Gaekwar of Baroda, by the Rev. Edward St. Clair Weeden (Hutchinson), is made out of letters written by the author during his stay of one year with that monarch, and furnishes an interesting account of palace life. Some two months were spent in touring through familiar centres, such as Ajmere, Udaipur, Jaipur, Rewah, Agra, and Delhi; and, later, a visit was paid to his Highness's residence at Ootacamund, with glimpses *en route* of Khandalla, Kolhapur, and Poona, and the hill-station of Magableshtar.

The writer, however, rarely probes below the surface. The record consists of Durbar functions and entertainments, and describes palace life with Anglicized amenities and the usual "shikar" excursions. We find, indeed, towards the close of the book its own criticism—that little or no use was made of a unique opportunity to study native life, customs, and habits. The author frankly admits that there is no place like the Raj Mahal, or State Palace, with its round of daily amusements and the charm of its Maharani and Princess.

The Gaekwar we see as a hospitable and generous host, and incidentally a man of princely moods, with a strong attachment to theories of progress. But we find no hint as to the result of his ambitions upon the minds of his people, and no attempt to grasp political and commercial problems, or to realize the many administrative paradoxes of a modernized native State; whilst the Anglo-Indian is viewed only at entertainments in Baroda or in hill-stations. But the lighter side of palace life, with the Gaekwar and his family circle as a paramount centre, is warm with the Eastern sun. Oriental hospitality is apt to disarm criticism or to afford no leisure for it. The writer chronicles his enjoyment in an unfettered epistolary style, aided by some fine photographs of Baroda and its ruler. The book as a whole is, however, limited to matters of ephemeral interest.

MISS KATHARINE DOUGHTY has performed an act of piety to the dead and usefulness to the living by collecting the memorials of the ancient family of *The Betts of Wortham in Suffolk* (Lane), who dwelt from 1480 to 1905 in a house of which the oldest portion went back in all probability to the earlier date. The will of a maternal grandmother is some twenty years older still. None of the Betts family seems to have attained to

any particular eminence; on the other hand, all appear to have been decent, well-living persons, industrious landlords, painstaking clergymen, and honest magistrates. An early document is a writing-book containing specimens of decorated calligraphy from the hands of schoolboys, besides observations of a simpler kind, such as the note that on "the vij day of July" "Wyllam Prylles" did poll "my Haar."

In the earlier part of the sixteenth century one John Betts was a traveller and an amateur physician, and has left behind a book of strange prescriptions, in which he mentions having visited Jerusalem, "Corphu," and Rome. One prescription of an ointment good "for all kindes of cold infirmities" and for "ye gouet," as well as for a gun-shot wound and a withered arm, begins thus:—

"Taike a young dog of red haire: and keap him 3 dayes without meat: and then strangell him with a corde and let him lye dead a qwarter of an hower":

after which the dog is to be boiled down in oil with various herbs and "a good dish full of great grownd wormes well washed," and the oil finally drawn off for use.

A fine damask cloth, woven with a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and another with that of the young Prince of Orange who was to become William III., are historic landmarks among the relics.

The opinion of counsel upon the case of Mrs. Martha Cullum, whose husband, being drunk, had betted that he would survive John Woolnoe, and had signed a statement to that effect, gives point to the saying, "Other times, other laws." He had, however, predeceased John, and counsel was clear that Mrs. Cullum could not avoid paying the money.

These and other papers formerly stored in the old house have been preserved; but the valuable old furniture, silver, pewter, and china were all dispersed by a sale after the death of the last surviving Miss Betts, when the heritage passed to a distant cousin, the descendant of a daughter of the family married more than 130 years earlier.

The Modern Woman's Rights Movement: a Historical Survey. By Dr. Kaethe Schirmacher. Translated from the Second German Edition by Carl Conrad Eckhardt. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—Dr. Kaethe Schirmacher has for many years been associated with the Woman's Movement. Having lived and worked in both France and Germany, travelled in a number of countries, and acted for several years as an officer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, she has herself been a part of the movement, and should speak of it with intimate knowledge. As no work on exactly the same lines exists in English, a translation would naturally be welcomed. But the first condition of utility is accuracy on the part of writer and translator, and this, unfortunately, is not always attained. Dr. Eckhardt could easily have ascertained from the American Suffrage societies, which are in close touch with the English, the equivalent for certain titles before committing himself to the statement that the two great feminist associations in this country are the "English Federation of Women's Clubs" and the "Woman's Suffrage League." The former is a mistranslation of *Bund englischer Frauenvereine*, known to us as the "National Union of Women Workers," while the latter appears to comprehend the activities of the National Union of Suffrage Societies, the Social and Political Union, Women's Freedom League,

and the many other societies which are working for Women's Suffrage. Even more remarkable is the statement on p. 64 that

"the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies transferred the leadership of the movement to the National Women's Social and Political Union, whose members are known by the name of suffragettes. This transference of leadership took place in the autumn of 1905."

The statement that Mrs. Fawcett is the leader of the Suffragettes only adds to our bewilderment.

Social and political conditions in England are harder for foreigners to understand than those in other countries, and these blots, serious as they are, do not altogether detract from the value of what is in many respects a useful book. In a sense the writer has attempted an impossibility—i.e., to summarize in one small volume the economic, educational, political, and legal aspects of the Woman's Movement throughout the world, a task the harder since, in the present period of change and unceasing vigour, a chapter becomes out of date even before it is printed.

The Principle of Individuality and Value: the Gifford Lectures for 1911, delivered in Edinburgh University. By B. Bosanquet. (Macmillan.)

"He that will write well in any tongue must follow this counsel of Aristotle, to speak as the common people do, and to think as wise men do; so shall all men understand him, and wise men allow him."

The advice has been often repeated since Ascham's day, and as often ignored, especially by "wise men" in the narrower sense. Perhaps the presence of an audience reminding Mr. Bosanquet that, besides satisfying himself, he must be at pains to convince others. Certainly, in 'The Principle of Individuality and Value' he is convincing because he is intelligible, and, whatever be the cause, the result is happy. The Gifford Lectures have been the source of much good philosophy, but never more so, we think, than in the volume before us. To complain that it is not original, because it contains much that is not new, would be to have read it in vain. Besides, it is one thing to suggest that in individuality we have a key to our difficulties, and another to gather up the scattered threads and weave them into an ordered whole.

Mr. Bosanquet begins by stating his doctrine of the concrete universal. Its character is to throw light on something beyond itself, not because it is a general rule, a principle depending on the repetition of similars and the recognition of them when they occur, but because it is of the nature of a world where every detail gains meaning and intensity from the rest. "A second of time may be apprehended as part of a minute, of a musical phrase, or of an act of forbearance," and its meaning varies accordingly. In each case we pass beyond the given, not, as in the abstract universal, attempting to reproduce reality with omissions, but by an impulse from the given to the whole, in thought which aims at constituting a world.

This distinction between the recurrence of similars and the identity of a differentiated system is the root of Mr. Bosanquet's theory. In the light of it he disposes of the contention that the uniformity of nature is inconsistent with the individuality of man, and draws the conclusion for which Dr. Bradley's destructive criticism in the opening chapter of his 'Ethical Studies' had prepared the way. There is a strange passage in Taylor's 'Elements of Metaphysics,' where the desire to save personality

makes the author argue that there is no uniformity of the kind which science demands. The plea is valueless, and the need of it springs from the identification of scientific uniformity with logical coherence, or relevancy, as Mr. Bosanquet prefers to call it. To remember this is to see what lies at the root of M. Bergson's philosophy, and of the tendency to emphasize "the solvent and analytic character of intellect, or the antithesis of imitation and invention, of repetition and creation." To dissociate identity and diversity is to make them unmeaning, but to conceive them rightly is to see that "invention and creation are present in every pulse of thought," and that pure repetition is an impossibility for intelligence. Virgil's critics blamed him for plagiarizing from Homer; he replied that it was easier to rob Hercules of his club than Homer of a single verse.

The transition to value from individuality, thus conceived, is clear. If individuality is that coherence and freedom from contradiction which is of the nature of a whole, may not value also lie in a similar completeness? Some may seek to sever value from thought by saying that we cannot argue about value, as though we do not argue daily and change it in consequence, or that it depends on immediate feeling, as though immediacy was not a form which any content may take and which is peculiar to none. What of indifference? others will say. Mr. Bosanquet replies with Oliver Wendell Holmes's remark that in principle every man loves every woman, but individuals may excuse themselves by non-acquaintance, special cause of dislike, or a limited capacity for affection. The same is true of the individual's love of perfection. On this theory, value gets its objectivity from the fact that individuals are not a mere plurality such as cannot be unified in their contribution to a common experience.

The book ends with a parallel illustrating the relation of the Absolute to nature and our finite selves. It is equally relevant to the whole course of the argument. The Absolute is compared to Dante's mind as uttered in the 'Divine Comedy.' Here external nature, Italy, is an emotion and a value, not less but more than spatial; each self, Paolo or Francesca, is still its real self, but is also a factor of the poet's mind which is expressed in all these selves together; and the whole poetic experience is single, yet includes a world of space and persons. The illustration is good, and our ideas are the clearer for it. But this is true also of the book as a whole. To the critics of Absolutism, Mr. Bosanquet would say, "Mark now, how a plain tale shall put you down." He has a full measure of success.

Monetary Economics. By W. W. Carlile. (Edward Arnold.)—Mr. Carlile is one of those writers who abound in economics more than in any other subject. He is about as satisfied with all his predecessors, living and dead, as Falstaff was with his recruits, though by no means so good a judge of economists as the fat knight was of soldiers. The very title of his book is meant to indicate that the whole subject, as handled by poor creatures in universities, is hopelessly awry. They, remote from the counting-house and the bank-parlour, put money in a comparatively subordinate position; whereas, in Mr. Carlile's mind, "business concepts" are all important. In business "money talks," as the worldly-wise say, and so in economics money must write.

Every practical teacher of economics knows well enough the difficulty he has in arranging his subjects in the order which

is best calculated to feed and stimulate the minds of his pupils. Mr. Carlile does not begin with money, and does not end with an orderly exposition of the outlines of economics to his credit. He begins with long girdings at the "marginalists"—that is, at every living economist of repute, and then, after dealing with money and wealth, tails off into disjointed chapters on topics selected, as far as we can see, because his views on them do not tally with those of other people.

For example, he will not have the quantity theory of money. In a new country where everybody had as much bread as he could want, would an increase of money cause a rise in the price of such bread? He replies (p. 153):—

"Why should it? If no one wanted more of it, what can be more certain than that no one would give any of his freshly gained wealth in exchange for any of it."

This is just the sort of answer that gets a "dead plough" in the Pass Schools. Unfortunately for most of us, the prices of goods do not depend solely on what we are willing to pay for them. Motor-cars might be as common as perambulators if this were so.

A stern, strong determination to criticize makes the fortune of a leader-writer, but ruins an economist. Mill and Marshall are not such weak reasoners as Mr. Carlile would have us believe. If he were more modest and less pugnacious, his gift of clear writing and his wide and fruitful reading would make him invaluable.

Oscar Wilde: a Critical Study, by Arthur Ransome (Martin Secker), is pitched on a less staccato note than Mr. Sherard's, but, for all its brilliant composition, does not reveal, we think, the esoteric significance of Oscar Wilde. The present book leaves the impression of a wilful, but misunderstood and pathetic personality, whose "soul was like a star and dwelt apart." But the time when Wilde needed a rampart against his vilifiers is past. What we need now is not an apologia, but an estimate of him. The popular conception of Wilde also needs revision. He is envisaged as the spokesman of the sophists of the last generation, or as the prince of a queer, rarefied, and dandified world of costumiers in art, which has vanished as swiftly as a shower of meteorites. These fanciful theories err in taking Wilde too seriously. Before his social cataclysm, and if we pass over the decorative plagiarism of his poetic "juvenilia," he may be regarded as primarily an artistic jester, with this difference, that he laughed at serious and respectable people, instead of their laughing at him. His band of exquisites were a number of foolish and idle young men, who gaped at his rodomontade and played the virtuoso with imitative relish. "He would rather have been a magician than a jester," Mr. Ransome says; but we prefer him as a jester. The serious portion of his work before 'De Profundis' is of small compass and not of permanent value. Wilde so prided himself on his achievements, and was so intensely self-conscious, that perhaps he himself lost the tracings of the line between the guffaw and serious self-realization. The paramount effect that he gives is one of insubstantiality, which neither exotic tapestry work nor plausible ingenuity nor fantastic conjuring with ideas can hide. His thought, entertaining as it can be, is drowned by excrescences, superfluities, and effeminacies of all kinds. He opened to the world a Pandora's box containing hardly mischiefs, but little bedizened dolls, strutting their droll antics, but stuffed with sawdust all the same. Mr. Ransome's theory that "his paradoxes are only unfamiliar truths," which is to elevate him into a

determined zealot and a prophet of realism, will not bear examination.

In the plays Wilde carried his delicate jesting to a consummate pitch. The eclectic phantasmagoria of 'Salomé,' 'Vera,' and the other tragedies is too transparent to need criticism, but 'The Importance of Being Earnest' is in the line of great comedy. Over Wilde's previous output the swelling harmonies of 'De Profundis' and the poignant heart-cry of the 'Ballad of Reading Gaol' were like a funeral oration. His work here displays the mellowing, humanizing result of tragic experience, qualities it never had before. Nevertheless, even 'De Profundis,' that mellifluous chant of a spirit that had fed upon the bitter herbs of disillusion and social ostracism, is tainted by the artificiality which was Wilde's disease.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

St. Andrews, Feb. 12, 1912.

FROM a note in 'Literary Gossip' (*Athenæum*, February 10th, p. 165) it appears that Mgr. Barnes has a new candidate for the title of "Man of the Mask." The Man is no longer "a son of Charles II.," but that son, Jacques de la Cloche, still holds his own as such in a number of most reputable books on the Restoration. The 'D.N.B.,' I think, must "look sharply to its eye!" Mgr. Barnes's new candidate appears to be "a priest and probably a Jesuit." As it happens, a French student is engaged on a work in which the Man is emphatically not a Jesuit. I must not anticipate the disclosure of the secret, which, in my opinion, promises well; but why was a cleric described as—and employed in prison as—a valet? A French valet in England, we know, was "wanted" by the French Secret Service just before the Man was captured—and described as a valet. He was the valet of a Huguenot conspirator who had been broken on the wheel. In Scottish Covenanting circles it was reported that the Duke of York, concealed behind a curtain, overheard a conversation held by the valet's master, and betrayed him to Louis XIV. So writes the Rev. Mr. Law in his 'Memorials.' The valet may have known this (if the story be true), though even that is hardly a reason for keeping him so hermetically sealed. A. LANG.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY held a sale of books and manuscripts on the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. which included the following important lots: A collection of early eighteenth-century tracts, 68 vols., 22l. Dresser, Birds of Europe, 8 vols., 1871-81, 34l. A complete collection of the laws of Virginia, 1662, 22l. 10s. Mirabeau, a collection of about 130 MSS., &c., relating to him, 78l. Lilford's Birds of the British Islands, 8 vols., 1891-7, 50l.; another copy, 7 vols., 45l. Recueil de petits Sujets et Culs de Lampe, c. 1770, 25l. Viane, Modèles artificiels de divers Vaisseaux d'Argent, 44l. Piccini, 152 coloured drawings of terminal masks, 2 vols., 1727, 45l. Cavillings, Morceaux de Caprice, c. 1760, 54l. Meissonier, Œuvre, 1724, 91l. Piranesi, Opere, 22 vols., 1756-76, 112l. Le Pautre, Œuvres d'Architecture, 3 vols., 1751, 27l. Three original pattern books of Messrs. Hunt & Roskell: Architectural and Ornamental Engravings, 22l.; Designs for Tea- and Coffee-Pots, &c., 23l.; Engravings of Vases and Pottery, 76l. Brangwyn, Etched Work, 1908, 23l. Ruskin, The Gipsies, part of the original MS. written in 1837, 19l. 15s. Bidpai, Fables, translated into Catalan, Saragossa, 1531, 29l. 15s. Holbein, Historiarum Veteris Instrumenti Icones, 1538, 51l. Shakespeare's Works, 16 vols., 1853-65, 65l. Reproduction of the Grimani Breviary, 12 cloth portfolios, 1904-10, 36l. Reproduction of the Hortulus Animæ in the Imperial Library at Vienna, 3 portfolios and 1 vol., 1910, 18l. Psalter, Scotch MS., 13th or 14th century, 56l. Sacre de Louis XV., 1722, 20l.

The total of the sale was 2,905l.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Begbie (Harold). *In the Hand of the Potter: a Study of Christianity in Action*, 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

A cheap edition of Mr. Begbie's earnest, but very journalistic study.

Bicknell (Rev. E. J.). *Faith and Modern Difficulties: Four Lectures delivered to Laymen in the Parish of Wimbledon*, 1/ net.

A. and F. Denny

These four lectures tell us more of the principles underlying the orthodox faith than the difficulties. The arguments, presented sanely and reasonably, might be more truly designated a compendium of the Christian belief as revealed by Scriptural prophecy and gospel evidence.

Buckley (Rev. Eric Rede). *An Introduction to the Synoptic Problem*, 5/ net. Edward Arnold

An inquiry from internal evidence as to the measure of the variations and similitude of the Synoptic Gospels. It is—for the length of the book—over-elaborated. For the achievement of its purpose, it should either have been much shorter or much longer. But, with this reservation, it states the problem of the interdependence of the gospels with textual acumen and some power of detecting and collating points of identity. Unfortunately, though reference is unstinted, there is no bibliography at the end, an indispensable appendage for a book of this nature.

Catholic Encyclopedia: an International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline, and History of the Catholic Church, Vol. XII. Caxton Publishing Co.

An interesting collection concerning Catholic practice and doctrine. Though the 'Encyclopedia' is of American origin, it includes among its contributors men of distinction from many countries, such as Mgr. A. S. Barnes and Father Thurston, Mgr. Benigni of Rome, M. Georges Goyau of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Mgr. Kirsch of Fribourg, and Prof. Vailhé of Constantinople. Biographies and maps and illustrations are included. Important articles in this volume are 'Philosophy,' 'Physics,' 'Pope,' 'Prussia,' 'Relics,' 'Religion,' and 'Resurrection.'

Furneaux (William Mordaunt). *The Acts of the Apostles: a Commentary for English Readers*, 8/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Dr. Furneaux faces the difficulties and discrepancies of the Acts with commendable honesty, seeing in them evidence not for a second-century author, but for the work of Luke, who as a contemporary naturally omitted some things which he took for granted, and saw others in a perspective which history does not justify. In the light of this theory he has written an elaborate commentary.

Hamilton (Lord Ernest). *Involution*, 7/6 net.

Mills & Boon

The author is an iconoclast, not for destruction's sake, but for the sake of clearing religion of the accretions which hide its spiritual, and above all its ethical, significance. He writes with freshness and vigour on the problems of life and the inconsistencies of theology as they confront the man of ordinary intelligence. His thought, if not original, is certainly sincere.

Lanchester (Rev. H. C. O.). *The Old Testament*, 2/6 net. Edward Arnold

Familiar with the results of modern inquiry, and accepting them in a large measure, the author surveys the Old Testament by the light of the Higher Criticism in a manner which should prove useful to readers who do not care to bewilder themselves with the intricacies of minute research.

London Diocese Book for 1912, edited by the Rev. Prebendary Glendinning Nash, 1/6 net.

S.P.C.K.

A useful clerical directory and guide, edited by Prebendary Glendinning Nash. The various notes for the clergy and churchwardens should settle a good many points which are apt to raise doubt.

London Theological Studies, by Members of the Faculty of Theology in the University of London, 10/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

This collection of independent papers is the fruit of the research of teachers on the Board of Theological Studies. They include good essays on the 'Historical Value of the Old Testament,' 'Christ and the Christian Principle,' 'The Holy Spirit and Divine Immanence,' and 'The Emotional Element in Religion: a Vindication.'

Mosher (J. A.). *The Exemplum in the Early Religious and Didactic Literature of England*, 5/6 net.

Columbia University Press; London, Frowde
In its strict use the exemplum, or short narrative illustrating or confirming a general statement, is an exotic form, due to the influence of the Continental Church. The author traces it from Alfred's translation of Gregory's 'Pastoral Care' down to the fourteenth century, when it became merged in the stream of secular narrative. It does not appear to be of much importance to English literature, but American enthusiasm finds such bypaths interesting, if it cannot make them so.

Sabatier (Paul) and others, *Franciscan Essays*.

Aberdeen University Press

"François d'Assise n'est pas mort, car son œuvre n'est pas achevée," says M. Sabatier in his essay on 'L'Originalité de Saint François,' and he has done more than any other living man to emphasize that verdict. The rest of the essays, though they have not the charm of M. Sabatier, reach a high standard, especially the vignette of Miss Evelyn Underhill, whose mind is aptly employed on a Franciscan mystic of the thirteenth century, Angela of Foligno. Other contributors include Father Cuthbert, Miss E. G. Salter, Mr. E. G. Gardner, and Mr. A. G. Little, the Chairman of the British Society of Franciscan Studies.

Spencer (Rev. F. Ernest). *A Short Introduction to the Old Testament*, 2/6 net. Longmans

The author considers the Old Testament trustworthy largely, though by no means entirely, because of its influence for good, an argument, to our mind, as unsatisfactory as Descartes's proof of the truth of innate ideas. He makes capable use of modern criticism, though there is nothing broad or striking in his treatment.

Webb (Clement C. J.). *Natural and Comparative Religion*, 1/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

In this inaugural discourse the new Wilde Lecturer in Natural and Comparative Religion views the relation of the two branches of his subject as that of the philosophy of religion to its history, and sketches the place of the inquiry in the thought of his University.

Law.

Gadd (H. Wippell). *A Guide to the National Insurance Act, 1911, with Notes and Index*, 1/ net. Effingham Wilson

The task of explaining the Insurance Bill has been here accomplished with ability and lucidity. The author has taken the most natural and immediate questions that are being, and will be, asked, and has supplied complete explanations of them as simply as possible. One of Wilson's Legal Handy Books.

Hurrell (Henry). *Copyright Law and the Copyright Act, 1911, with a Treatise on French Copyright Law by Maurice Théry*, 3/6 net.

Waterlow

A comprehensive summary of the laws of copyright, with most of the leading cases. The full text of the new Act, the Musical Copyright Acts of 1902 and 1906, and all important sections of unrevoked Acts bearing on the subject are included, with a translation of the revised Convention of Berne. The author is favourably disposed towards the new Act.

Lovat-Fraser (J. A.). *The National Insurance Act, 1911, with Introduction and Notes*, 5/ net.

Waterlow

This is a reprint, in clear and pleasant type, of the Insurance Act, preceded by an introduction that is, practically, a summary, and for the average reader much more enlightening than the Act itself. The introduction, however, does not make it clear that widows who desire to rejoin without payment of arrears cannot do so later than one month after the husband's death—a condition which every friend of working women ought continually to proclaim.

Young (E. Hilton). *Foreign Companies and Other Corporations*, 12/ Cambridge University Press

An illuminating book on a complex and obscure subject. It has two main divisions: the first dealing with juristic personality, the interaction between private international law, the juristic and the natural person, and nationality and domicile; the second with the general principles of foreign companies and other corporations in English law, and with such accessories as statutory regulations, service of process, liquidation, and revenue. The dissertation winds skilfully among the various theories, which have confused even professional jurists, and, without being committed to any of them, throws the subject into suggestive perspective. The author displays much agility of mind, and faithfully enumerates his autho-

rities throughout. But there should have been a bibliography to simplify the wealth of reference.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Art Prices Current, 1910-11: being a Record of Sale Prices at Christie's during the Season; together with Representative Prices from the Sales of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge and Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, with an Index to Artists' and Engravers' Names and to the Titles of Subjects Sold, Vol. IV., 21/

Fine Art Trade Journal

Bowie (Henry P.). *On the Laws of Japanese Painting: an Introduction to the Study of the Art of Japan*, \$3.50 net.

San Francisco, Paul Elder

The substance of a large number of lectures, delivered to numerous societies in Japan and America, dealing with the essential principles, aesthetic and historical, governing Japanese painting, has been extracted and embodied in this volume. The author's long sojourn in Japan, his appreciation of and sympathy with the Oriental texture of thought, and his delicacy of taste, have been good discipline for his undertaking. He has succeeded in giving us more than a skilful compilation or a sketchy commentary of the artistic canons current among Japanese artists. There are many exquisitely designed and fancifully coloured illustrations.

Exhibition of Old Stained Glass. Fine Art Society

The descriptive catalogue of the exhibition, which includes a large number of panels of old stained glass, of English, Flemish, Dutch, and Swiss workmanship. Enumerations of noteworthy features are appended, where necessary, to the classified exhibits.

Year's Art (The), 1912, 5/ net. Hutchinson

The thirty-third annual issue of this useful book of reference. For those who follow keenly the productivity, fluctuations, and events of the year's artistic output, it is indispensable. Such incidents as the success of the display of British art in Rome, the rearrangement of the National Gallery, and the popularization of Raeburn, and such excitements as the theft of the 'Mona Lisa,' are concisely dealt with. There is a variety of other information well arranged. The illustrations are not needed, and might have been omitted.

Poetry and Drama.

Brooke (C. F. Tucker). *The Tudor Drama: a History of English National Drama to the Retirement of Shakespeare*, 6/ net. Constable

The substance of a series of lectures on 'The Sources of the Elizabethan Drama,' delivered at Magdalen College in 1908. The method of the author is to trace the genesis of each characteristic phase of the drama and gather up his material into classifications. On the whole, his task has been creditably achieved, but his conclusions do not differ from the accepted estimates of pre-Elizabethan drama. Nor does he possess the imaginative qualities of a J. A. Symonds, who could put new wine into very old bottles.

Calvert (Louis). *An Actor's Hamlet*, edited by Metcalfe Wood, 2/6 net. Mills & Boon

For notice see p. 203.

Cunnington (L. Ann). *The Mail Bag*, 1/6 net.

Moring

In this series of poetic epistles sentiment approaches mawkishness, and the atmosphere is befogged by conventional epithet and endearment.

Deloney (Thomas). *Works of*, edited from the Earliest Extant Editions and Broad-sides, with an Introduction and Notes, by Francis Oscar Mann, 18/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

"The Balletting Silke Weauer of Norwich," as the book before us sufficiently indicates, was a copious and versatile writer. Novels, pastorals, memoirs in prose and verse, lyrics, and ballads he penned with that prolific self-confidence which was at once the virtue and vice of the Elizabethans. Large tracts of his work, though sometimes enshrining bright fancies, are intolerably dull. Here all of it is printed in a large and well-annotated edition, with a full introduction.

Hedgcock (Frank A.). *David Garrick and his French Friends*. Stanley Paul

For notice see p. 203.

Holberg (Ludvig). *Three Comedies*, translated by Lieut.-Col. H. W. L. Hime, 3/6 net. Longmans

For notice see p. 203.

Lamp of England (The), and Other Verses, by R. R. G., 3/6. Foyle's Printing Works

R. R. G. calls his novel experiment a "Prose-Verse-Historical Essay." With such a hybrid description, curious anticipations were agree-

ably whetted; but, except in the matter of grotesque rhyming, they were not realized. The author's efforts are in the "patriotic" vein, displaying a surprising intimacy with the workings of the aristocratic mind and its noble harvest of deeds.

Loveman (Samuel), *Poems*.

For the Author, Cleveland, O.

Mr. Loveman is a poet of insatiable ambition. He attempts, in this paper-covered volume of 24 pages, classical odes and renderings from 'Edipus at Colonus' and from Heine. The salient quality in his verse is a laborious clambering to achieve the heights, because his command over metre and the harmonious arrangement of words is fluctuating.

New Life (The), a National Tract.

Privately printed

Continuous mental application has failed to unravel the tangled skein which is the fabric of this poetical excursus. In substance it is a muscular bludgeoning of all "liver-cooled gentry," with tags of Nietzsche as knobs in the club. The author's bellicose sentiments rouse him to such a pitch that he mixes up verbs, adjectives, pronouns, and coinages of his own in one prolonged shout.

Patterson (Frank Allen), *The Middle English Penitential Lyric: a Study and Collection of Early Religious Verse*, 6/6 net.

Columbia University Press; London, Frowde

The Middle English religious lyric is far less amenable to anthological treatment than the secular. The former does not adequately reflect the temperamental divergencies of the poets themselves or slough off the self-conscious submission to conventional attitudes. The religious lyric yields to the current requirements of religious expression and idealism, and is prone to monotony of atmosphere. It is irritating to find no index of names. We have searched in vain for the outpourings of Richard Hampole, perhaps the freshest and most inspired of the "penitents."

Tchekhof, *Two Plays: The Seagull; The Cherry Orchard*, 3/6 net.

Grant Richards

We are glad to notice the publication of two of Tchekhof's most characteristic plays. 'The Cherry Orchard,' when it was performed in London, excited something of a critical war, but in our opinion reflects the singularly tender and at the same time ironic Russian temperament with convincing fidelity. The Russian genius, however tragic and even morose, languishes without the warm breath of the "Spirit of the Pities," and Tchekhof's plays are some of the finest exemplars of that seeming paradox. We hope to notice these at greater length.

Music.

Lengnick's Popular Albums: *Instructive Pieces for the Pianoforte by G. F. Händel*, adapted, arranged, and edited by Carl Faelten, Books I. and II.

Alfred Lengnick

Handel's music has for some time been overshadowed by that of Bach, and many movements by the latter have been arranged and edited for educational purposes. The present publication will be found useful, and the pieces, some from the composer's Clavier Suites, of light, melodious character, will serve as a fitting introduction to the more elaborate music of Handel's great contemporary.

Miniature Scores of Dvorák's Six String Quartets, Ops. 51, 61, 80, 96, 105, and 106

Alfred Lengnick

In the year 1880 the Bohemian composer's First Quartet in E flat, Op. 51, was given at a Popular Concert in the old St. James's Hall, and it soon became a favourite, especially the second movement, the characteristic "Dumka" (or Lament), and from that time onward a good deal of his chamber music was heard. His music is full of taking melody and clever workmanship, while his love of folk-music gave freshness and charm to his compositions. These six clearly printed scores will prove acceptable to music-lovers, and especially to students.

Bibliography.

Peddie (Robert Alexander), *National Bibliographies: a Descriptive Catalogue of the Works which Register the Books published in each Country*, 5/ net.

Grafton & Co.

A classification dealing with the registration of the books published in a particular country during a particular period. For information as to book publication, subject indexes, and bibliographical matter in general, this volume is essential. All the countries which produce literature are included and are arranged in alphabetical order.

Guide to Books on Ireland, edited by Stephen J. Brown: Part I. *Prose Literature, Poetry, Music, and Plays*, 6/ net.

Dublin, Hodges & Co.; London, Longmans

To those who have seen in the Celtic Renaissance a kind of oasis in the literary wilderness of the twentieth century, such a catalogue as this will be invaluable. Its classification is adequate for both the bibliographer and the general reader. A short summary of the contents is supplied in small type under the title of each book. On the whole, the work is well done, though the criticism, where it exists, is apt to degenerate into journalese. Books in the original Gaelic are omitted. Two more volumes, containing biography, memoirs, history, ecclesiastical literature, and the like, are to follow.

Philosophy.

Bosanquet (B.), *The Principle of Individuality and Value: the Gifford Lectures for 1911*, delivered in Edinburgh University, 10/ net.

Macmillan

For notice see p. 190.

Chidley (W. J.), *The Answer: a Philosophical Essay*, 2/6 net.

Melbourne, the Author

A second edition, revised and slightly enlarged.

Cohen (Chapman), *Determinism or Free-Will*, 1/ net.

Walter Scott Publishing Co.

There is a curious old-world air about this book issued by the Secular Society. The author states his case well, but nowadays it is possible to admit the universal reign of law in nature, and reject the old idea of spontaneity, without accepting the determinist conclusion.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, January, \$1.

New York, Macmillan Co.

Except for the first article—'The Vision and Substance of History'—this number can hardly claim general interest. It is all carefully and meticulously done, giving a straightforward, if elaborate account of the subjects selected.

Anson (Walter Vernon), *The Life of Admiral Lord Anson, the Father of the British Navy*, 1697-1762, 7/6 net.

John Murray

Capt. Anson does not confine himself to the adventurous side of his subject, but attempts to place Lord Anson in his proper relation to the home and foreign politics of his time.

Cook (Theodore Andrea), *Old Touraine: the Life and History of the Châteaux of the Loire*, 2 vols., 16/

Rivingtons

The sixth edition of this widely and justly esteemed work. It was favourably noticed in *The Athenæum* of June 25, 1892, p. 816, on its first appearance.

Crawford (Mary Caroline), *Goethe and his Woman Friends*, 10/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

Goethe the artist and Goethe the philanderer are two different themes, and the author has chosen the more banal and tiresome, but the one likely to exert the wider appeal. No attempt is made to attribute his infidelities and sentimentality to "affinity" or "artistic temperament," and we do not see the necessity for dragging into notoriety his trivial love-affairs. As a revelation of personality, we already possess his 'Autobiography.'

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1912.

Dean & Son

The forty-sixth edition of this useful guide is published just before the opening of Parliament. We have tested it both for omissions and additions necessitated by recent events, and find the revision thoroughly satisfactory. It includes 500 well-executed armorial engravings. The introductory matter, which is interleaved with advertisements, includes a section explaining 'Parliamentary Expressions.'

Dormer (Ernest W.), *Erleigh Court and its Owners*.

Poynder, Reading

A record of the archaeological and historical associations which from mediæval times have gathered round the old Reading manor house of Erleigh Court. Its beginnings date from Henry VIII's reign, and it underwent considerable reconstruction in the eighteenth century. The author avows that he has made no systematic search among the archives of the mansion in the Record Office, the British Museum, or among the records of the Bishops of Hereford. The house, moreover, having little more than a local importance at any period of its history, the present book is limited in interest. The only people of any prominence connected with the Court were the De Erleighs, Lord Stowell, and Lord Sidmouth.

Doughty (Katharine Frances), *The Betts of Wortham in Suffolk. 1480-1905*, 12/6 net.

John Lane

For notice see p. 190.

Douglas (Sir Robert K.), *China*, 5/

Fisher Unwin

The fourth edition of a trustworthy and spirited history. It has been brought up to date as far as the recall of Yuan Shih K'ai in the recent rebellion. The book is one of the *Stories of the Nations Series*.

Duff (Sir Mountstuart E. Grant), *Notes from a Diary, 1851-72*.

A new and cheap edition of Grant Duff's

shrewd and entertaining memoirs. Its excellent anecdotes, its bright way of skimming over the surface of public affairs, and its brisk, terse vignettes of characterization and sketches of the literary pioneers of the time, make a popular reissue very welcome. The *Diary* was first published in 1897. In Murray's Shilling Library. MacNeill (J. G. Swift), *The Irish Parliament, What it Was and What it Did*

Cassell

The reissue of this succinct and reasoned treatise is appropriate at the present time. It was originally written in 1885 as a sort of appendix and exposition of Parnell's pronouncement in the autumn of that year. As a trustworthy history of the Irish Parliament before its final dissolution, it should be valuable for reference and comparison.

Ransome (Arthur), *Oscar Wilde: a Critical Study*

Martin Secker

For notice see p. 191.

Rose (J. Holland), *The Development of the European Nations, 1870-1900*, 7/6 net.

Constable

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, June 16, 1906, p. 723. Dr. Rose's critical acumen and well-balanced mind are well adapted for his intricate task. He is the least credulous of historians, and always circumspect in the sifting of evidence. We think he is wise to eschew the narration of events which, however important, have not been accessory to the development of European states.

Russell (G. W. E.), *Afterthoughts*, 7/6 net.

Grant Richards

For notice see p. 190.

Stephens (Winifred), *Margaret of France, Duchess of Savoy, 1523-74: a Biography*, 12/6 net.

John Lane

For notice see p. 189.

Vizetelly (Ernest Alfred), *The Anarchists, their Faith and their Record, including Sidelights on the Royal and other Personages who have been Assassinated*, 10/6 net.

John Lane

For notice see p. 187.

Ye Ugly Face Clubb, *Liverpool, 1743-53: a Verbatim Reprint from the Original MS. in the Collection of the late Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Rebington, Cheshire, edited by Edward Howell*, 3/

Liverpool, Howell

The records of the Ugly Club are reprinted, including a list of the personal qualifications of the members. They were mostly merchants and bachelors who had to pay a fine when they resigned to marry. There is some rather scrappy information on the subject of Ugly Clubs, and the volume is filled out with a few notes on London clubs, coffee-houses, and taverns.

Geography and Travel.

Cumming (Roualeyn Gordon), *The Lion Hunter of South Africa, Five Years' Adventures in the Far Interior of South Africa, with Notices of the Native Tribes and Savage Animals*.

This book has so captured the public that it has run altogether into eighteen editions and reprints. The latest issue is printed in large, clear type, and is in portable form. We are glad to see that the delightfully incredible illustrations—one of them, for instance, depicting the author waltzing with a hippopotamus in mid-stream—have been faithfully reproduced. In Murray's Shilling Library.

Gruchy (G. F. B. de), *The Settlement of Normandy. No. III. of Occasional Publications of the Jersey Society in London*.

A treatise delivered before the Jersey Society in London last March. The author examines the historical continuity of the successive occupations of Normandy, and gives much prominence to philological evidence. His contention is that the Norse settlers who peopled Normandy also dominated the people of the Channel Islands, and that the latter represent the only pure-blooded Norman stock now in existence. There is an ample Appendix containing a list of island place-names, words, and men's names of Scandinavian origin, with voluminous notes.

Hardy (Rev. E. J.), *The Unvarying East: Modern Scenes and Ancient Scriptures*, 7/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

Picturesque illustrations are the feature of this book. The author quotes innumerable passages from the Bible illuminating contemporary social usages, and applies them to their

replicas of to-day in the light of personal observation. The majority of these instances are superficial, nor is abstruse inquiry requisite for such comparisons. The book is a slight running commentary on various items of interest afforded by chance peregrinations.

Hellenic Travellers' Club, Proceedings, 1911.

Horace Marshall

The book consists of the reports delivered to the members during their cruise last Easter. They are practically a guide-book to the classical antiquities of such islands as Ithaca, Delos, Cos, and Rhodes, and centres of Greek civilization on the mainland. In many cases the historical or legendary incidents have been reconstructed with some liveliness; while in others the numerous and accessible histories at home would have served with equal utility. Perhaps the most interesting paper is Dr. Leaf's on the identification of Homer's Ithaca. The programme for this year's itinerary is included.

Mackellar (C. D.), Scented Isles and Coral Gardens: Torres Straits, German New Guinea, and the Dutch East Indies, 15/ net. John Murray

The letters here printed were not intended for publication, and are entirely free from the conventional self-consciousness which mars so many modern travel books. Their freshness and alertness make them absorbing reading. The illustrations, some of which are coloured, afford an impression of the prodigal beauty of the remote and sparsely populated regions visited by the author, who also paid a flying visit to China and Japan. He makes no pretensions to detailed inquiry or study.

Weeden (Rev. Edward St. Clair), A Year with the Gaekwar of Baroda, 16/ net. Hutchinson

For notice see p. 190.

Education.

Perry (Arthur C.), Outlines of School Administration, 6/ net. New York, Macmillan Co.

The various systems and curricula in different nations are here tabulated with statistical matter conveniently arranged. The author deals concisely with school administration, organization, equipment, supervision, and the training and status of teachers. As a statement, in the large, of the educational methods appertaining to a number of countries, this is an extremely suggestive compilation. There is an excellent bibliography.

Phillips Exeter Academy, Catalogue, 1911-12, December, 1911.

The year-book of the Academy, embodying its regulations and activities.

Teacher's Encyclopædia, Vol. IV., 8/6

Caxton Publishing Co.

Devoted to the physical wellbeing of children Dr. W. B. Drummond leads off with an article on 'Child and School Hygiene, with some Account of Child Physiology and Pathology, including the Commoner Children's Diseases,' and the other articles are related to Dr. Drummond's. The volume may be regarded as a whole. Its successor will complete the subject. The other articles in this volume deal with Medical Supervision of School-children, Provision of School Meals for the Children of Poor Parents, Physical Training in Elementary Schools, Physical Education for Boys in Secondary Schools, Gymnastics and Games for Girls, Play, and the Organization of Play in Elementary Schools; and there are plenty of diagrams and illustrations.

Sociology.

Brown (W. Jethro), The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation. John Murray

For notice see p. 187.

Schirmacher (Dr. Kaethe), The Modern Woman's Rights Movement: a Historical Survey, translated from the Second German Edition by Carl Conrad Eckhardt.

New York, Macmillan Co.

For notice see p. 190.

Vedder (Henry C.), Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus, 6/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

To students of Socialism this book will prove an invaluable aid, not so much for its creative principles as its power of exposition. The writer is versed in the doctrines of the Socialistic and Communistic schools, and handles them with a large capacity for reproduction. The defect of the book is its discursiveness. On the whole, the author appears to espouse the Marxian gospel, and to base his book on social reintegration and its ethical aspects rather than on the economics of Socialism. He is an advocate of expropriation without compensation, but is careful to avoid the terminology used by Marx and his disciples. The extremist

position here set forth is hardly constructive. The chapter on the application of the Gospels to Socialism is hardly satisfactory. Useful bibliographies are added to all the divisions of the subject.

Political Economy.

Carlile (W. W.), Monetary Economics, 10/6 net.

Edward Arnold

For notice see p. 191.

Carlton (F. T.), The History and Problems of Organised Labour, 6/ net.

Harrap & Co.

A careful analysis of the history and problems of trade-unionism in America. Without being didactic or propagandist, the author accepts organized labour as a necessary fact, and sees in it not a disease, but a discipline and school of government.

School-Books.

Expository Writing: Materials for a College Course in Exposition by Analysis and Imitation, compiled and edited, with Questions and Exercises, by Maurice Garland Fulton, 6/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

The author aims at inculcating good writing by the imitation and application of good models, by logical and economized presentation of a subject, and by the medium of selections drawn from the field of science. Such a compound appears to us by no means exhaustive and decidedly quixotic. Do scientific writers set such exceptional standards of composition and exposition? Some of the questions are open to the charge of being themselves ludicrous, nor is the author's own style harmonious with his purpose.

McLeod (Charles), Lessons in Geometry, Part I., 2/6 net. Aberdeen University Press

This text-book covers the first three books of Euclid, the leading propositions of the eleventh book, and the properties of similar figures. It is partly modernized, some new suggestions advocated by authorities having been adopted and others rejected. The fundamental theorems of Euclid are carefully dealt with, but his grouping much altered. Measurement and drawing are considered, and there is a practical exposition of mensuration. The book strikes us as being somewhat involved for students.

Spencer (James Frederick), An Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry: Part II. Dynamical Experiments, 3/6

Bell

In view of the greater difficulty of the subjects of his second volume to students insufficiently grounded in physics, the author describes, in some detail, methods of measuring the electrical qualities, resistance, &c. There is also a chapter on radio-activity.

Stories of the English for Schools: Book I. From the Coming of the English to the Armada; Book II. The Struggle for Power and Greater England, 1/6 each. Blackwood

We can find little to indicate in these volumes that the England of Edward the Confessor differed in any marked way from the England of Edward VII. A recital of wars is hardly the best mental pabulum for children. The illustrations are numerous, but badly chosen.

Science.

Chalkley (A. P.), Diesel Engines for Land and Marine Work, with an Introductory Chapter by Dr. Rudolf Diesel, 8/6 net. Constable

For notice see p. 198.

Cowderoy (J. T.), Pocket Notes and Remembrancer for Sanitary Inspectors and all Engaged in Public Health Work, 2/ net.

Sanitary Publishing Co.

Revised edition. A handy reference manual, containing much useful information, somewhat ill-assorted and collated. It embraces the statutes and regulations affecting the housing of the working classes, public health Acts, the sale of food and drugs, slaughter-houses, the factory Acts, town-planning, &c. The revisers might have arranged their headings and titles in alphabetical order, in order to save time for the searcher.

Fleming (J. A.), Waves and Ripples in Water, Air, and Æther: being a Course of Christmas Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Second Issue, revised, 2/6 net.

S.P.C.K.

These Christmas lectures, addressed to juvenile audiences at the Royal Institution, are an exposition of the operations of visible waves as a key to experimenting upon the processes of those of an invisible kind. They were largely concerned with practical illustration, which does not render them very suitable for publication. But the author—largely, we should imagine, by copious additions—has

surmounted his difficulties effectively, and produced some charming and imaginative studies. He seems occasionally to forget the juvenility of his audience. The book is amply furnished with diagrams and photographs.

Hallam (Arthur), The Key to Perfect Health and the Successful Application of Psycho-Therapeutics, 4/ net. St. Clement's Press

The aim of the book is to set forth the principles and practice of mental healing, and to rebut the charge of quackery and charlatanism. Its freedom from exaggerated pretensions makes it superior to most works on the subject.

Johns (late Rev. C. A.), The Forest Trees of Britain, 6/ net. S.P.C.K.

A useful manual, devoting chapters to our best-known trees. Originally published in 1869, it has been revised and corrected by Prof. G. S. Boulger.

Johnson (Walter), Wimbledon Common: its Geology, Antiquities, and Natural History, 5/ net.

Enumerates the natural history, the geographical and geological features of the Common, with a singular combination of erudition and sympathy for its wild and verdurous spaces. There is a chapter on its modern history, in which we should have liked more extensive information on the subject of its preservation for the public.

Ostwald (Wilhelm), Outlines of General Chemistry, translated by W. W. Taylor, 17/ net.

Macmillan

The third English edition of this important study. It has undergone careful revision, and, in comparison with the somewhat ponderous former editions, is much simplified by more generous divisions and a more copious use of head-lines. New chapters on ions in gases, radio-activity, and colloids have been added, and more space apportioned to the atomic hypothesis.

Simple Calculations for Sanitary Officials and Students, 1/ net. Sanitary Publishing Co.

This book makes no pretensions to anything beyond the elementary exigencies of mathematical calculations as to areas, cubic spaces, flow of water, and the like, and for that reason should be of greater use to students than the majority of so-called simple exegeses on the same subject.

Thomas (H. H.), The Complete Gardener, 10/6 net. Cassell

The author, an experienced writer on his subject, has included in this stout volume of 579 pages an amount of information on flowers, shrubs, fruit, and vegetables which should put the gardener in the way to grow the best of everything, as well as satisfy the ordinary needs, whether of the greenhouse, hothouse, or vegetable garden. The writing is of an easy order which should suit popular taste, and the illustrations are numerous and decidedly attractive. The 'Sowing and Planting Tables for Ready Reference' are an excellent feature, while there are special articles by experts, e.g., on 'Orchids' and 'Insect Pests.'

United States National Museum: 1867, Crystallized Variscite from Utah, by W. T. Schaller; 1868, Descriptions of Fifteen New Fishes of the Family Cheilodipteridæ, from the Philippine Islands and Contiguous Waters, by Lewis Radcliffe; and 1870, A New Mosasauroid Reptile from the Cretaceous of Alabama, by Charles W. Gilmore.

Washington

The layman could hardly penetrate the maze of scientific phraseology in which these researches are couched. But the discoveries in themselves are decidedly valuable, and future inquirers on these lines cannot afford to neglect them.

Fiction.

Bashford (Lindsay), Everybody's Boy, 6/ net.

Constable

Deals with a discussion of the causes and probable effects of a boy's expulsion from school, and the results of the discussion, which concern the boy least of all. Though the author seems to owe something to various literary models, the book is essentially original. The boy is admirable, and the other characters, even in the most diverting passages, never cease to be themselves.

Bennett (Arnold), A Man from the North, 6/

Methuen

'A Man from the North,' although as the work of a new writer it was promising, is far inferior to what is now expected of Mr. Arnold Bennett. This second edition bears no external indication of being other than a new book; and the indication within is so minute that it will probably escape most readers.

Benson (E. F.), *The Room in the Tower, and Other Stories*, 6/ Mills & Boon
For notice see p. 189.

Bryant (Marguerite), *The Adjustment*, 6/ Heinemann

With a well worked-out plot, attractive characters, and situations deftly handled, this book is pleasant to read all through. It is the heroine who, in ignorance, effects the "adjustment," by reforming and marrying the man whom her father had deeply wronged. An interesting feature is the meeting and gradually growing friendship of this father and daughter. She never sees him until she is nineteen, and then meets him in society under an assumed name. The principal situation is improbable, but if that is once granted, events follow each other and the plot develops naturally enough. David Burnett is an exception to this; he is lightly tapped on to the whole, and his curious, opportune appearances and unusual sayings do not ring true.

Burn (Irene), *The Unknown Steersman*, 6/ Fisher Unwin

This is one of those fortunate, but infrequent didactic novels in which the author has the skill to subordinate the troubles of humanity at large to the human interest. The problems of the education of women, of the "white man's burden" in general and the Zenana in particular, are dealt with by a writer who obviously understands and keeps her views assimilated throughout the novel, except in one lengthy passage—a description of the condition of high-caste Indian women and their views on the English.

Coulevain (Pierre de), *The Heart of Life*, translated by Alys Hallard. Cassell

This kindly critic of England combines something of the best of both nations in the wholesome delicacy which characterizes her literary work. The translation runs easily, with a pleasant absence of jarring infelicities of expression.

Diehl (Alice M.), *Their Wedded Wife*, 6/ Stanley Paul

A complicated and melodramatic effusion. Owing to mistaken jealousy, the heroine is deserted by her husband and marries again. The first husband turns up, as usual, and the second conveniently dies to facilitate a happy ending.

Goring-Thomas (A. R.), *Wayward Feet*, 6/ John Lane

Two sorrowful stories of French life: in one Cupid has much to say, in the other he is left out, but both are equally tragic. The simple, direct style in which they are told is their chief attraction. An "interlude" between the two stories deals with a little French town and the Revolution, and then, for no apparent reason, plunges into a dialogue between Venus, Cupid, and Life. The book is carelessly produced: Part IV. is the only one without a title, and why is there a "Book I." and no further mention of "Books"?

Hawtrej (Valentina), *Heritage*, 6/ Constable

If a landed proprietor were substituted for a dignified city merchant, there would be points of resemblance between the principal character in this novel and Mr. Dombey. The present story is too protracted, and lacks the dramatic interest of the great novelist's work; but there are, nevertheless, shrewd touches betokening a knowledge of character.

Jacomb (Agnes E.), *Esther*, 6/ Heinemann

A man who sees his love for his wife as "a flaw that makes invalid the purity of his priesthood" is bound to be a dull dog. A wife whose universe crumbles because her husband "looked at her like a stranger" is equally poor company. He finds out that there are truths that "lie deep-hidden, but play impartially on the spirit, vaguely feared or welcomed, bewildering ignorance with a mocking light while they await revelation," but his exceptional insight is confined to this one discovery. In the case of a girl of sixteen the author's felicity in suggesting the pathos of ignorance might have had a chance, but Esther's years and experience make the erring-child theory ridiculous.

Kenealy (Arabella), *The Woman-Hunter*, 6/ Stanley Paul

The present-day fashion in heroes seems to favour the "strong" man, who in most cases is portrayed as a heartless and violent brute with little sense and no manners. Miss Kenealy's hero is a strong man of a specially virulent type, but his taming is well carried out by a good and courageous heroine, and the story throughout is interesting and readable.

Lathen (Low), *Anna Strelitz*, 6/ John Long

The story possesses sufficient dramatic interest to compel attention, and the three principal characters are boldly sketched. Perhaps the most striking of them is Solomon Strelitz, whose religious fanaticism and uncompromising views on the subject of intermarriage supply the *motif* of the plot. Unfortunately the author frequently lapses into melodrama, and his sentiment at times verges on the hysterical, while there is an "Early Victorian" atmosphere about the book which strikes one as incongruous.

Lathrop (Elise), *A Transplanted American*, 6/ John Long

Consists largely of a contrast between two widely different temperaments. An American girl marries an impoverished Italian. She feels cramped by Italian conventions, and he is absurdly jealous. The usual ending is secured in the last chapter by means of a "happy event" and a cyclone.

Leighton (Marie C.), *The Triangle*, 6/ Ward & Lock

A lurid conglomeration of the usual ingredients of sensational fiction. The hero is another specimen of the "splendidly built man who looked as if he ought to be in the navy." A murder, marriages legal and illegal, missing documents, real heirs and false, and even changed coffins, all go to the making of the story.

Macaulay (R.), *Views and Vagabonds*, 6/ John Murray

For notice see p. 188.

Mackay (I. E.), *The House of Windows*. Cassell

'The House of Windows' has every appearance of being a first novel, and possesses that charm of fresh straightforwardness which sometimes presages very good later work, but, unfortunately, sometimes fades away into mere dullness. Though American, it is written, almost throughout, in the English tongue; it has a plot as nearly original as any plot involving dangerous adventures can, at this time of day, hope to be, and the narrative runs along easily. The characterization is a little conventional, but this is generally the case with young writers; a tinge of that sentimentality which is the bane of so many American novels is more disquieting. On the other hand, the pictures of life in a great "department store" are vivid and well drawn, and the brief interview of the heroine with a lady of doubtful character who has advertised for a companion is excellent in its sober directness. It remains for the next work of Miss Mackay to decide whether she is likely to become a novelist of some importance.

Makower (Stanley V.), *The Outward Appearance*, 6/ Martin Secker

For notice see p. 188.

Parker (Louis N.), *Pomander Walk*, 6/ John Lane

The story is familiar, having been given on the stage. Few readers will fail to be interested in the love-affairs of the "Walk" or to appreciate the charms of Marjolaine and the rest of the small colony. The book is illustrated by J. Scott Williams.

Praed (Mrs. Campbell), *The Body of his Desire*: Cassell

The appeal of the wrapper which encloses this novel is so distinctly earthy that one is ill prepared for the sub-title, 'A Romance of the Soul.' The Cytherean element, however, though veiled under much necromancy, is conspicuous enough to satisfy the popular taste. Mrs. Campbell Praed would never have made her reputation with this kind of thing.

Richberg (Donald), *The Shadow Men*, \$1.25

Chicago, Forbes & Co.

The publishers tell us that this is "a narrative of things as they are." If this is true, our transatlantic cousins are in sorry state. The story deals with heads of companies and corporations who escape the punishment of their shady transactions by shifting the legal responsibility on to the shoulders of subordinates, of whom the hero is one. The account of American business methods will probably be of more interest in the United States than here.

Rowlands (Effie A.), *In Love's Land*, 6/ Ward & Lock

The story of a poor but beautiful girl who marries an elderly nobleman whom she holds in high esteem, her widowhood, and subsequent love for a man who has, she thinks, insulted her, and on whom she has vowed vengeance. The characters are as uninteresting as the plot, and the book is padded out by dull conversations and tiresome repetition.

Syrett (Netta), *The Endless Journey, and Other Stories*, 6/ Chatto & Windus

We cannot congratulate the author on her short stories. They are dull, artificial, and lacking in originality; altogether they compare unfavourably with her previous work.

Thurston (E. Temple), *Thirteen*, 6/ Chapman & Hall

Five of these stories are quite good; the sympathy and simplicity of the writing save the rest from mediocrity. The first and 'The Dearest Possession' are decidedly the best, the end of the latter being in the author's happiest vein.

Unbeliever (The): a Romance of Lourdes, by a Non-Catholic, 3/6 R. & T. Washbourne

We are told that "the story has been written with the sole aim of giving an account of the impression Lourdes can make—even on an unbeliever." The effect in the present case seems to have been to make the writer somewhat hysterical. There are plentiful illustrations from photographs.

Webbing (Peggy), *Felix Christie*, 6/ Methuen

A story of a man's early struggles before he achieved fame as a novelist. In the course of the narrative he changes his country, profession, parents, and fiancées. It is probably as a result of these numerous changes that in the last chapter he differs so strangely from his beginnings. The personality is pleasing, but the process of its development is not convincing. The other characters are truer to life than to one another.

General Literature.

Modern Business Practice: a Comprehensive Practical Guide and Work of Reference for Office, Warehouse, Exchange, and Market, prepared under the Editorship of Frank Walter Raffety, Vol. I., 7/6 net. Gresham Publishing Co.

Designed to provide a complete consultative equipment for the business man. It fits general business practice in its official, legal, commercial, practical, and personal manifestations, rather than forms a reference summary for any specific trade or profession. Its widest topics are those of national and international trade, tariffs and commercial treaties, the future of British trade, insurance, arbitration, finance, and business communication. There are a number of plates.

Shaw (Bernard), *John Bull's Other Island*, 6d.

Constable

A complete reprint, with the original preface, and a new one explaining that this edition is intended for the Free Churches as being most apprehensive of Home Rule, and for Ireland, because "the only people in Ireland who can afford more than sixpence are those who live in England."

Pamphlets.

Coutts (John), *Homely Thoughts on Authority in the Light of Science and Religion*, 1d.

London, G. Lyal, 36, Hardy Terrace, Wood Green, N.; and Melbourne, Hutchinson

The author says that the question of authority is one that thinkers have not been able to solve. We cannot say that we have derived any clear ideas from his own survey.

Fitch (Bennett), *Vital Points against Free Trade*, 3d. Ealing, Middlesex County Times

Short papers, questions and dialogues by a Tariff Reformer.

Grenfell (Arthur P.), *Afforestation and Unemployment*, 1d. Fabian Tract No. 161

A concise statement of the advantages to be derived from a policy of State afforestation, by an expert who has had practical experience of forestry in India and South Africa.

Jellinek (George), *The Rights of Minorities*, translated by A. M. and T. Baty, 1/ net.

P. S. King

An English translation of Prof. Jellinek's vigorous pamphlet, written fourteen years ago. Its compass is broad and comprehensive, and it includes such problems of deep import as the safe-guarding of the free development of the "Minority-consciousness" in the conflict between authority and liberty which is rapidly coming to a head. The Professor considers that it is the prime essential of social adjustment to preserve the recognition of the free sphere of the individual. We disagree with his abrupt generalization that collective social force will necessarily subjugate the individual to an entire conformity with its will.

London County Council: *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London, Part XXXV.*, 1d.

This part describes the residences of Thomas Stothard, off Oxford Street, and Samuel Phelps, in Canonbury Square, with short biographies and details of residence.

Reeves (Mrs. Pember), *Family Life on a Pound a Week*, 2d. Fabian Society

There is no saner feature in modern attempts at social reform than the desire to amass a foundation of first-hand facts before proceeding to action; and this little tract of some twenty pages is packed with concrete instances of how women keep house when the family income is from 18s. to 25s. weekly. Mrs. Reeves proposes a remedy for the existing state of things against which most people will exclaim: "The State, which has wisely decreed that children shall not be self-supporting, has no more valuable asset than these children, were they reared under conditions favourable to child life, instead of in the darkness and dampness and semi-starvation which is all that the decent, hard-working poor can now afford." It lies with those who differ from Mrs. Reeves to read this valuable little tract carefully and then to find some better way out.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Dieulafoy (Marcel), *Le Mausolée d'Halicarnasse et le Trophée d'Auguste*, 2fr. 30.

Paris, Klincksieck

A learned architectural study, fortified by mathematical formulæ and diagrams. It works out theories of Oriental design, and supplies examples of the survival of the tradition of monuments "à étapes," of rhythmical combinations founded on arithmetical calculation, and in geometry on the equilateral triangle in modern Eastern architecture. It is an extract from the *Mémoires* of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

Viollet (H.), *Un Palais Musulman du neuvième Siècle*, 8fr. 50.

Paris, Klincksieck

The author identifies himself with the efforts of savants to revive appreciation of Moslem art. He presents an illuminating retrospect of the acme of Islamic inspiration, and concludes that decorative art originated with Musulman activity. Another extract from the *Mémoires* of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

History and Biography.

Delattre (Floris), *Robert Herrick*, 12fr.

Paris, Alcan

We have nothing but praise for the discerning appreciation and indefatigable erudition of the author. There is much hitherto unpublished information in the book, which is commended by its charm of style. Among many interesting chapters we note one of considerable insight, defining the quality of Herrick's imitation, and vindicating his originality.

Léoussan (J. de), *Notre Droit Historique au Maroc*, 1fr.

Paris, Daragon

An ineffectual attempt to date back French claims in Morocco to the later Middle Ages. The author lacks a sense of perspective and grace of style.

Pereire (Alfred), *Autour de Saint-Simon: Documents Originaux*, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Champion

Disconnected articles throwing much light on the work and the character of Saint-Simon. Two anonymous letters addressed to him by Comte, criticizing his doctrines, make interesting reading. An appeal made by Saint-Simon for an "Entente Cordiale" with England in the unpromising year of 1814 is the subject of another study.

Ravasi (Sofia), *Leopardi et Madame de Staël*, 2fr. 50.

Paris, Champion

Leopardi is of little mark as a philosopher, and the influence of Madame de Staël on the formation of his shallow hedonism does not interest us greatly. The book lacks proportion, and, though a somewhat careful and laborious compilation, is not convincing.

Revue des Études Napoléoniennes, Première Année, No. I., 4fr.

Paris, Alcan

In spite of its specialized character, this magazine is usually good reading. The standard of this number is well maintained. It includes good bibliographical matter in 'Les Études napoléoniennes depuis Napoléon,' and a lively article in the memoir style on 'Le Comte de Montholon avant Sainte-Hélène.' 'Canova et la France impériale' contains measured, lucid writing and acute criticism; and some correspondence between the Emperor Alexander I. and his sister, the Grand-Duchess Catherine, is interesting.

Geography and Travel.

Hallays (André), *Provence*, 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

A delightful book on this, the most marvellous of French provinces. It is something more than a mere guide-book, for the author, an archæologist and *littérateur* of distinction, writes with considerable charm and fine feeling on the history of the province. The book does not aim at completeness, but deals with some of the lesser-known towns. It is illustrated by a number of excellent photographs.

General Literature.

Paris-Partout: *Indicateur Alphabétique*, Janvier, 60c.

Administration, 14, Rue Vignon, Paris
A railway guide which is an exact replica, in form, classification, and method, of our 'A.B.C.'

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

THE popularity of Mr. Edward Marston, a veteran who reached his 88th year this week, has survived that of the sending of cards on his natal day. Mr. Marston and the late Mr. Sampson Low were originally responsible for the establishment and issue of the 'English Catalogue of Books,' an offshoot from *The Publishers' Circular*. The 'London Catalogue,' which preceded the 'English Catalogue,' gave a list of 42,340 works for the twenty-five years 1831-55. The 'English Catalogue,' Vol. I. (1835-62), added 5,300 titles which had been omitted from this, and gave the rest up to 1862. *The Publishers' Circular* itself was nine years old when Mr. Marston began his connexion with it which lasted for fifty-eight years.

WE are pleased to hear that Mr. John Murray is making good progress, and hope soon to see him resume the numerous activities on which he has left his mark.

MR. HERBERT WOOD, of the Dublin Record Office, gave a most interesting lecture on 'Irish Records' before the National Literary Society, Dublin, last week. Dealing with the enormous mass of documents, in the Bermingham Tower and elsewhere, which await the coming of the research student, Mr. Wood suggested that a school of "diplomats" should be attached to one of the Irish Universities to train students in the deciphering of ancient records, and in the critical study of "diplomatic" sources of history. Amongst the most interesting of the Irish records, from the historical point of view, is the long series of Pipe Rolls, about two hundred in number, which date from the thirteenth year of King Henry III.

MRS. MARY GAUNT, author of 'Alone in West Africa' (which we favourably reviewed the week before last), will lecture before the British West African Association on the afternoon of March 7th. Admission may be obtained through members.

By an unfortunate transposition we stated recently that Gosport was Dickens's birthplace. A correspondent has kindly written to us to point out that Dickens was born at 387, Commercial Road, Mile End, Portsmouth (recently renumbered, we believe, as 393), and now converted into a Dickens Museum.

MR. WILMOT CORFIELD writes:—

"You omit to state in last week's number of *The Athenæum* that a fourth edition of Dr. H. E. Busteed's 'Echoes from Old Calcutta' appeared in 1908, although you mention a second in 1888. It may interest your readers to learn this, as the last edition contains much additional matter and more illustrations."

THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER TAYLOR INNES, LL.D., has left, with a view to publication, autobiographical material, some of which deals in matters political and ecclesiastical with Gladstone and Principal Rainy. Dr. Alexander Whyte and Mr. D. O. Dykes are to co-operate in dealing with his papers, books, and literary remains. Mr. R. C. Henderson is to prepare a third edition of his 'Law of Creeds.'

MR. JAMES BAKER is now at work upon a volume on Austria, which is to be illustrated in colour by Mr. Donald Maxwell.

THREE lectures on 'Robert Louis Stevenson and Some Others' will be given by Sir Sidney Colvin at Kent House, Knightsbridge, on the afternoons of March 1st, 8th, and 15th.

A MEETING will shortly be called to form an Egyptian Association in London, with a rendezvous and information bureau, and, later, a permanent exhibition of art and industry. It is intended to expand and co-ordinate the various interests in Egypt and the Near East, and arrange for their representation at the Imperial Exhibition in 1915. Those interested are invited to communicate with Mr. H. Osman Newland at The Trossachs, Grand Drive, Herne Bay.

MR. H. G. WELLS has written a striking chapter for a collection of political essays which will shortly appear, and is likely to create a stir. The dozen or so of contributors include a well-known poet, a distinguished man of science, a leading doctor, an eminent painter and art-critic, and a peeress who has been prominent in political circles.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately, under the title 'The Character and Call of the Church of England,' the charge recently delivered by the Archbishop to the Diocese of Canterbury, the special importance of which at the present time is apparent.

The same publishers have in the press 'The Kingdom of God,' a course of four lectures delivered under the auspices of

the Cambridge Christian Evidence Society by the Rev. William Temple, Head Master of Repton. To these lectures a sermon, which the author thinks may serve to indicate the more distinctively religious value of the position taken, has been added.

MISS ALEXANDRA WATSON'S new novel, 'Denham's, or a Web of Life,' to be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on February 29th, is a story of young and old, of work and play, and art and life placed in the setting of a tutor's establishment in Switzerland.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has written a preface to a little book, 'The Path of Empire,' which Mr. H. Page Croft, M.P., is issuing in Mr. Murray's "Questions of the Day" Series. The author, while an advocate of Preference, does not limit his study to the economic and commercial aspects of the question. He also considers the needs of organized Imperial defence, better methods of consultation between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and emigration.

APROPOS of the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, Archdeacon Cunningham in 'Efficiency in the Church of England'—which will also be published by Mr. Murray—seeks to show how, without any recourse to legislation, the efficiency of the Church can be at once improved.

MESSRS. METHUEN will shortly issue a new biographical study of William the Silent, by Mr. Jack Collings Squire. He has endeavoured to combine liveliness and picturesqueness of narrative with accurate scholarship, and has made use of a certain amount of contemporary English material on which William's previous biographers have not drawn. It is curious that there have been so few of them in England.

MRS. F. E. PENNY'S new novel, 'The Malabar Magician,' will be published on the 22nd inst. by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. The book deals with the adventures of a member of the Kurumba tribe, whose occult powers terrify the simple villagers of the Indian hills.

MR. ARTHUR DILLON'S forthcoming volume deals with early incidents in the myth of Tantalus. The present revival of interest in the Greek drama should make the subject appeal to the public, since a knowledge of this earlier history is assumed in the tragedies of classic times.

MISS GWENDOLEN PRYCE'S latest book, entitled 'A Long Shadow,' will be published by Messrs. Cassell on the 22nd inst. The story has Anglesey for its centre, and presents a genre picture of Welsh people and Wales. The long shadow referred to is that which according to the proverb "a little man may cast," and the characters of the book are drawn into relation with each other by that shadow.

DR. GEORGE A. GRIERSON has written 'A Manual of the Kāshmirī Language,' which the Oxford University Press is publishing immediately. The work is in two small volumes, and comprises a grammar on an entirely new system, a phrase-book, and vocabularies, the author having mainly in mind visitors to Kashmir, who increase in number yearly. Throughout he assumes some knowledge of Hindostani.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly a novel by Mr. James Stephens entitled 'The Charwoman's Daughter.' The book is a study of working-class life in Dublin.

Next Friday the same publishers will issue 'Formal Logic: a Scientific and Social Problem,' by Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, author of 'Humanism: Philosophical Essays,' 'Studies in Humanism,' &c.

'RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE'—a romance of ranch life on the Utah border—by Zane Grey, will be published immediately by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Henry Van Dyke will issue through the same house 'The Sad Shepherd,' a companion volume to his 'Story of the Other Wise Man.' It is a story of our Lord, and treats of love in much the same way that his previous book dealt with worship.

'Heart and Chart,' by M. S. Gerry, will also shortly be issued by Messrs. Harper. It is a romance of the hospital nurse, and shows life from the point of view of the medical profession.

MR. T. N. FOULIS has arranged for the publication, during next autumn, of two illustrated books of the style of Dean Ramsay's 'Reminiscences': the one dealing with the manners, customs, and general characteristics of Glasgow people, the other with those of Edinburgh. The Glasgow volume will be written by Mr. D. Macleod Malloch; the Edinburgh by Mr. Francis Watt, who published in 1902 an interesting book dealing with Lord Braxfield (Stevenson's Weir of Hermiston) and other "terrors of the law."

A NEW edition of Mr. W. R. Williams's 'Parliamentary History of Wales,' from the beginning of its Parliamentary representation in 1536, is in preparation for early issue to subscribers only. Besides corrections in and additions to the biographical and political matter its notices of Welsh Members of Parliament will be brought down to the present year.

MR. EDWIN DAVIES of Brecon, who has brought out reprints of all the old quarto histories of the counties of South Wales, is also publishing a companion volume for the county of Glamorgan, containing biographical lists of its Parliamentary representatives and high sheriffs, and the mayors of its boroughs from the earliest time to the present. Engravings of a few of the more notable men will be included.

'THE STORY OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT,' by Bertha Mason, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Lincoln, is an extended and permanent form of a lecture given in many towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland in 1909-10. The material for the earlier chapters has been gathered, first from history and old records; and, in the second place, from the lips of many pioneers.

'THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURER,' which the Rev. A. H. Baverstock has written and Mr. Fifield will publish shortly, with an Introduction by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, takes up some of the problems of the small holding and housing questions, and suggests a number of remedies for the fatal rural stagnation.

MR. G. H. POWELL'S 'Burlesques and Parodies' comprise, among other things, one of the most elaborate of modern classical burlesques, a quasi-review of certain *Pelopida Papers* throwing a new light upon the siege of Troy and the relations of Agamemnon. Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons of Cambridge will be the publishers.

DR. A. M. FAIRBAIRN, scholar and preacher, for twenty-three years Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, died in London on the 9th inst. He was born at Inverkeithing, near Edinburgh, on November 4th, 1838, and was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin, and at the Evangelical Union Theological Academy, Glasgow. For twelve years he was E.U. minister at Bathgate; and Principal first of Airedale College, Bradford (1877-86), and later of Mansfield College, which owed so much to his initiation, inspiration, and personal efforts. Dr. Fairbairn had read widely and deeply, and showed a prodigious memory and unwearied application. His studies in Germany made him a master of theology, and, modest as he was, his abilities could not fail to secure the respect and attention of teachers of widely different beliefs. He published 'Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History,' 'Studies in the Life of Christ,' 'The City of God,' 'Religion in History and in Modern Life,' 'Christ in Modern Theology,' 'Christ in the Centuries,' 'Catholicism, Roman and Anglican,' and 'The Philosophy of the Christian Religion.'

A PROMISING career has been cut short by the death, in his 43rd year, of Dr. Joseph Ettlinger. He was one of those who wrote for the sake of what they had to say, and his short biographies of Theodor Fontane and Benjamin Constant rank among the best that have been written. He had been appointed feuilleton editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, but illness prevented his taking up the post. Among his works were 'Hofman von Hofmanswaldau,' 'Madame Récamier,' and numerous translations from the French.

SCIENCE

Diesel Engines for Land and Marine Work. By A. P. Chalkley. With Introductory Chapter by Dr. R. Diesel. (Constable.)—Prime movers constructed on the principle associated with Dr. Diesel's name are becoming so common nowadays that it was high time for a book containing authoritative information regarding the subject.

The presence of an introduction by the inventor of this particular form of internal-combustion engine is sufficient proof that Mr. Chalkley's volume is trustworthy, and the author may be congratulated on the manner in which he has described the engine in its many varieties.

Of special interest are Dr. Diesel's remarks on the far-reaching results of his invention, whereby many substances hitherto discarded as waste are proved to be of great value for fuel, thereby allaying the fears of those who fix a period when our coal supply will be exhausted. He shows that it is most economical to convert the coal into coke, using the resultant tar-oil for fuel in his engines, and utilizing other valuable by-products in various ways.

LORD LISTER.

THE death of Lord Lister, full of years and honours, on Saturday last at Walmer, removes one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. The saving of life and relief from pain due to his discoveries can hardly be realized by a generation which regards them as truisms.

Born in 1827, of Quaker stock, he was the son of Joseph Jackson Lister, a merchant who figures in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' as an expert in microscopy, and, after beginning his education at two Quaker schools, studied medicine at University College, London, and held a post as assistant at University College Hospital.

A visit to James Syme, the famous surgeon at Edinburgh, led to his prolonging his stay and working under him. He married Syme's daughter in 1856, and in the same year was made Assistant Surgeon of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. In 1860 his learned papers won him the F.R.S., and he became Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University; in 1869 he left this post for a similar one at Edinburgh; and finally in 1877 he took the chair of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London, which he occupied till 1893.

Syme was, as readers of 'Horæ Subsecivæ' will remember, a surgeon of remarkable skill, but the mortality attending operations in his day was terrible. "Surgical fever," as it was called, killed one patient after another. Lister set himself to study this phenomenon, and, applying Pasteur's far-reaching discoveries in bacteriology, devised a series of "germicides" and the treatment with carbolic acid now universally familiar. His first public announcement came in 1865, but it was some years before he fully established against hostile criticism the validity of his antiseptic methods, which he steadily improved.

His results spoke for themselves; not only were operations of all kinds hitherto regarded as impossible performed with safety, but also amputations, which were previously hurried on to escape putrefaction, were avoided. It is difficult to believe now

that compound fractures before Lister's day were frequently fatal.

Another important discovery of his was the use of catgut instead of silk to tie arteries, the ligature being thus absorbed without the inflammation caused by other substances. By this means the healing of wounds was marvellously accelerated.

Lister became a baronet in 1883, and a baron in 1897, his other honours being too numerous to mention. He was not spoilt by success, but retained throughout his long life the modesty which is the characteristic of great men in search of truth. He was as simple as that other pioneer in science, Lord Kelvin. Rich in courtesy and kindness, he will be regretted by many friends.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 8.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, followed by Sir Alfred Kempe, Vice-President and Treasurer, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—

'The Spectrum of Comet Brooks,' by Sir Norman Lockyer. An account was given of the lines shown in a series of ten photographs of the spectrum of comet Brooks taken between September 6th and October 31st. Seven of the photographs were taken while the comet was an evening object, and three when it was a morning object. The instrument used was a two-inch quartz-calcite prismatic camera.

'A Chemically Active Modification of Nitrogen, produced by the Electric Discharge,' by Mr. R. J. Strutt.

1. Active nitrogen emits its energy more quickly, and reverts sooner to ordinary nitrogen, if it is cooled. This is apparently a unique instance of a chemical change accelerated by cooling.

2. If the glowing gas is compressed to small volume it flashes out with great brilliance, and exhausts itself in so doing. This proves that the glow-transformation is polymolecular, i.e., that more than one molecule must take part in it.

3. Active nitrogen may revert to ordinary nitrogen in two distinct ways. One of these is a volume change, accompanied by glow; the other a surface action of the walls of the vessel, without glow. This is analogous to the behaviour of oxy-hydrogen gas in its transformation to water, which may be a surface or volume effect, according to circumstances.

'The Atomic Weight of Radium,' by Mr. R. Whytlaw-Gray and Sir W. Ramsay. The material for this research consisted of 330 mgrs. of a mixture of radium and barium bromides, containing 206 mgrs. of radium bromide, supplied by the courtesy of the British Radium Corporation. The bromides were submitted to methodical fractional crystallization, and yielded specimens of which the change in weight on conversion from bromide to chloride with gaseous hydrogen chloride, and from chloride to bromide with gaseous hydrogen bromide, was determined with the micro-balance. The atomic weight increased progressively from 220.7, through a series of approximations, to the final atomic weight 226.36, the last five determinations giving the figures 226.40, 226.25, 226.35, 226.35, and 226.45.

'The Emission of Electricity from Carbon at High Temperatures,' by Dr. J. A. Harker and Dr. G. W. C. Kaye. This paper discussed several new phenomena, including the generation of electric currents of considerable magnitude by what appears to be a new method. Two insulated carbon electrodes are inserted into a carbon tube resistance furnace at high temperatures, and are connected externally through a suitable current-measurer. If one of the electrodes is suddenly displaced to a colder or hotter part of the furnace, a reversible transient current is produced in the circuit without the application of any external potential. By such means currents up to 2 amperes have been obtained. The production of an alternating current is thus rendered possible by the use of a suitable periodic device.

'The so-called Thermoid Effect and the Question of Superheating of a Platinum-Silver Resistance used in Continuous-Flow Calorimetry,' by Prof. H. T. Barnes.

'An Optical Determination of the Variation of Stress in a Thin Rectangular Plate subjected to Shear,' by Dr. E. G. Coker.

'Spectroscopic Observations: Lithium and Cæsium,' by Dr. P. V. Bevan.

'A Metrical Analysis of Chromosome Complexes, showing Correlation between Evolutionary

Development and Chromatin Thread-widths throughout the Animal Kingdom,' by Capt. C. F. U. Meek.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 8.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Charles ffoulkes read a paper on 'Jousting Cheques of the Sixteenth Century.' The scoring for horse and foot jousts and for the tourney was regulated with great minuteness, especially in the fifteenth century, when John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, drew up a schedule of the value of each particular "attaint" or hit, and of the breaking of lances or the unhorsing of a combatant. These scores were kept on parallelograms drawn on paper or parchment, with a line running horizontally through the centre. The different successes of each joust were scored on one of the three lines, and the courses run were marked on the outside. These score sheets do not seem to have been in use in other countries—at least, we have no knowledge of similar documents in Germany or France. Up to the present seven English cheques are known, two of which are merely sample "cheques," showing how the score should be marked. The Society of Antiquaries possesses a cheque which has the unique interest of being probably the private score kept by a herald or king of arms, on the margin of an elaborately emblazoned heraldic scroll, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Two cheques are preserved in the Bodleian Library, one of which refers to a joust held in May, 1570, and the other to the jousts held in the first year of the reign of Henry VIII. in honour of the birth of a prince who died the same year. The Herald's College possesses a gorgeously illuminated roll which shows the procession to the lists and also the jousting. The challenge to these jousts, which includes the articles or conditions and the signature of Henry VIII., which was posted at the entrance to the Tiltyard, now the present Horse Guards' Parade, is preserved in the British Museum, which also provides another jousting cheque giving part of the score of the jousts held on May 22nd, 1518, in honour of the visit of Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scots. None of these cheques agrees exactly with the sample scores given by the Earl of Worcester, but his marking is so elaborate that it is evident that a simpler form was used, for all the actual score sheets agree one with the other, though the individual points of course differ in each case.

Mr. Penrose Williams read a paper on 'The Excavation of the Holy Well of St. Constantine at St. Merryn, Cornwall.' The ruins of Constantine Church, in the parish of St. Merryn, stand on a sandy hill to the south of a marsh several acres in extent. Local tradition is strong as to the existence of a Holy Well, but its exact position had been lost. The probable site was found several years ago, and in August, 1911, Mr. Charles Mott and Mr. Penrose Williams explored the spot and discovered a nearly complete building, which in the course of time had become buried by successive layers of river deposit and blown sand, the original ground level and floor of the little chapel being 7 ft. lower than the present marsh level. The building measures, inside, about 7½ ft. by 5 ft. The side walls are gathered in as they rise, so as to meet at a height of about 7 ft.; the long axis is exactly north and south, and at the south end the wall is hollowed out into a low arch curving over the well, and above this arch is a square recess nearly 3 ft. wide and of the same depth. A stone seat runs along either wall, and between them, down the middle of the floor, which is paved with slabs of stone, runs an open gully formed of a hollowed-out beam of oak, in a position to act as an overflow conduit for the well water. In the north-west corner is a doorway with rounded corners of dressed stone, and on either side a deeply cut groove suitable to receive doorposts.

MATHEMATICAL.—Feb. 8.—Dr. H. F. Baker, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. J. Priestley and C. J. T. Sewell were elected Members.—The President alluded to the loss the world, and especially the Cambridge mathematical world, had sustained by the death of Mr. W. M. Coates.—Mr. Hardy read a paper on 'Some Results concerning Diophantine Approximations,' which led to much discussion.—Papers by Profs. W. Burnside and H. C. Dixon were communicated from the chair.

HELLENIC.—Feb. 13.—Mr. Guy Dickins read a paper on 'Chilon and the Growth of Spartan Policy.' Mr. Dickins said the early history of Sparta differed very little from that of other Greek states. During the eighth century B.C. the old monarchical system in Greece was generally

superseded by aristocracies or permitted to survive only in a mutilated form. In the middle of the seventh century a further reaction set in, and democratic movements led to a widespread adoption of tyranny, which itself gave way, about a century later, to a revival of constitutional forms in the shape of democracies or moderate oligarchies. Sparta offered no exception to this rule. We might put the synecism of the five Dorian settlements about 800 B.C., rather earlier than the general emergence of Greek states from chaos; the struggle between the principles of monarchy and aristocracy about 720, when the Rhetra of Lycurgus marked a satisfactory settlement; and the rise of democratic principles under Asteropus about 620.

Chilon the ephor lived about 550, and was the creator of historic Sparta. Hitherto the social, artistic, and constitutional development of Sparta had been normal, but we now find a revolution in all departments of Spartan life. Socially Sparta ceased to be an art-producing community. Luxury and wealth declined, warfare became professional, and strangers like Timotheus or Theodoros no longer found a welcome. In constitutional history there was a rapid rise of the ephorate to power, and the relations of Ariston and Anaxandrides with the ephors show that the kings could now be deposed or threatened with deposition. We may therefore attribute to this period the origin of the Ino-Pasiphae cult at Thalamas, a Cretan ritual probably due to the influence of Epimenides and Chilon, and intended as a counterblast to the royal influence at Delphi. The most startling changes were in foreign policy, since Sparta suddenly abandoned the policy of conquest for that of confederation. This change was due not to inability to conquer Tegea, nor to fears about the helot population, but to the policy of Chilon, which was wholly devoted to the principle of lessening the powers of the kings and increasing those of the ephors. Foreign conquest was abandoned because it would redound to the advantage of the kings as generals and colonizers. The reintroduction at this time of the *ἀγῶν*, or rules for life, attributed to Lycurgus, and really derived from immemorial Dorian tradition, was due to the same principle of establishing a completely democratic or socialistic state in which neither tyranny nor aristocracy could find a footing. Sparta was thus led by her exclusiveness to champion particularism against Panhellenism, and to renounce empire in favour of a vague hegemony. At first the Chilonian scheme was accepted, but after the lapse of a generation Cleomenes instituted a struggle with the ephorate which ended in the practical annihilation of the royal power.

A discussion followed, in which Sir Arthur Evans, Dr. Waldstein, Mr. E. Norman Gardiner, and Mr. P. N. Ure took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Famous Elizabethan Mansions,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
 — Institute of British Architects, 9.—'Collegiate Architecture,' Mr. E. Warren.
 — Royal Academy, 8.—'Pigments Old and New, and their Value in detecting Forgeries,' Dr. A. P. Laurie.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'The Meat Industry,' Lecture III., 'The Pig and its Products,' Mr. L. M. Douglas. (Oantor Lecture.)
 TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture VI., Prof. W. Bateson.
 — British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Tombs, Aqueducts, and Bridges,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
 — Statistical, 5.—'The Rate of Discount and the Price of Consols,' Mr. T. T. Williams; 'The Rate of Interest since 1884,' Mr. R. A. Macdonald.
 — Illuminating Engineering, 8.—'Shoplighting,' Messrs. N. W. Prangnell and A. E. Broadberry.
 — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Some Features of the West African Government Railways,' Mr. F. Shelford.
 — Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Further Cave Explorations in Gibraltar in September, 1911,' Dr. W. L. H. Duckworth; 'On some Prehistoric Monuments in the Departments Gard and Bouches du Rhône,' Mr. A. L. Lewis.
 — Zoological, 8.30.—'Notes on Age-determination in Scales of Salmonoids, with special reference to Wye Salmon,' Dr. A. T. Masterman; 'Studies on Pearl-Oysters,' Dr. H. L. Jameson; and other Papers.
 WED. Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Thunderstorms of May 31, 1911,' Mr. J. Fairgrieve; 'The Thunderstorms of July 29, 1911,' Mr. R. G. K. Lempert; 'The Drosometer, or Measurer of Dew,' Mr. S. Skinner.
 — British Numismatic, 8.
 — Microscopical, 8.—'Fourth List of New Species of Rotifera since 1889,' Mr. C. F. Rousselet; 'On the Colouring of Lantern-Slides,' Mr. E. J. Spitta.
 — Royal Academy, 8.—'The Chemistry of Pigments,' Lecture I., Dr. A. P. Laurie.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'The British Silk Industry and its Development since 1803,' Mr. F. Warner.
 THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Portraits of Shakespeares, Authoritative and Otherwise,' Lecture II., Mr. M. H. Spielmann.
 — Royal, 4.30.—'The Variation of the Specific Heat of Water Investigated by the Continuous Mixture Method,' Prof. H. L. Callendar (Bakerian Lecture); 'Index to Reports of Physical Observations—Electric, Magnetic, Meteorological, Seismological—made at Kew Observatory,' Dr. O. Chree; and other Papers.
 — Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Supply and Transmission of Power in Self-contained Road Vehicles and Locomotives,' Messrs. J. O. Macfarlane and H. Burge.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
 FRI. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Works for the Prevention of Coast Erosion,' Lecture II., Mr. W. T. Douglass. (Students Meeting.)
 — Royal Academy, 8.—'The Chemistry of Pigments,' Lecture II., Dr. A. P. Laurie.
 — Royal Institution, 9.—'The Gyrostatic Compass and Practical Applications of Gyrostatics,' Mr. G. K. B. Elphinstone.
 SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture I., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

DR. ALLEN HARKER's Royal Institution lecture on very high temperatures went off very well yesterday week, although he altered his intention of producing as an illustration the boiling-point of iron. Instead, he showed in an electric furnace the boiling-point of tin, at about 2,300° C., and he made clear the practical difficulty of estimating temperatures higher than any that can be produced on the earth. In the scale which he exhibited the highest point marked was the 5,000° C. supposed to exist in the sun; and he mentioned that Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes had informed him that, by the use of a very large quantity of helium, he had succeeded in producing a temperature of little more than 1° absolute, or -273° C. Coupled with this, one should consider Sir James Dewar's remark earlier in the session—i.e., that Prof. Nernst's and Prof. Onnes's latest experiments all went to show that, as the absolute zero of temperature is approached, the specific heats and the electrical resistance of all the chemical elements disappear, and matter becomes, so to speak, undifferentiated.

ON the biological side, Prof. Bateson's course at the same Institution on 'The Study of Genetics' is drawing to a close, the concluding lecture being fixed for Tuesday, the 20th inst. Prof. Bateson, who has taken occasion more than once during the course to correct the reports of his remarks appearing in the daily press, has insisted throughout on the difficulties which await what he calls the "systematists" when they attempt to classify or even to state the principles governing variation in animals and plants.

In one of his lectures Prof. Bateson drew attention to the division of the cell which can be observed with the microscope, with the remark that we have no notion what it is that is actually happening. It is likely, however, that this uncertainty may before long be removed. In a lecture at the Lister Institute published in the current number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Medicine, Sir Ronald Ross described a process elaborated by his brother, Mr. H. C. Ross, and himself, by which cell-division in the case of leucocytes, or the white corpuscles of the blood in man and other animals, could not only be observed, but also forced, as it were, to take place at will. This is the result of the addition of certain chemicals belonging to the amidine grouping, to which the discoverers have given the names of auxetics and augmentors. The first-named include extracts of different organs, such as creatine and xanthine, and vegetable alkaloids, among which are theobromine and caffeine; while the augmentors comprise atropine, choline, cadaverine, and the like. As Sir Ronald Ross points out, this is of great importance in regard to the genesis of certain tumours and the physiological process of healing.

DR. KOCH GRÜNBERG of the University of Freiburg i/Br., who has been travelling in South America since last summer, has sent home a report of his expedition. He explored the districts between Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana, crossing extensive savannahs and mountain ranges. On October 7th he ascended the sandstone mountains of Guiana (2,600 m.). In addition to drawing maps of the whole route he traversed, he has studied the habits and languages of the tribes with whom he came in contact, and has, by means of phonograph and cinematograph, obtained many valuable records for ethnographical purposes. He

is now on his way to explore the upper course of the Uraricuëra and the sources of the Orinoco, a neighbourhood in which there are numerous Indian tribes who have never yet come in contact with white men.

THE astronomical sensation suggested at the beginning of January by a telegram from America seeming to imply the breaking up of Saturn's ring was apparently based on a mistranslation. Prof. Todd of Amherst College, New York, for some reason not very obvious, sent his message in Latin, and the words "quam oculorum dissipationem anuli esse interpretatus sum" contained in it were taken to imply planetary catastrophe. For some years past Prof. Todd has observed Saturn in the hope of optically resolving the ring, or, in other words, of visualizing the separate particles of which it is composed, and he considered that the words "oculorum dissipationem" gave the correct equivalent in Latin of "optical resolution," and should not have been taken to mean an actual dissipation of the ring.

THE rather mysterious appearance called the "zodiacal light," sometimes seen extending upwards from the western horizon, like the beam of a faint searchlight, on spring evenings, or from the eastern horizon before dawn in the autumn, has been supposed to be the effect of cosmical dust, or small meteoric bodies which surround the sun, as Saturn's ring surrounds that planet, and it is thought that these are what we see. A correspondent of a contemporary makes the suggestion that the existence of such a swarm of small cosmical bodies may be the cause of the isothermal layer of the earth's atmosphere, or the stratum of air about 7 miles above the earth's surface, where the temperature does not decrease with height, lately detected by meteorologists. The idea is that the heat received from the sun by these small bodies, which are a good deal beyond the earth's atmosphere, is reflected into our atmosphere and penetrates its layers as far as the outer limits of the cloud layer.

AFTER some entomological reminiscences of forty years ago Mr. G. B. Longstaff, in 'Butterfly Hunting in Many Lands,' gives a detailed account of his experiences in recent years in India, Ceylon, Japan, North and South Africa, the West Indies, and New Zealand, a winter ascent of the Peak of Tenerife and the Jamaican earthquake being described at some length. Butterflies occupy the first place, but moths and beetles, bees and wasps, come in for a share of attention. Isolated entries in notebooks are strung together into a continuous narrative, especial attention being given to habits. In the last chapter numerous observations are brought together under various headings, such as the scents of butterflies, peculiarities in their flight or in their attitudes at rest, mimicry, &c. Several new species of various orders are figured. Messrs. Longmans expect to issue the book at the end of the month.

'THE LIFE OF THE PLANT,' by C. A. Timiriazeff, embodies a course of lectures delivered by the author in Moscow to a general audience. Since their first publication they have passed through seven editions, though now translated into English for the first time.

A study of the principles of flight is contained in 'The Mechanics of the Aeroplane,' by Capt. Duchêne. The first part of the work deals with the support of the aeroplane in still air, and the various factors of speed, weight, thrust, motive power, lifting efficiency, wing area, gliding flight,

and starting and alighting. The second portion is devoted to a careful consideration of the several problems of stability and turning; and the third to the effect of wind. A concluding section treats of the theory, design, and application of propellers. This and the preceding book will also be issued by Messrs. Longmans.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Classic Point of View: a Critical Study of Paintings, by Kenyon Cox (Werner Laurie), is made out of the Scammon Lectures of 1911, delivered by the author before the Art Institute of Chicago. They are interesting for their author's views, which are set out with admirable clearness, and sometimes with eloquence, also for the picture they afford of the ideals and practice of American art. In a preface Mr. Cox seeks to justify a somewhat arbitrary tone, characteristic perhaps of a young and virile nation, by explaining that he regarded these lectures as an opportunity to draw up

"a detailed and explicit confession of artistic faitha statement of what one painter believes and hopes and fears with regard to painting; of what he takes to be the malady of modern art, and of where he looks for the remedy of it."

Of the six lectures, the most interesting, also the most controversial, is 'The Classic Spirit.' Those on Technique, on Drawing, or on Light and Shade may be fruitful of discussion amongst painters; educational authorities will fix on the first, and, whatever their views, welcome the sincere and stimulating appeal to students to work out their own salvation, avoiding the short cuts and by-path alleys leading no whither—it is an appeal to study the Classic Spirit—to love clearness and reasonableness and self-control. That spirit the author defines as

"above all the love of permanence and continuity. It seeks not merely to express individuality or emotion, but to express disciplined emotion and individuality restrained by law. It strives for the essential rather than the accidental, the eternal rather than the momentary.....it loves to steep itself in tradition.....It does not consider tradition as immutable or set rigid bound to invention. But it desires that each new presentation of truth and beauty shall shew us the old truth and the old beauty, seen only from a different angle and coloured by a different medium."

Mr. Cox will have nothing to say to the so-called "Classic School" founded by Jacques Louis David and his followers. To him the confusion of cross-currents, of opposing theories and practice, which is the history of modern art, is without tradition or authoritative guide. The Classic Spirit, as he understands it, inspired the revolutionary Millet, Corot, Constable, and the great upholder of the Official School, Ingres. The rank and file, without the fundamental knowledge engendered by long apprenticeship to master painters, gone like their system, are a ship without a rudder, turning this way and that. Of the destructive and disintegrating forces of the day, Mr. Cox singles out photography as the most disastrous, one only of the encroachments of science on the realm of art. To him the Pre-Raphaelites stand for an æsthetic movement established at the cost of the destruction of the older English School, of which Etty is cited as "a

sound and brilliant technician." His estimate of Moreau and Whistler is discriminating:—

"The weakness of the one was a lack of balance, of the other a lack of training; of both the absence of any normal and right relation to their public."

This lack of relation between the artist and the public is, in the author's opinion, the root of all evil, begetting a competitive system, in its turn responsible for the eccentricity of Neo-Impressionists and Post-Impressionists. Of these he says:—

"The scientific spirit, the contempt of tradition, the lack of discipline, and the exaltation of the individual have very nearly made an end of Art."

Writing on the necessity of a mastery of facts, he points out how easy it is, with a good eye and some practice, to learn to copy a head or an arm:—

"To learn that head or that arm, so that you shall be able to distinguish the essential from the accidental; so that you shall know what is important in it, and to your purpose, and what is not; to master it in a word—that is a man's work and takes the whole of the man."

It is noteworthy that America should, alike in its architecture, sculpture, and painting, be steeped in the Classic Spirit, more conservative than Europe, and less influenced by fads and fashions than any other country. The explanation is, possibly, that both artists and public are serious people and love the sane and the sound thing. The public in America demands sanity and sobriety of its artists, and they are striving, by discipline and self-control and hard work, to produce, without compromising their artistic ideal, what the public wants.

We cannot here discuss many good things in the remaining lectures. Mr. Cox, when he is master of his text, writes with the white heat of conviction; his statements have reference mostly to pictures illustrated by photographs throughout the book: an instance, surely, of photography as a useful handmaid of Art! Whether his views are those of our professors of art or not, it is an eminently safe volume to put in the hands of English students; it will make them think for themselves, and perhaps open their eyes to the folly of attempting short cuts in the pursuit of their ideal.

MR. BATSFORD, the publisher, is to be congratulated upon the beautiful reproductions of Mr. R. A. Briggs's *Pompeian Decorations*. The mural decorations at Pompeii have been the subject of two previous works illustrated by lithography. The three-colour process enables Mr. Briggs's careful drawings to be faithfully reproduced. Some of these drawings were made several years ago, and since then the original decorations at Pompeii have undergone a change for the worse. The painting was fresco—that is, executed in water colours upon the moist stucco of a freshly plastered surface. Exposure to the weather must in the long run destroy not only the brilliancy of the colours, but also the material itself. The destruction of newly excavated work at Crete is very rapid; one writer suggests that in 100 years no trace of the excavated buildings will be left.

In an admirable little Introduction describing the city and its history, the author adopts the classification of periods suggested by Prof. Mau. The drawings are shown on twenty-five plates. They represent fragments of decoration on columns and walls, pavements and ceilings, fountains and furniture. A few are from treasures now safely housed in the Naples Museum. Each plate is faced by some words of explanation or comment.

THE MODERN SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS, AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE dull average which depressed visitors to the Royal Society of Portrait Painters is maintained by the junior society at the Institute, although the latter possess the advantage of having most of their work in an enormous gallery, where a few relatively interesting pictures, artfully placed, make a good first impression. Mr. G. F. Kelly in No. 24, *Ma-Thein-Kin in her Best Clothes*, shows most definitely the desire to revive the complex modelling of flesh which has latterly been somewhat discarded for the sake of keeping it in relation to the picture. The smoothly painted head is a good example of Victorian style. It might have been done by Mr. J. W. Waterhouse or, but for a slightly greater severity of draughtsmanship, by Sir Alma Tadema. Had Mr. Kelly chosen to complete his portrait in the same vein, he would doubtless have found, as these artists did, the extreme difficulty of making the rest of the canvas other than extraneous. The fuller the representation of so highly organized a thing as a human face, the greater is the tendency for the painting of the dress and accessories to become a matter of imitative drudgery, and the whole design to break up into fragments of actuality. Yet it is no improvement to daub in these accessories carelessly in the manner of a weak imitation of Mr. Sargent, and on the whole we prefer a good unalloyed Tadema, such as the well-known portrait of his daughter.

Mr. G. Philpot's *Sculptor and Model* (8) and Mr. G. Lambert's *Eve Balfour* are, perhaps, still worse examples of mixed intentions. In each case the general aspect of the picture seems an imitation of work conceived in some mood of abstraction; but each painter has remembered that realistic execution is his principal accomplishment, and seems bent on displaying it. The broad architectonic handling of masses by which the plastic details of the painter's subject seem the natural outcome of the process of dividing up the square space at his disposal—this, the art adumbrated by Velasquez, is the souvenir evoked by the look of Mr. Philpot's picture. Its actual structure does not bear out the pretension. The central figure is weakly drawn, without the firm hold on the dimensions and relative positions of its principal elements which in a truly plastic space-composition takes the place of the more material hold on the surface modelling of the body. Without such geometric certainty of draughtsmanship the design becomes a mere vignette, and the central morceau is marred from a realistic point of view by sudden flatnesses arbitrarily introduced to give the figure an appearance of co-ordination with the great mass of black in the centre of the picture, which itself seems rather a device for suggesting conventional treatment than the result of a sound use of convention. The picture has not that unity which gives us the illusion of apprehending natural physical development, as produced by infinitely subtle combinations of the same laws as lie at the root of architectural stability.

Judged simply as "morceau" painting, Mr. Lambert's portrait has passages which are superior to anything in Mr. Philpot's picture. We cannot refrain from a craftsman's relish at the sight of a hand and arm painted so frankly and deftly as the left hand and arm of Miss Eve Balfour. There is a certain magic in the way in which the impasto gives the very substance of the flesh. It would be illusive but that it is

plastered on to a figure designed in a pseudo-Florentine rhythmic line, which reduces the rendering of projection to a minimum, and leaves the too solid head and arms hanging in empty space. Mr. Lambert is also represented by some drawings, of which the most academic (88) is the best. His later drawings show a brilliant sureness of hand, but tend to express the empty perfection of dolls rather than to suggest the unattainable infinity of nature. Yet, after all, there is a gulf between a powerful rendering of dolls such as this and the measure of capacity which Mr. Ivan Lindhe brings to a similar ideal in Nos. 112-115, which represent probably the popular portraiture of the day. Mr. Alexander Jamieson's *Hon. Sir Charles Parsons* (20), while executed in a monotonously clumsy impasto which is in itself undesirable, deserves mention for its spontaneity and look of life.

Although undistinguished by any high degree of unity of vision, all the painters with whom we have mainly been concerned in dealing with the above exhibition may claim some natural sense of the proper use of paint. The more recent school of painting displayed in the exhibition of the Friday Club at the Alpine Club Gallery sees things more consistently and of a piece, but suffers from a horror of doing anything like nice painting. We have in turn seen painting imitate Turkey carpets, stained glass, and woolwork. The latest thing is to imitate mosaic, and Mr. Frederick Etchell's three works (5-7) are at a little distance very like old mosaics, even down to certain spaces in No. 7, where the mosaic has broken off and reveals the cement below. Miss Helen Saunders's *Rocks, North Devon* (111), is again almost illusive, and would, indeed, be quite good mosaic in its modest way. Mr. Duncan Grant's *Red Sea* (91), not so close a copy, shows great promise, the central figure being particularly good. We must confess to seeing no advantage in the choice of the colour attributed to the ocean, and to be in doubt whether the strip of green-blue along the top of the picture denotes sky or the light on the top of the wave to which the magenta red is the shadow. In No. 11 Mrs. Clive Bell's use of a strong green as flesh tint in the shadow against a red sky is more plausible than this red sea, which seems too near in tone to the blue to recoil from it as shadow. While we believe that these experiments will leave the art of painting better than they found it, in that artists cannot again be so blind as they were to the demands of rhythm and co-ordination of masses, yet we shall be glad when, as a craze, this sort of thing ceases to attract imitators.

At the Leicester Galleries Mr. Alfred Rich's drawings show no falling off from his customary dexterity and compact arrangement of familiar material. We should select No. 47, *Ambersham Common, Sussex*, as the best of all, and on the whole prefer this and similar designs to the over-centralized compositions which he so often affects—*A Stormy Evening* (27) is a good example—which, when seen in numbers, become wearisome by constant emphasis. Designs less furiously wrought together, in which each leaves, as it were, a quiet, sustained note to be carried on by the next, so as to maintain the continuity of the intervening wall rather than make a series of holes in it, are certainly more decorative when hung in a group, and we find the artist most delightful when he does not force his rather narrow means to attract the maximum of attention.

Mr. Shepperson, in the next room, displays extreme technical facility, but finds the illustrator's difficulty in setting down any detail not intrinsically exciting either by oddity or emphasis. The attempt to give his designs a structure vehement enough to carry this constant titillation of minute points of interest makes his work restless, and we doubt if he will ever be able to do a quiet design based on natural structure without touching it up for purposes of picturesqueness.

The exhibition of water-colours by George S. Elgood at the Fine Art Society is tolerably representative of an artist whose executive delicacy outran his intellectual development. There is pleasure to be derived from the deftness of drawing in almost any passage of such a work as No. 65, *Madonna Lily, Knockwood*, and this, while perhaps the best, is only a superlative instance of qualities more or less present in most of the drawings. While they thus, however, reward piecemeal examination, there is no drawing in the collection which, as a whole, is not cloying in colour and weak in design.

Far more important is the collection of old stained glass in an adjoining room, which deserves a visit from every one interested in the subject. Particularly to be commended are a superb panel of thirteenth-century Salisbury glass, No. 1 (in a silvery grisaille of unsurpassable beauty, with one or two small bands of extremely deep ruby and blue), and a part of a Crucifixion subject (6), described as "English Fifteenth Century," wherein one of the heads is strongly reminiscent in type of Flemish painting of Memline's school.

Mr. Tooth's show of paintings by Josef Israëls does not lead us to revise our estimate of him as a much overrated artist. Most of the different types of work by which he is known are present. No. 11 is a fair instance of the neat, pretty little picture, rather small in its handling of form, which represents one extreme of his practice; while the large *Friendly Visit* (7) shows him in his more usual aspect as the apostle of technical untidiness, with a kind of half-spurious largeness of vision as its redeeming quality.

MR. LESSER LESSER'S OLD MASTERS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the pictures by Old Masters belonging to the late Mr. Lesser Lesser of New Bond Street:—

French School.—J. B. Greuze, Head of a Young Boy, with blue and black dress, in the attitude of devotion, 210*l.*

Spanish School.—Murillo, Portrait of a Gentleman, in grey dress with black and white sleeves, and white stockings, wearing a sword; he stands on a terrace, holding his hat in his left hand, and a glove in his right, 267*l.*

English School.—J. Crome, A Woody Landscape, with a peasant-woman crossing a rustic bridge on the left, cattle in a pool on the right, 577*l.* Lely, Miss Constance Weston (afterwards Mrs. Cracroft), in grey dress with white sleeves, and blue cloak, 220*l.* Reynolds, Elizabeth, Countess of Ancrum (afterwards Marchioness of Lothian), in pink dress, trimmed with fur, over a grey bodice; her hair powdered, and bound with a pink ribbon, 672*l.* Romney, Lady Hamilton as Nature, 462*l.* G. Streetes, Portraits of Three Children: two boys, in yellow slashed doublets; and a girl, in rich dress with lace ruff, holding a guinea-pig, 441*l.*

Italian School.—Correggio, The Madonna and Child, with St. John, the Madonna, in red and blue robes, seated, holding on her lap the Infant Saviour, who stretches out His arms toward the infant St. John, who is dressed in green, and holds a lamb, 210*l.* Florentine School, Anonymous, The Holy Trinity, in the centre the First

Person of the Trinity, holding up the cross, on which is the form of the crucified Saviour, while the Dove is seen over the Saviour's head; on the left is St. John the Baptist, on the right St. Mary of Egypt; small figures in the foreground of Tobias and the angel, 997*l.* Anonymous, Florentine School, The Madonna and Child, the Madonna, in red dress, long blue cloak, and white headress, kneels adoring the Infant Saviour, who is holding a miniature cross, 315*l.* Luca Longhi, The Madonna and Child, with St. Elizabeth and St. John, signed, and dated 1578, 231*l.* J. Marieschi, The Church of Santa Maria della Salute, and The Doge's Palace, Venice, with numerous gondolas and figures (a pair), 451*l.* Bernardino Pinturicchio, The Madonna and Child, with Saints, in the centre the Madonna, in red dress with green robe, holding the Infant Saviour on her knee; on the left is St. Anthony, holding a bell and a staff, and on the opposite side St. John the Baptist, holding a cross; two angels appear behind, 441*l.*

Dutch School.—N. Berchem, A Grand Mountainous Landscape, represented under the effect of departing day; in the foreground, on the left, a group of peasants and cattle which have just passed a fordable stream, 367*l.* A. Cuyp, A Sportsman, with three dogs and dead game, in a landscape, 199*l.* 10*s.* M. D'Hondecoeter, Poultry and Pigeons, in a landscape, 267*l.* G. Metsu, The Poultry-Seller, a woman holding out a hare to an old woman, who is seated before a stall, 220*l.*; An Interior, with a lady paying a visit to a family, who are seated round a fireplace; a woman serving on the right, 199*l.* 10*s.* Sir A. More, St. Sebastian, half-length nude figure, three-quarter face to right, holding a bow in his right hand and an arrow in his left, 378*l.* A. van der Neer, A River Scene, Moonlight, a church, buildings, and windmill on the further bank; a horse towing a barge, and a man with a dog in the foreground; on the left two cows, and beyond them two horsemen, 945*l.* Rembrandt, The Falconer, a young man holding a hooded hawk on his gloved hand; wooded background, 315*l.* P. Rubens, The Repose of the Holy Family, on the left, under a tree, the Virgin Mary, in red and blue dress, seated, holding the Infant Christ; St. Joseph behind; on the right St. Elizabeth, presenting the infant St. John; Zacharias holds out an apple-branch to the Infant Saviour, 1,522*l.*; The Infanta Isabella, Archduchess of Austria, in rich white satin dress with lace ruff, seated, holding a fan, 325*l.* F. Snyders, The Interior of a Larder, with a dead peacock, swan, deer, boar, and other game; in the foreground a spaniel with five puppies, 462*l.* Van Dyck, Portrait of a Lady, in white satin dress edged with white lace, holding a rose in her right hand, and standing on a terrace, 504*l.*

The total of the sale amounted to 18,606*l.*

ROWLANDSON DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Monday last the following drawings by Rowlandson: Smithfield Sharpers, 1787, 315*l.* The Faro-Table at Devonshire House, 1791, 483*l.* The Prize-Fight, 1787, 210*l.*

Fine Art Gossip.

THE UNITED ARTS CLUB, Dublin, propose to hold a Spring Exhibition of works by contemporary French painters of the schools commonly known as Post-Impressionist. The painters represented will include Herbin, Picasso, Van Rysselberg, Émile Charny, Derain, Flandrin, Friesz, Manquin, and others.

AN exhibition of pictures by Francis O'Donohoe, the young Irish artist who was killed a few weeks ago in a motor accident, is now open in Dublin. The pictures, which number about two hundred, include some portraits in oil and many water-colour studies of County Dublin scenery.

M. PAUL SIGNAC has been re-elected President of the Société des Artistes Indépendants, whose twenty-eighth annual exhibition will open at the Quai d'Orsay on March 15th.

THE financial report of the New Salon (Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts) for the past year shows a distinct falling-off in the

total of receipts. M. Roll, the President of the Society, attributes this diminution to the competition of an ever-increasing number of minor exhibitions, which distract attention from the larger Salons. In order to combat this decrease in visitors and sales, M. Roll is convinced that it is now necessary to discourage as strongly as possible those individual exhibitions which have proved so inimical to what he contends are the more democratic interests of collective Salons.

M. LÉON BÉRARD, the new French Under-Secretary for Fine Arts, has announced his intention of opening the collections of the Louvre more freely to the public, and his opposition to the institution of any "paying days." M. Bérard has also expressed his hope that the Luxembourg Museum may be transferred to its new home in the Seminary of St. Sulpice at an early date, and proposes to approach the Municipality of Paris with a view to the creation of a worthier and more complete museum of decorative art.

ON Friday evening next Mr. William Archer is to deliver the third Conway Memorial Lecture at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, his subject being 'Art and the Commonwealth.' Mr. Israel Zangwill will preside, and admission will be free.

THE projected Danish Art Exhibition at Brighton will be opened on April 1st, the pictures being selected by the Danish Committee, consisting of the artists Willumsen, Skovgaard, Dorph, and others.

WE regret to have to record the death of Charles William Sherborn, the engraver, who died last Sunday night. His eldest son will issue in due course a sketch of his father's life, and an authentic list of his plates.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION announce that the Queen has presented to the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum a series of examples of Mughul, Rajput, and Tibetan industrial art of considerable beauty and interest. The most important among them is the toilet-tray of a Moghul princess, of rock crystal, exquisitely carved and drilled with repetitions of a flowering-plant motive; the sunk decoration was originally jewelled in the approved Moghul manner, that is to say, the hollows were inlaid or filled in with soft gold, set with *cabochon* rubies and emeralds. This tray was made in Delhi during the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and was evidently the work of one of the celebrated jewellers attached either to the Court of Akbar the Great or that of one of his immediate successors. A depression in the centre marks the place where the Begum's toilet-box, also of jewelled crystal, would have rested.

The gift comprises, among other beautiful things, two perfume-boxes (*attardán*), silver-gilt, decorated with translucent enamelling, made in Lucknow during the seventeenth century, and formerly the personal property of Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh. The one has a floral-diaper design filled in with cobalt-blue enamel; the other is decorated with animals and floral motives in cobalt-blue, copper-green, and manganese-purple enamels.

There is also a Moghul *kalamdán* (*oalamdán*), or box to hold the writer's equipment, of ivory carved in low relief with rosette medallions, conventional flowers and leaf motives in long panels. It was made in Delhi early in the seventeenth century, probably in the reign of Shah Jahan, and is a magnificent specimen of the refined low-relief style which dominated throughout the Moghul period.

Musical Gossip.

LAST Saturday afternoon M. Egon Petri gave the first of three pianoforte recitals at Bechstein Hall. Liszt wrote three sets of pieces entitled 'Les Années de Pèlerinages,' and all are to be given. The first contains nine numbers, some of which, such as the 'Pastorale,' 'Au bord d'une source,' and 'Eglogue,' are delightful, and were performed with rare skill and taste. Others, however, proved less interesting. The pianist has a fine touch, masterly technique, and full understanding of all he interprets; but his *fortes* are at times overpowering, and this was particularly the case in No. 5, 'Orage,' a piece in which *forte* up to a high degree is naturally permissible. But in loud passages generally M. Petri seemed to lose all control over his fingers and feelings. Of Weber's romantic and seldom heard Sonata in A flat he gave a rendering instinct with life and poetry.

THE fourth concert of the 100th season of the Philharmonic Society took place last Thursday week at Queen's Hall. Mr. Percy Pitt's Symphony in G minor, originally produced at the Birmingham Festival of 1906, was, unfortunately, placed right at the end of a very long programme. It is a work on which he has evidently spent much thought, so that one would like to hear it again under more favourable conditions. The music is cleverly scored. M. Cortot played the piano part of Beethoven's Concerto in E flat. He is a brilliant performer, but we have heard more emotional readings of the work. An exceedingly fine performance of Sir Edward Elgar's 'Enigma' Variations was given under the direction of the composer.

ON Monday evening the programme of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall included Mr. Joseph Holbrooke's symphonic poem 'The Raven,' which, since its production at the Crystal Palace twelve years ago, has been revised. It was conducted by the composer. On account of the mournful character of Edgar Poe's poem, it is difficult to illustrate by music without the risk of becoming monotonous. Mr. Holbrooke, by impressive moments and by clever orchestration, avoids to some extent that danger. Sir Edward Elgar, who appeared for the last time this season, conducted Brahms's Tragic Overture and Schumann's Symphony in C. Mr. Jules Wertheim's rendering of the pianoforte part of Saint-Saëns's Concerto in G minor was very good, but it lacked the brightness and elasticity of tone which the music imperatively demands.

THE concert of the London Choral Society at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening began with Bach's short Mass in F, which is not in his grand style. Next came Brahms's 'Rhapsody' for contralto solo and male chorus, and finally Beethoven's Mass in D. The performances, especially the last one, showed goodwill on the part of soloists and choir, but as regards ensemble, intonation, and light and shade, much was wanting.

MR. GRANVILLE BANTOCK's 'Omar Khayyam' was performed at the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Vienna, last Wednesday under the direction of Herr Franz Schalk. The German text was the work of the secretary-general of the society. A cordial reception was accorded both to the composer and his clever work.

MUSIC will be a special feature of "Shakespeare's England," the forthcoming exhibition at Earl's Court, which is being organized

by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West in support of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund. Under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood, orchestral concerts will be given every Saturday. There will also be sixteenth-century concerts in the "Fortune" Theatre, under the combined leadership of Miss Chaplin and Mr. Groell.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	WED., FRI., SAT. London Opera-House. (Matinée also on Saturday.)
MON.	Herr Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	F. S. Kelly's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Carl Flesch's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
—	Dr. Dezső Szanto's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	12 o'clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
—	Mario Lorenzi's Concert, 3.15, Broadwood's.
—	Maurice Jeffes's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	May Harrison's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Josef Holbrooke's Chamber Concert, 8.45, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Thomas Dunhill's Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	Madame Helene Martin's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Norman Wilks's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

'THE EASIEST WAY' AT THE GLOBE.

THE author of 'Paid in Full' has earned the right to an attentive hearing; on the strength of that interesting work we have learnt to anticipate from Mr. Eugene Walter drama of some ideas, and drama also which is rather violent and explosive. There is no lack of intelligence in his new Globe play, though its "psychology" is of the cut-and-dried sort, and its unconventionality has its amusingly stern conventions; his study of a frail woman's frailty is carried through with a grim if shallow consistency, and he has obviously devoted much attention to analysis of the temperament and weaknesses of her type. But the note of his piece is one of unrestrained and almost tempestuous energy. His men and women seem always at a fever heat of intensity; when they are not storming at each other in bursts of passion, they are bubbling over with exuberance and must shout at the top of their voices. Their diction, too, is correspondingly vigorous—full of strange American idioms, taken from the tap-room or the warehouse, piquant to the point of harshness, expressive in the very crudity of its metaphors, and enormously alive. Thus 'The Easiest Way' may be said to leave two different impressions on the mind—one of boisterous restlessness, which is only vital force in excess; the other of a complacent disregard of the subtleties of art or insight.

Laura Murdock, like the heroine of Sir A. W. Pinero's 'Iris,' is a woman whose slavery to luxury will not permit her the gratification of an honest love that involves poverty and personal discomfort, and, just as the theme of the two writers is similar, so is the solution of their problem. But there is a world of difference between the elaborate painstaking of the English dramatist and the rough-and-ready methods of his American colleague. Every mood of Iris, every refinement of feeling or hesitation of judgment,

was laid before us; Mr. Walter's light women never take long in making their decisions, for they always follow the line of least resistance. The one woman is dissected nerve by nerve, the other is more or less externally observed and portrayed, with the result that Sir Arthur provides a true tragedy, whereas Mr. Walter's play must be described, notwithstanding the vitality of its characters, as problem-melodrama.

In order to prove that the conventions of the new melodrama are as rigid in their fashion as those of the old, it is only necessary to point out how Brockton, the actress's protector-lover, can pardon infidelity in the woman, but not her making him a liar or a falsifier of his word in the eyes of his rival. Madison, her journalist husband, again, has no ideals about chastity, and knows Laura's "past," but cannot forgive her a second lapse which has, after all, only been brought about by the old conditions and privations recurring. Both men ultimately abandon her, and she is left, after a futile threat of suicide, ordering her maid to paint her face and deck her out for further excursions along "the easiest way."

The acting at the Globe is as strenuously earnest as the play. Mr. Guy Standing's Brockton combines effectively brutality and cynicism, and has a fine masterful way with him. Mr. Godfrey Tearle's Madison has the right air of good-natured egotism, and a vocabulary that is entertaining and picturesque. Miss Nelson Hall offers a very full-blooded portrait of a courtesan past her prime; and Mr. O. B. Clarence's showman, and Miss Violet Rand's negress attendant—though both persons are unnecessary to the plot—afford diversion at their every appearance. Miss Sarah Brooke plays the heroine's scenes with the requisite vehemence of declamation, but she conveys the idea—which may be the author's—that Laura's emotions are largely on the surface.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In *David Garrick and his French Friends* (Stanley Paul), a work written as a thesis for its author's Paris University degree, and now translated from the French and enlarged by certain attractive digressions, Dr. Frank A. Hedgecock contributes a welcome because really scholarly addition to the biography of England's greatest actor. His aim has been to tap Garrick's French correspondence, hardly used hitherto; to describe his friendships with such players as Le Kain and Prévile, such authors or journalists as Favart, Suard, and De la Place and such whole-hearted admirers of his as the Abbé Morellet, Madame Riccoboni, and Jean Monnet; and to give (for the first time) adequate details of the "English Roscius's" two visits to Paris. He has also estimated briefly, but interestingly from a French point of view, the various aspects of Garrick's activity, throwing here and there fresh light on the subject of his appreciation. Urging, as others have, that not a little of the actor's sprightliness and vivacity sprang from his Gallic blood, he seeks to disprove the noble birth of Garrick's French ancestors. Dwelling on the versatility and wonderful mimetic power the

player possessed, and the gift which all who met him acknowledged he had, of changing his face to suit the character he was representing, Dr. Hedgecock suggests that in early days there was something over-emphatic and theatrical in Garrick's gestures and "business," and concludes that the increase of ease and distinction noticeable in his style after his sojourn in France must not be put down to the influence of the French comedians he saw, unless it is to be described as a negative influence, nay, a revolt from their bombast and attitudinizing.

Dr. Hedgecock has an amusing section on Garrick as a devotee of Shakespeare, and points out that, while the admiration was genuine enough, and helped largely to give the English actor his vogue in France, coming there as he did in a moment of Anglomania and reaction from the classical traditions of the drama, yet the autocrat of Drury Lane was too much in sympathy with the average tone of criticism in France not to accept some of its dicta as to Shakespeare's "barbarism." Indeed, it was in obedience to canons of art formulated first by French savants, and adopted generally by eighteenth-century "intellectuals," that he tried to correct the English poet's supposed lapses of taste, and so botched 'Hamlet,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'The Tempest,' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' in a way that is remembered now only to be laughed at.

About his first trip to Paris Garrick always preserved a discreet silence, due, Dr. Hedgecock seems to think, to the visitor's attempting to draw away dancers from the Opera, and so in all innocence being guilty of a political crime. However that may be, this visit brought about his association with a distinguished, if flighty ballet-master, whose 'Fêtes Chinoises' produced anti-French riots at Drury Lane, and whose art owed much as to its later developments to Garrick's example. Noverre, the person in question, was the creator of the ballet pantomime, in which dancers tell a story by means of gestures and movements, as distinct from the *divertissement*, and Dr. Hedgecock insists that it was from watching Garrick that the Frenchman learnt the possibilities of dumb show, and therefore of "choreographic" drama.

Garrick would seem, during his Paris stay, to have cultivated mainly the society of the philosophers and Encyclopædists, and among them, of course, was Diderot. Dr. Hedgecock argues that the change which came over the author of 'Le Paradoxe sur le Comédien,' as marked in the difference of point of view to be seen in his early writings on the art of acting and in this far-famed document, may well be put down to the impact of Garrick's personality, and that the final pronouncements may echo chats he had with Diderot on stagecraft.

Of the French correspondents of Garrick, perhaps the most interesting were Madame Riccoboni and Monnet. The former, an ex-actress and novelist in the Rousseau manner, maintained in her letters a sort of platonic ardour for the busy actor-manager, and wrote an extraordinarily spasmodic and exuberant, not to say hysterical, style. Three only of Garrick's replies have been preserved, and these, which the biographer quotes, exhibit the recipient of such enthusiasm striving gallantly to respond to the lady's effusiveness, but finding the task increasingly difficult as they grew older. Monnet's friendship was of more practical value. A retired manager with time on his hands, he seems to have been ready to do any sort of errand for Garrick, and acted as his general factotum in Paris. Not only

was he willing to get the Englishman new lamps or dancers, sign contracts for him, soothe neglected correspondents, dispatch engravings and new French plays, and act as cicerone to his comrade's acquaintances; he also kept Mrs. Garrick coached in the latest Paris fashions, and secured for her laces and petticoats; and he even stopped a flirtation of one of Garrick's nieces with an ineligible French officer, and packed the little miss off to England and safety. The letters of both men do them credit. Monnet is the most obliging of "universal providers," to quote Dr. Hedgecock's term, and Garrick, amid all the pressure of professional and social engagements, reveals himself as grateful, kind-hearted, generous, and lavish in return for services and hospitality.

An Actor's Hamlet. By Louis Calvert. Edited by Metcalfe Wood. (Mills & Boon.)—Mr. Calvert's study of the character and mental condition of Hamlet is founded solely upon consideration of what Hamlet says and does. From this examination he concludes—and attentive readers must agree with him—that it is an error to suppose Hamlet drawn as the irresolute man of thought, contrasted with Fortinbras, the man of action. Indeed, the idea of a division between thought and action is one not at all likely to have presented itself to the mind of an Elizabethan. When, however, Mr. Calvert begins to dwell insistently upon the reality of Hamlet's madness, we are obliged to remember that madness is a state subject to great differences of definition, and that everything turns upon the interpretation of the term. The rough-and-ready classification of the law courts reckons no man insane who can distinguish between right and wrong. By this criterion, Hamlet was assuredly sane. Mr. Calvert himself acknowledges the conduct of the prince in the last scene to be rational, and has to explain this condition as an instance of mental recovery after a second shock. That Hamlet, in a position of singular horror, fell into a state of extreme nervous tension is plain, and that only a narrow line divides such a state from madness may be conceded. But, surely, there is little in Hamlet's behaviour that goes beyond that of a highly strung nature in a condition of strong emotional disturbance; and some of Mr. Calvert's confirmatory circumstances are not very good evidence. When, for example, Hamlet fails to kill the King, are we really to see in this omission the hesitancy of impaired will? Is it not rather the truth that Hamlet, incapable of killing in cold blood, is clever enough to appease himself with specious reasons? Nor is it just to assume that because Hamlet is not shown discussing Ophelia's death with Horatio, he must have forgotten all about it. Even, however, if Mr. Calvert carries his theory too far, he does a service to lovers of 'Hamlet' by setting them to consider afresh the amazing depth and richness of its central character.

Three Comedies. By Ludvig Holberg. Translated by Lieut.-Col. H. W. L. Hime. (Longmans.)—"Holberg wrote several valuable and laborious works in addition to the thirty-three comedies," says his translator. "Several other laborious works" we are inclined to say. A close intrigue, compounded of crabbed fathers, melting heroines and equally melting heroes, subtle maids and valets, villains balked by disguises which are resolved in the last act by a simple recognition, and frustrated by marriages arranged and legally performed with a speed which leaves imagination toiling breathlessly behind—what is there comic in it all? We admire the ingenious artifice, but

we yawn. Holberg, we are told, took Plautus and Molière for his models. We sigh for a little more Molière and a little less Plautus. We look in vain for "the quick and light perception of folly," the incisive speech, and the delicate play of fancy. Types take the place of characters, and blows of repartee; but the types which Plautus knew, or borrowed from his Greek originals, bear very ill their transplantation to eighteenth-century Denmark, and the thwackings sound hollow across the centuries. 'Scatterbrains' is the best of the three plays in this volume, for it has at least high spirits, the proper seasoning of farce. But in all three the *vis comica* is sadly wanting, and few readers will accept the translator's view of Holberg as "one of the great masters of comedy."

Dramatic Gossip.

WITH the resignation of the Lord Chamberlain following that of the Senior Censor of Plays, there seemed some reason to hope for the abolition of Censorship of the drama.

The brief period during which Mr. Brookfield might be thought to be solely responsible has been marked by a peculiarly flagrant abuse of power—the refusal of a licence to Mr. Eden Phillpotts for 'The Secret Woman.'

The length of rope allowed up to now seems only to have been used to strangle the drama; we can but hope, if even more is to be given, that the recipient will put it to a more profitable employment. We suppose Mr. Brookfield will receive the aid of the newly appointed Censor (Mr. E. A. Bendall) in judging the former's reconstituted play 'Dear Old Charlie,' with the new Lord Chamberlain (Lord Sandhurst) as referee in case of disagreement. It adds a fresh terror to the dramatic critic's career if he is after the lapse of years to receive power of life and death over the subjects of his former criticisms.

CAPT. MARSHALL'S 'Second in Command' has two great recommendations apart from its well-told story. In the first place, it combines a setting illustrative of all the trappings of war and regimental routine and the life of an officer with scenes of sentiment and pathos. Secondly, it discovers for Mr. Cyril Maude a new style of part—that of the man disappointed in love and his career, who has to play "second" to others and look cheerful over his bad luck—which somehow fits in curiously with the personality and methods of this very successful, but sensitive actor. The revival at the Playhouse is assured of popularity, especially with Mr. Maude in his original part of Binks, which he invests once more with that persuasive charm which wins at once pity and liking for the unfortunate Major.

THE DRAMA SOCIETY will on Monday afternoon, March 4th, at Clavier Hall, Hanover Square, present a triple bill, consisting of 'The Roman Road,' a duologue adapted by Ella Erskine from a story by Kenneth Grahame; Ernest Dowson's 'The Pierrot of the Minute'; and a translation into English of Maeterlinck's 'The Death of Tintagiles,' by Mr. Alfred Sutro, in which Miss Edyth Olive will appear.

'GRANGECOLMAN,' a new play in three acts, by Mr. Edward Martyn, was produced last week in Dublin by the Independent Dramatic Company. Like the author's 'The Heather Field,' it is a drama of Irish country life, and is marked by the same subtle analysis of character as the earlier play. It was followed by Miss Eva Gore

Booth's one-act verse play, 'Unseen Kings,' which describes an episode in the Cuchulain Saga. Both plays were produced under the direction of Count Markievicz.

A NEW version of 'Œdipus Rex,' by Mr. W. B. Yeats, will be produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, at the end of this month. Mr. Yeats's adaptation is written in prose of the most direct kind, and is practically unabbreviated. Mr. Gordon Craig's scenery will be used for the production.

Mr. Yeats has also rewritten his 'Land of Heart's Desire,' and this revision will shortly be given at the Abbey Theatre.

THE REV. J. O. HANNAY, better known as "George Birmingham," amused a Dublin audience last week with his views on 'The Origin and Development of the Stage Irishman.' Mr. Hannay regarded Sir Lucius O'Trigger in 'The Rivals' as the origin of the type, which was further developed by Lever and Lover, and had an actual existence in the society of the day. "Now," said Mr. Hannay, "the sharp sword of Bernard Shaw has pierced his heart." Referring to modern Irish drama, the lecturer expressed the view that the overpowering fascination of Synge's genius could be traced in the work of more recent writers, and that the type of fate-ridden peasant evolved by him was in danger of becoming stereotyped and conventionalized.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. L.—G. T. C.—H. P. C.—Received.

W. M.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

A notice of the performance of 'Julius Cæsar' by the O.U.D.S. having come in from Oxford as we go to press, we have been obliged to place it on page 206.

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FRANCIS H. JONES, Secretary to the Trustees.

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Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before TUESDAY, March 12, 1912.

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February 13, 1912.

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February 7, 1912.

THE LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE are prepared to receive applications for the post of PRINCIPAL of the CITY SCHOOL OF ART. The person appointed will be required to give the whole of his time to the service of the Committee, and must not undertake any other duties without the previous consent of the Committee. Salary 600l. per annum.

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(Signed)

E. R. PICKMERE, Clerk to the Local Education Authority.

February 3, 1912.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE.

The BRIGHTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE. The salary attached to the post is 500l., rising by annual increments of 25l. to 600l. per annum, and the person appointed will be required to take up his duties at the earliest possible date. He will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and he will be responsible for the whole of the administrative work of the Committee, including correspondence and accounts. Candidates must not be more than 45 years of age, and preference will be given to University Graduates, and to those who have had experience of administrative work under a Local Education Authority.

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HUGO TALBOT, Town Clerk.

February 9, 1912.

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February 19, 1912.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

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LITERATURE

Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.
By Michael Barrington. (Martin Secker.)

THERE are probably more biographies of Dundee than of Montrose, though Montrose occupies, by his action and passion, a far larger space in history than the younger "glory of the Grahams," and was a man of greater genius and more sympathetic character. Mark Napier's work on Montrose is also much superior to his 'Life of Dundee,' in which he lets his hatred of the Presbyterians and their historians carry him away. Probably Dundee has found so many biographers because he is one of the best-abused men in history; assailed not only by Wodrow and all the other chroniclers of "the sufferings," but also by Macaulay and almost all modern popular historians. Mr. Hume Brown, indeed, treats Dundee with impartial calm; the late "Ian Maclaren" made him the hero of a novel; but recently a temerarious scribe brought Dundee into the scandal of the drowning of Margaret Wilson, and offered as his portrait a miniature of an ugly bullet-headed soldier of the period. We may guess that Dundee has so many biographers because he has so many assailants; while his foes perhaps find it wiser not to study him from the point of view of the biographer.

Mr. Barrington, in his massive 'Grahame of Claverhouse'—beautifully printed, and equipped with excellent reproductions of portraits, a good Index, and an opulent bibliography—admits that he has failed

to find "important new material." Why then, as he has not much to say about the condition of Scotland under the Restoration, has he undertaken a fresh biography? Apparently because none of his predecessors "has presented a complete and living portrait of their subject," and "military justice" has not been done to Dundee. Mr. Barrington therefore dwells on the masterly qualities of Dundee as he moved about in Scotland, with a small troop of horse and scanty supplies, raiding where he could, inspiring the clans, evading and eluding Mackay, and finally routing him at Killiecrankie. The tale is like a page from the campaigns of Montrose, or like the admirable Southern movement of Lord George Gordon shortly before Culloden. Certainly Dundee had all the qualities of a leader—personal daring, alertness, power of enforcing discipline even among the jealous chiefs and clans, and care for the well-being of his soldiers. But, like Montrose and Prince Charles, Dundee had not to meet leaders of great merit, or armies consisting, like his own, of born fighting men, nimble and hardy, and accustomed to their native mountains.

Mackay, though a professional of much experience and a gallant man, let himself into a position, at Runrarie, rather worse than that of Cope at Preston Pans; like Cope, he had no guns worth reckoning, and with muskets clogged with bayonets stuck into the barrels, the best troops could scarcely have stopped the fury of a Highland charge. Dundee did "all that man can do": with his means, did more than any man but himself could have done. Had he survived to take part in Marlborough's campaigns, he would no doubt have greatly distinguished himself; but perhaps no fair historian has ever denied the merit of the defeated at Drumclog, where he seems to have rashly attempted too hard a task with an insufficient force. He sent to Glasgow for supports, which proves that he thought his troop of dragoons and handful of horse inadequate in the circumstances, a fact not mentioned by Mr. Barrington. Probably he was surprised when the Covenanters took the offensive, and, being badly beaten, he confessed the fact with perfect candour. Except for the pursuit after Bothwell Bridge, Dundee saw in Scotland nothing more that could be called war.

Dundee took no public part in affairs till the end of 1678 and the beginning of 1679, when the country, through misgovernment of all kinds, and want of a regular military force, was in a very dangerous condition. He then held the posts of a captain of horse and of sheriff-depute of a wide disturbed district. His desire was "to spare the multitude and punish the ringleaders." But as he "rifled the houses and imprisoned the servants of those who remained stubborn, so that when their wives and children were reduced to starvation they were thankful... to renounce their principles," we cannot marvel that the name of Claverhouse is still detested, though "he

found none ambitious of the honour of martyrdom." His letters make it clear that he was not a man who took pleasure in cruelty and bloodshed; he reduced Galloway "without blood." But, after Renwick's declaration of war, he shot such persons as came within the law, including the famous John Brown. What has most injured Dundee's character is his remark to Brown's new-made widow. Mr. Barrington says that Macaulay's "dramatic version" (certainly an ignorant version) is "founded on eighteenth-century tradition." It is a mixture of Wodrow, who is erroneous, and of what Mrs. Brown told Patrick Walker. What objection can be urged to her evidence, except that Claverhouse was not the man to speak of "taking God into his own hand?" In those days, and much later, women insisted on attending the executions of their husbands and lovers; Mrs. Brown was not singular in this respect. The unhappy fact is that Claverhouse, as a soldier, had only the choice of obeying his orders or sending in his papers and abandoning his career. His ambition, and even his principles of loyalty, forbade him to take the second course. Thus, though wholly apart in character from the rulers of Scotland in 1679-88—though a better statesman than they, and in comparison with them almost a saint—he shares in their condemnation, and is remembered for evil. His place—historically—is assigned to him by Scott in 'Redgauntlet,' in which Scott for once wrote with the care due to his genius. That immortal description of the shade of Claverhouse, beautiful as when he lived, sitting among the revelries of the persecutor, but remote and scornful, gives the last word on Dundee.

It is not easy to appraise Mr. Barrington's book. His object is to "present a complete and living portrait of his hero." R. L. Stevenson might here have succeeded in a brief monograph, but Mr. Barrington's work is too long by far for such a portrait. He says, with truth, that in Dundee's correspondence "we observe a knowledge of men's foibles, an insight into character, a penetrative and ironic humour, which are in striking contrast to Montrose's noble blindness." But Montrose was not blind to the character of the Hamiltons. Montrose was never "on the make," and Dundee was, though the fact was controlled by his haughty pride.

We are not examining Mr. Barrington's work in search of knots in the reed of accuracy; but Montrose did not fight at Tippermuir with "300 Highlanders" against over 7,000 Covenanters (p. 256). Mr. Hay Fleming's criticism of the story that at Bothwell Bridge was displayed a banner with "No Quarter to the active enemies of the Covenant" (see a picture of it in Napier, vol. i. p. 288) ought to have been cited, though the point is of little importance (p. 64). As for the appearance of the death-wraith of Dundee to Balcarres, so far as we are aware, the earliest authority who mentions it is Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

VERILY signs of the times are rapidly multiplying when *The Athenæum* has to deal in one week with six productions of which unrest is the inherent characteristic. The five we have here grouped deal with more than a half of our population, and the sixth, which we allude to elsewhere, touches again more than half of the nation, though in this last case it is a sexual rather than an industrial division.

As for Mr. Henderson's book, it has rarely been our good fortune to read anything which so thoroughly sweeps away the capitalistic prejudice which has gathered round labour discontent—prejudice which, in the present reviewer's opinion, has fostered evil feelings, and the clearing of which is more calculated to secure their abolition than any so-called strike settlements.

As our author says, the moral inspiration of the revolt lies in the facts that

"the real purpose of industry cannot be the making of individual men rich regardless of social consequences, but the development of the resources of the country for the promotion of the happy and rational life of its people,"

and that the separation of capital and labour, which has proved so disastrous, could have been avoided by co-operation. Some consolation may be derived undoubtedly from the fact that a higher good—a greater conception of God—must ever emerge from a knowledge of evil, which is perhaps the mightiest truth enshrouded in the story of our first parents.

The points where, in our opinion, vision is most clarified by the work concern, first, the wholesale exploitation of the "higher middle classes" by the unloading on them of stocks and shares—the dividends from which enable them to maintain a position which would be impossible if they had to rely, as the "lower" classes do, on the meagre recompense for their individual labours. Secondly, Mr. Henderson exposes the bolstering up of the manual labour market—economically rotten—by relief works and those forms of doles which have made the very enunciation of the once beautiful word "charity" nauseating to those who have delved below the surface of our boasted civilization.

The Labour Unrest: What It Is and What It Portends. By Fred Henderson. (Jarrold & Sons.)

The English Agricultural Labourer. By the Rev. A. H. Baverstock. With an Introduction by G. K. Chesterton. (A. C. Fifield.)

Change in the Village. By George Bourne, (Duckworth & Co.)

Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom.—VII. Railway Service in 1907. (Stationery Office.)

A Living Wage: a National Necessity. By C. C. Cotterill. (A. C. Fifield.)

It is curious that our author, who can quote such a master of English as Ruskin to good purpose, should himself militate against his own effectiveness by a bad style. His book will be difficult except to an audience already sympathetic. A competent printer's reader might have helped him by a proper attention to punctuation.

'The English Agricultural Labourer,' quite apart from what may be usefully culled from its fifty odd pages, will serve to introduce the serious student to the classics of the subject. Mr. Chesterton, in his Introduction, in which he endeavours to overthrow any insular complacency that may remain to us, deserves our gratitude for discarding for the nonce the buffoonery which has recently spoilt many of his public utterances on social questions.

Mr. Baverstock concerns himself for the greater part with tracing the evils from which the agricultural labourer suffers to their origin: the break-up of the monastic system under Henry VIII., the debasing of the coinage under Edward VI., and the enclosure of common lands at the beginning of the eighteenth century. But, where he deals with the present position, his indictment is on all fours with that of our previous author; witness the only quotation we can permit ourselves:—

"Equally certainly the labourer has little to be thankful for. It may be said that he gets now for nothing what he used to have to pay for. But we must insist that those who do the world's work have a right to sufficient payment not to need to be given this or that necessary 'free.' To pride ourselves on what we give when we withhold what is due is to aggravate the offence which exists."

Mr. George Bourne may question the appropriateness of including his book under such a heading as that we have adopted, but in spite of his more optimistic outlook, exemplified in his eulogy of the forces of "the new civilization," we find the key-note of his sympathetic discourse in his words regarding those same forces:—

"There is a vague menace in them. They betoken to all the labouring people that their old home is no longer quite at their own disposal, but is at the mercy of a new class who would willingly see their departure."

In seeking after palliation for the present condition of things he even finds a good word for our yellow press, and, though we should like to join him in his high opinion of the activities of the village church, we confess that to us they often smack more of the drilling into submissive attitude of the "under dogs" than an inculcating of Christian ethics among their "betters."

The greatest fault to be found with the Railway Report is that it was not issued last summer. If any member of the public could, for the expenditure of 2s. 3d., have ascertained the actual wages and hours of the men who were then preparing for the strike that caused so much incon-

venience and ill-feeling, the attitude of the railway companies must inevitably have been altered. In all such disputes the weight of public opinion is an important factor; and for any candid reader the facts of underpayment and overwork are written clearly in the tables and the paragraphs of this Report. Indeed, the simple statements are more eloquent than any declamation:—

"For the United Kingdom as a whole the weekly rates of wages of over one-fourth of the adult workmen fell below 20s., and those of nearly two-thirds below 25s., while rather less than a fifth were rated at 30s. or more."

It should be added that in some cases a bonus is given, and that this bonus (highest where wages are highest) averages as much as 7d. weekly in the large towns of the North and West Midlands, and 5d. in London and the large towns of Lancashire or Cheshire, while in other districts "it did not as a rule exceed 1d."

Coming to tables of separate grades, we find engine-drivers receiving the highest rates of pay, at 40s. weekly, with an average bonus of 3d. When, however, we look at the actual wages earned, we find the average to be 2l. 5s. 11d., or 5s. 8d. a week beyond the nominal rate. This, on the face of it, indicates overwork to the value of more than 5s. a week, or over two-thirds of a seventh day. The facts are not quite so bad, however, since the method of paying partly by the trip leads in some instances to payments higher than the nominal wage without overtime. Even so, the amount of overtime indicated is far too high.

Signalmen, upon whose attention and efficiency so many human lives depend, have a nominal average wage of 24s. 8d., raised by bonuses to 25s. 4d.; but the average of actual earnings is 27s. 6d. Thirty-five per cent of the 26,800 odd signalmen were paid at rates of between 25s. and 30s., and over 51 per cent at wages of between 20s. and 25s. Now the father of a family whose wages are below 30s. a week cannot, in the large towns of this country, be so lodged and fed as to be physically and mentally capable for many years at a time of duties requiring so much alertness and concentration as those of a signalman. It is, indeed, a question whether any man is fit to fulfil such duties for many hours on six (not to say seven) consecutive days. But the average weekly hours of duty among signalmen "in a Full Week (exclusive of meal-times and overtime)" were 62; and as their average actual earnings exceeded by 2s. 2d. weekly their average "rate of wages" (including average bonus), the nominal "Full Week" must have been generally exceeded. The nominal hours of engine-drivers—considerably exceeded, as has already been noted—were also 62 in a week. Let any hard-working man consider what it would mean to himself to drive an engine for, say, 66 hours every week, in all weathers, with an annual holiday of, at the most, 6 to 12 days, for an average actual payment of

2*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* weekly. Yet the engine-drivers are the millionaires of the railway service. Let him reflect upon the work—familiar now to all Londoners—of lift-men and gatemen on electric railways, and consider how such men can live respectably—if they marry—upon average earnings of from 24*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* In London these earnings are even more inadequate to-day than they were in 1907, and a rise in wages of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week between 1907 and 1912 is merely enough—if, indeed, it is enough—to keep a family abreast of the increased cost of living.

In spite of certain obvious objections to the nationalization of railways, no person who studies these figures can avoid asking himself whether, if it be really true that private enterprise cannot so manage the great highways of communication as to combine cheap efficiency for the public with a decent livelihood for the men employed, it may not become the duty of the State to take over these highways. It has already taken over the carriage roads, the prisons, and the delivery of letters, which were also, in their day, private enterprises, and as a rule exceedingly ill-managed.

Mr. Cotterill's pamphlet 'A Living Wage' is too largely given over to sentimentality to gain the consideration that it really deserves. The great dependence he places on law-making will hardly commend itself to those who hope more from an awakening of the social conscience than from any legislation, and is open to much the same objections as can be advanced against the magistrate who orders a thrashing to the worst type of criminal—with the hope of bringing him into a state of temporary subjection, during which the processes of thought may have an opportunity to develop.

Nor have we much more sympathy with our author's suggestions for individual enterprise in assuaging present distress, unless he means to infer the abandonment of all superfluity by the well-to-do until such time as no men, women, or children can affirm that they are so placed that day by day they must sink lower and lower in the scale, on account of the impossibility of obtaining the time or the means for recreating the energy expended in their ceaseless scramble to exist.

When we hear the ancient cry "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" we still feel we cannot yet give the Handelian response, though we would fain hope that the labour world is now surrounded by that visible darkness which precedes the dawn. Whether this is so or not, there can be no doubt that the face of youth is turned towards the East; and so to youth may yet be applied the words Mr. Eden Philpotts wrote when Swinburne passed:—

Seer before the sunrise, may there come,
Spirits of dawn to light this aching wrong
Called Earth! Thou saw'st them in the fore-glow roam;
But we still wait and watch, still thirst and long.

NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES.

The Fugitives. By Margaret Fletcher.
(Longmans & Co.)

STORIES about art students or about theatrical life have always a fascination for the reader. Of course, as a matter of fact, artists and actors, like other people who really earn their livings, spend the greater part of their time in solitary work that lends itself no better to description than that of the writer or of the analytical chemist. But they work in groups, and their professions have outward signs—the palette and the brushes and the pretty colours, the grease paint and the rouge—familiar enough to be easily imagined, yet strange enough to be romantic. The students of Miss Fletcher's novel are real students, with the material in them of real artists, and they are set—three refined English girls—in the cosmopolitan roughness of a Parisian studio twenty-one years ago. They are genuinely interesting people; and the whole story has charm. Perhaps the best things in it are the vignette of the Australian painter, of whom, almost without one descriptive word, we are made to feel the singular offensiveness; and the everyday tragedy of the girl whom her ignorantly selfish family pull back again into domestic servitude at the very moment when she was reasonably hoping to succeed and to help that family with her earnings. To some the tacit assumption that Roman Catholicism is the one and only religion will be irritating.

John Stuart. By Robert Vansittart.
(John Murray.)

THE reader who hopes to find here a novel in the strict sense of the word will be disappointed. He will find, instead, a few disjointed facts in the history of a real man, who, apparently, has entirely escaped previous record, and a considerable quantity of connecting tissue woven, confessedly, by Mr. Vansittart's imagination. This weaving is very skilfully done, and the figure thus completed has every appearance of reality. Unfortunately, the plan adopted involves many explanatory pages about politics contemporary with the time of the tale, but long since dead. Such pages (seldom interesting, even in the hands of a master) are of value only when the writer is a thoroughly well-informed and accurate historian; and Mr. Vansittart is not always accurate. Especially is he unjust to that much-maligned monarch James II. To represent as a coward a man who had passed through three campaigns literally at the elbow of the great Turenne, and of whom Turenne had declared that "he was like to be the best general of his time," is to follow Macaulay at his worst. Moreover, Macaulay must have known, and Mr. Vansittart could easily have discovered, that the conduct described as irresolute and vacillating at the time of William's invasion was the conduct of a man in a

state of severe illness. James was suffering from threatenings of apoplexy—the disease from which his brother had died, and from which he himself was to die—and from that most enfeebling symptom, violent, prolonged, and recurrent bleeding from the nose, for which his physicians, according to the custom of the time, bled him four times during the week.

Surely, too, it is rash to declare that Charles II. had "little wit; for, despite the usual supposition, he appears to have been tiresome as a raconteur, just because he recounted too much." It was not that he recounted too much—his favourite narrative remains, and is excellent reading—but that he recounted too often—an infirmity from which wits of the first order are not exempt.

The Victories of Olivia. By Evelyn Sharp.
(Macmillan & Co.)

IT is seldom indeed that we find a collection of stories so uniformly good as 'The Victories of Olivia.' We have only noted two occasions on which the author strays markedly from the paths of real life into the realm of artifice—even then her situations are possibilities, if not probabilities. She is particularly happy when writing of children and young people, her delineations of their thoughts, conversation, and point of view all being touched with delightful humour and understanding. If one story more than another lingers in the memory, it is, perhaps, that of 'Jimmy's Aunts,' whose spare room "had never before held anything so young as thirteen-and-a-half, or so masculine as the possessor of a bowling average." The dialogue is refreshingly witty and to the point throughout.

Manalive. By G. K. Chesterton. (Nelson.)

THIS is the story of the irruption of Innocent Smith—like a great, cloud-shouldering wind—into the life of a dreary suburban boarding-house. He enters it over the garden-wall in chase of his hat, which he catches with his feet; he plays, in the course of one day, a hundred mad pranks, which release the boarders from their dreariness and cause them to imitate him—though they themselves hardly know why they do so; he fires a revolver at an eminent doctor, and thus runs a close risk of being shut up as a criminal lunatic. The farce is a wild one; it is besides, as Mr. Chesterton's readers will expect, a parable. With the general sense of this—"that going right round the world is [or may be] the shortest way to where you are already"; that one must become a pilgrim to cure oneself of being an exile—most people, on reflection, will agree. Most people, too, will enjoy the epigrams of Mr. Chesterton. But the book seems to us to lack two things essential for first-rate work: first, the art of the storyteller; and, secondly, the appearance of spontaneity.

SCOTTISH BOOKS.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

The Awakening of Scotland. By W. Law Mathieson. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)—In "a history" of Scotland "from 1747 to 1797" Mr. Mathieson has not a very interesting subject. The leading minds in Scotland—Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith—for whose books Charles Lamb had such a terribly "imperfect sympathy," were doing their best to anglicize themselves, at least in style and language. The sons of nobles and gentlemen were being sent, though perhaps not in many cases, to English public schools. The mercantile classes were steadily making money; landlords were "improving" their estates with social results which Burns thought deplorable. The political representatives of the country at Westminster were really not remarkable persons; many Scots got profit, most of them deservedly, out of Bute's administration, and shared in his extreme unpopularity. The Moderates and High Flyers kept up their strife in the Kirk. We know much about them already, from Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, and Burns's verses on the High Flyers. We know how Scots began to take the lead in literature, philosophy, even science; we know about John Hume, and the Moderates, and the theatre; we know about Macpherson and Ossian, and 'The Epigoniad' which was admired by Hume.

Henry Grey Graham told the story of everyday life with great vivacity, if not with complete sympathy. The history of the Highlands receives but slight attention from Mr. Mathieson, though the romance of the lost cause was living yet, in a tangle of intrigues. The land question has perhaps never been treated in a truly historical spirit, and Mr. Mathieson has not much to say about this miserably important matter. On the other hand, he is justifiably copious about the amazing state of representation of the people in Parliament and in the municipalities; and about the "political awakening," which was pretty violent. We are enabled to understand that of these two rather distasteful parties in the Kirk, the Moderates and the High Flyers, the latter had more of the right on their side. Scott said once, with passion, that if you anglicized the Scottish people you would "make them d—d bad Englishmen." Perhaps some Englishmen may agree with him.

A penetrating study of the Bar, the judges, and legal procedure would have been "full of matter." From the trial of James Stewart of the Glens, the trial of the men accused of the murder of Sergeant Dacres, and above all from the trial of Katherine Nairn, the most surprising, tragic, and romantic pictures of Scottish life while Scotland was waking might be selected. The behaviour of advocates and judges, and the whole process of the law, are in a high degree surprising. "What the ghost said" (the ghost of the Sergeant) was given in evidence. Patrick Ogilvy was hanged for the poisoning of his brother with arsenic, though no attempt was made to find that substance in the body of the decedent. Mr. Mathieson has avoided such interesting matters; perhaps his book is too short, though on his chosen themes he has certainly "said what he ought to ha' said"—but then so much of what he says is already familiar. He had better themes in his earlier volumes, when Scotland was still a nation, and a nation by no means drowsy. She was, in fact, always fairly wide awake, though inappreciative of the beauties—or opposed to the horrors—of "Material Progress."

History of Scotland to the Present Time. By P. Hume Brown. Vols. I. and II. With Maps and Illustrations. (Cambridge University Press.)—This valuable history of Scotland has now been before the public for a sufficiently long period—the first volume was published in 1899—for its merits to obtain due recognition, and the publication of an illustrated edition offers an opportunity for renewing the welcome we offered it on its first appearance, and expressing the gratification we feel at the handsome form in which it is now issued. The illustrations are a real help to the student of Scottish life and manners, though their cogency might have been enforced to the advantage of the ordinary reader by a few lines of general description.

We take the opportunity of this reissue to make some remarks on the work as a whole. We feel that Prof. Hume Brown constantly under-estimates his audience. A 'History of Scotland' is written primarily for Scotsmen, but when it is published by an English University Press, it seems likely that a South British public is also intended to read it. Yet time after time the author goes into an elaborate account of a Scottish mediæval institution without alluding to the well-known English one of which it is a more or less faithful copy. To the mind of an unprejudiced observer it would seem that, so far as mediæval Scotland had any fixed constitution at all, it was a mere copy of the English altered to fit Scottish conditions.

Further, Prof. Hume Brown says in his Preface that in all three volumes changes have been introduced where later investigations rendered them necessary. But we have sought in vain for any recognition of the important 'Tudor and Stuart Proclamations' published at the close of 1910, under the direction of the Earl of Crawford. The account of the history of the Scottish Privy Council there given shows it as the committee of management of the governing faction during the long succession of Stuart minorities before the accession of James VI. to power, and the carefully traced-out analogy of the Conventions of Estates to the Great Councils of England and Ireland in mediæval times should in future prevent any historian from saying that the distinction between them and Parliaments is vague. To any student of original documents the fact that the records of Great Councils and Conventions of Estates are kept in the Privy Council Registers, while those of Parliaments are kept on the Parliament Rolls, should be conclusive. It is, however, when we come to the troublous times of Charles I. and the Commonwealth that the history suffers most by the author's oversight. It was permissible to say formerly that Montrose summoned a Parliament to meet at Glasgow in October, 1645, "in his Majesty's name," but not after the existence of the original proclamation, under sign manual docketed by the Secretary of State, had been calendared. The account of the behaviour of Charles at Newcastle in 1646 would have been amended by the knowledge that he did actually accept the Scottish conditions. Prof. Brown does not profess to be an authority on the Cromwellian settlement of Scotland, and he frequently slips on minor points; for example, in saying that "seven Commissioners, four English and three Scots, were charged with the double function of administering justice and of visiting the universities." Only three of the seven sat on both Commissions.

MR. ANDREW LANG'S *Short History of Scotland* (Blackwood) is, in all essentials, a condensation of his four-volume 'History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation'; and as regards matters of debate and opinion the same criticism might be applied to the smaller work that was applied to the larger. David Hume, writing to Adam Smith in 1759, asks Smith to "flatter my vanity by telling me that all the godly in Scotland abuse me for my account of John Knox and the Reformation." Mr. Lang has suffered sufficient abuse on that and other grounds, such as his exposure of the tyranny of the Kirk and his views of the Covenanters. But he holds to his opinions; and rightly so, for they are backed up by documentary evidence, the results of original research which "popular" writers, truckling to uninformed Scottish sentiment and tradition, for the most part gaily ignore. The old troubled subject of Mary Stuart and the Casket Letters is here raised again, but that subject, too, has already been fully exploited by the author, and it is only necessary to note that his former arguments tending to suggest that parts of the letter usually numbered II. are forged, he now believes to be unavailing (p. 129). In a word, we have here a digest, done with practised skill and judgment and literary grace, of all the author's numerous writings that come within the scope of Scottish history. The 'Conclusion' is (shall we say significantly?) abrupt, for Mr. Lang gives only seven pages to the history of Scotland after Culloden! The picturesque and the romantic element has gone, and—seven pages suffice to cover the story from 1746 to 1911!

MR. ROBERT S. RAIT is one of the younger school of historians who exemplify the best methods of modern research. An Aberdonian by birth, he has already proved himself a sympathetic investigator in two volumes dealing, the one with 'The Scottish Parliament,' the other with 'The Relations between England and Scotland.' His *Scotland*, in "The Making of the Nations" Series (A. & C. Black), is an equally careful piece of work, sound in historical fact, critical and dispassionate, and dealing, for the most part, with just those periods in which it is possible to trace a real advance in the national development. A work of this kind imposes obvious limitations on the author. Given "ample room and verge enough," he would enlarge on many important themes which can only be briefly discussed, if referred to at all, in a small volume. In such circumstances the selection of topics must be a difficult problem; but we cannot quite approve of Mr. Rait's decision to stop short with his detail at Culloden. Mr. Lang has the same deficiency, as we have noted above, in his 'Short History of Scotland.' Mr. Rait pleads that "the events of the last hundred and fifty years...defy anything like compression, and, as it is impossible to say much, I have said almost nothing." But Scotland has seen a good deal of "making" since the '45; and in a work of this kind it seems to us more expedient to compress the very early history and extend the later.

This apart, the book is wholly admirable. In a series of ten chapters the gradual evolution of the nation is traced from the Roman invasions and the Norse settlements downwards. The first period specially dealt with is that of Malcolm Canmore and his immediate successors, in which the Celtic kingdom of Scotland was profoundly affected by Anglo-Norman influences. Mr. Rait rightly ascribes more influence to Margaret than to her husband, Malcolm III., in matters that

ultimately affected "the real conquest of England." She objected to the Celtic Church in Scotland because of its inefficient organization and the use which it made of the Gaelic tongue:—

"The Gaelic tongue was thus associated with the Celtic Church, and the Queen waged a merciless and gradually successful warfare against both. The task was not accomplished in Margaret's lifetime, but the irrevocable step had been taken, and she left her children to carry on her work."

Mr. Rait is especially successful in his treatment of the War of Independence, which he describes as

"the story of how the people of Scotland, deserted by the nobility, asserted their independence under the leadership of a simple country gentleman, and how after his defeat they rallied again round an Anglo-Norman noble whose deed of blood severed him from his ancient loyalty and his natural allies."

As regards the Reformation and the subsequent ecclesiastical turmoil, Mr. Rait shares independence of judgment with Mr. Lang, and his views will doubtless provoke some controversy. Scotsmen do not like the traditional romance of their history to be dissipated, and they would rather be told, as one recent historian tells them, that "after the new Church became established, toleration was generally practised," than be told, as Mr. Rait tells them, that "the cruel, repressive measures against Roman Catholics for two centuries are a dark stain on the history of Protestant Scotland." Mr. Rait, however, is right. A Parliament illegally summoned changed the religion of the country, and substituted one series of dogmas for another. "Of liberty and toleration no one thought." "The new clergy made claims as dangerous to civil liberty as the old." "The Parliament, long a tool in the hands of the King, was soon to become a tool in the hands of the Church." It may be very disillusioning to Scotsmen to have to admit all this, but it is true, and Mr. Rait's work is none the less, but all the more, valuable, historically, because it runs counter to "popular" beliefs. There are some good illustrations and a full index.

The Scotsman in Canada: Eastern Canada, including Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, by Wilfred Campbell; and *Western Canada, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Portions of Old Rupert's Land and the Indian Territories*, by George Bryce. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Last year Mr. J. M. Gibbon's interesting little book 'Scots in Canada' (see *Athen.*, July 15, 1911, p. 71) reminded us of the prominent part which Scotsmen have played, and are playing to-day, in the development of that most progressive portion of our Empire, British North America. What Mr. Gibbon's book briefly indicated and touched upon, these two important volumes record and analyze with painstaking thoroughness and marked ability. That the research necessary for the compilation of such a work as this has been a labour of love for Mr. Wilfred Campbell, the well-known poet and scholar of Ottawa, and for Dr. George Bryce of Winnipeg, we can well believe. That their effort was worth the making no one will doubt who looks, even cursorily, into the nine hundred odd pages of the two volumes. Outside the covers of "The Makers of Canada" library, the publication of which in Toronto was recently completed, we know of nothing more comprehensive, in the shape of biographical and historical records of the lives and doings of the Dominion's more prominent citizens, than 'The Scotsman in Canada.'

Mr. Campbell has dealt with the Scotsmen of his own side of Canada, the east; and

has dedicated his volume to a compatriot whose name is familiar to every Canadian, the Duke of Argyll. Dr. Bryce, from his place in that city of magical growth which forms the gate and the emporium of the new Canada—the thousand-mile-long wheat-field—has chosen to deal with the Scotsmen of Western Canada, and, appropriately, has dedicated his work to Lord Strathcona, the oldest and most distinguished of all Scots-Canadians, as a memento of experiences and friendship shared in Winnipeg "in the early seventies."

But it must not be supposed that these volumes are confined to biographies of such notable men as Lord Strathcona, Sir John A. Macdonald, Lord Selkirk, Sir James Douglas, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and their like. On the contrary, their scope goes beyond the lives of individuals, and, particularly in the case of Mr. Campbell's volume, embraces the origins and histories of settlements, in fact, the peopling and development of Canada, and the genesis and rise of its institutions. If Dr. Bryce's work has the more exact information, Mr. Campbell's has the more imaginative insight.

The Scots Peerage. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Vol. VIII. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)—This is the last volume of this important work, if we exclude the extra one of *corrigenda et addenda* which we are promised. The families it contains include four of those on which Sir William Fraser wrote—Carnegie of Southesk, the Earls of Sutherland, Wemyss of Wemyss, and the old Earls of Strathearn. We are glad to find that the Rev. John Anderson, whose death is deplored in the prefatory note, was able to abridge some of these histories for the present work. As he had assisted Sir William Fraser, they have a special value.

The volume is, like those that preceded it, unequal. Female cadets or their issue are included or excluded at the will of the writer or the editor, so that one will in many cases be forced to supplement the information contained in it by other works. The difference in the number of references is very striking also—the article 'Traquair' (of the cadets of which more might be known) containing hardly any, whereas 'Tullibardine' and 'Seton, Earl of Winton' (which is particularly good), simply bristle with important foot-notes. Still, the articles are well done on the whole, and new ground has been broken in many. Among these are 'Stair,' useful, although it gives less than one hoped about the early origin of the Dalrymples; the 'Earls of Strathmore,' which hints that the Lyons, the first known member of which family dates *temp.* David II., may have a Celtic origin, and quotes much from writs at Glamis; 'Fleming, Earl of Wigtown'; 'Sandilands, Lord Torphichen' (allied to the Douglas "of auld"); 'Hay, Earl of Tweeddale'; 'Lord Spynie'; the 'Earls of Stirling' (the writer goes out of his way to accuse, without giving evidence, the Parisian "Seer" Mlle. Le Normand of forgery); and 'Lord Somerville.' In the last (and it is interesting when tenures are so much in evidence) we find a curious *reddendo* for lands, viz., "a pair of hose containing half an ell of English cloth to be given to the fastest runner from the East End of the town of Carnwath to the cross called Cawlo Cross."

The volume might be more accurate in detail. In the *Corrigenda* the name of Dr. Tireman, Sub-Dean of Chichester (p. 85), should be filled up, the alteration of Graham of Inchbrackie (p. 236) to "Graeme" made, and in the Wemyss tree (p. 514) "Keek" should be Keek, and (p. 518) "Yorks" Yorke.

MEMOIRS AND REMINISCENCES.

WE cannot honestly say that Mrs. J. L. Story, the widow of the late Principal of Glasgow University, has recorded much that is worth preserving in her *Early Reminiscences* (Glasgow, MacLehose). "I have taken my courage in my two hands," she writes, "and am now trying to recall and note down some of the more marked, though still trivial incidents that have occurred during a life that has been protracted to the outstanding age of 83 years." Mrs. Story claims that there may be "human interest" in the most "trivial incidents." We do not deny it. For instance, she tells that, before her marriage, she inaugurated "afternoon tea" (then known as a "kettledrum") in Edinburgh. Many years afterwards, her husband, the Principal, was "complimented" on the fact by some gossiping friend. "Then my wife had very little to do," he replied, rather grimly. The "human interest" comes out here in the fact that Dr. Story usually fled the afternoon tea! His wife would rate him for his "inhospitable behaviour," but "in my heart of hearts I honestly allowed that his actual conduct was angelic." This sort of "trivial incident" bulks largely in Mrs. Story's digressive pages. Here and there, however, one lights upon an interesting reminiscence. As a young woman she met Thackeray, and noted the velvety softness of his hand. "In a lady I have now and again observed the same peculiarity, but it is rare; in a man I have only once besides remarked it." She had a distinct talent for music, and once sang to Jenny Lind, of whom, as of Mario, Grisi, Rubinstein, Thalberg, Jullien, and other "stars," we have some readable recollections. The author settled in Edinburgh about 1830, and glimpses of the social life of the capital from that time till her marriage some thirty years later fill up a great part of her book. With that event the record stops, but she expresses to her readers "the fond anticipation that one day we may meet again," in which case we should look for matter of more general interest.

We have noted one or two slips. Sterndale Bennett's name is spelt with one *t*, which is strange from one of his pupils; and it was Handel, not Beethoven, who declared that he would rather have composed 'Robin Adair' than "all his own immortal productions."

Three Generations: the Story of a Middle-Class Scottish Family. By Henrietta Keddie. (John Murray.)—The interest and value of these reminiscences can best be gauged when we realize that the younger of the "three generations" in question is represented by a narrator whose memory retains an impression of the floral street-arches which honoured the passing of the first Reform Bill. Miss Keddie has many entertaining things to say about the Mid-Victorian celebrities with whom, in the course of her long and active life, she has come into contact, especially after her gift of writing attractive fiction for young people had secured her a position in literary society. But the principal charm of the book lies, to our thinking, in its memories of a still earlier day, and the breadth and sympathy with which they are handled. The writer refrains to an altogether unusual extent from exalting the past at the expense of the present. She readily admits that "the white scourge," consumption, "which still slays its thousands, in the beginning of the nineteenth century slew its tens of thousands." She bears

ungrudging testimony to the great improvement in the instruction now provided for girls, while reserving for the old system the merit, which, as carried out by some teachers, it doubtless possessed, of developing general intelligence. The decline of those convivial habits which made life a martyrdom for many women not otherwise unhappily situated is also duly recognized by her. But the gaiety, the endurance, the boundless hospitality, the strong family affection of that bygone day, are vividly brought before us. Almost, indeed, we are led to feel that the balance of happiness lay with the two earlier of the "three generations" commemorated. Certainly Miss Keddie herself and her sisters seem to have enjoyed a less lively girlhood than their mother and aunts, with their quilting parties and bleaching frolics. But this was mainly due to a change of residence which condemned them to an exile in the depths of the country, broken only by rare and eagerly coveted visits to Cupar, that "miniature Edinburgh," with "its clean pavements and brilliant gaslights, its round upon round of friendly tea-parties and carpet dances." In this pleasant little town the author and her sisters, during many years, conducted a flourishing school for young ladies, realizing an ideal after which the Brontës aspired in vain.

By collecting a number of articles which have appeared in newspapers, and issuing them in the shape of a book entitled *The Gentle Art: Some Sketches and Studies* (John Murray), Mr. Henry Lamond has conferred a distinct benefit on anglers who frequent Scottish waters; for in his 'Sketches' he pleasantly traces the development of the fisherman from the beginning with minnows and small fry, through the stages of burns and streams, to the final glories of river and lake. Of Loch Lomond he has special knowledge, being secretary to the local association, and his chapters about the fishing there, where the sport is not to be despised and the scenery is beautiful, deserve commendation. In a general way it may be said that his advice to anglers, such as the importance of keeping out of sight of the fish, is sound; though we think he exaggerates their dread of objects in or on the water. In a river trout and salmon are accustomed to see all manner of *débris* brought down by the current, and do not alarm themselves on that account. They are also, which is more remarkable, singularly free from fear of a strange object in the water; thus they may be seen rising unconcernedly among cows which have taken to the water to cool themselves, and when a rise of fly is on, the trout are often busy within a yard of the angler's legs if he be wading. Indeed, both trout and salmon when hooked, after taking out line, not unfrequently seek refuge close to the fisherman's wading stockings and brogues, and a very trying position it is for the man. So also with loch fishing: a boat drifting with the wind does not seem to alarm trout at all; they rise freely round it, and when hooked seek its shelter, to the disgust alike of boatmen and angler.

The chapters on the laws may be studied with advantage. There are good remarks on the etiquette of river and loch, and much concerning the many varieties of the salmon family. A short time spent at the redds during the spawning season should convince an intelligent observer of the futility of attempting minute distinction of the resultant offspring. The illustrations deserve praise.

EDINBURGH AND DEESIDE.

GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH are, in the "popular" mind, regarded as rivals eternally criticizing each other—Glasgow sneering at Edinburgh's "genteel pride," and Edinburgh sneering at Glasgow's "commercial taint" and her smoky, sunless atmosphere. Princes Street is regarded by many travelled people as the finest street in the world, but it was a Glasgow man who called it "only hauf a street," because the buildings are all on one side. Obviously, then, no greater compliment could be paid to the Scottish capital than to have her praises celebrated by a Glasgow man; and that is what has been done by Mr. James Bone in his sumptuous volume *Edinburgh Revisited* (Sidgwick & Jackson). It is said that we may foretaste the future in the judgments of foreign critics. If that be so, Mr. Bone, detached and alien, may reasonably claim to have his views of Edinburgh identified with those of posterity.

At first sight it might seem as if another work on Edinburgh must be numbered with the contents of Lord Rosebery's Superfluous Book Library, for Edinburgh has a big literature, and Stevenson would appear to have said almost the last word for the outsider. But Mr. Bone has adopted a line of his own. Even Edinburgh readers will be struck by his freshness of outlook, and remark the generally neglected themes which he has brought out in his impressions. The history and great associations of Edinburgh are virtually left unnoticed; but, on the other hand, we get a vivid idea, derived from the author's own explorations, of what relics of elegance and harmony really remain in the houses built for the Old Edinburgh gentry, and now tenanted by the very poor. The attitude of the present occupiers towards these relics is revealed by several pathetic instances recorded at first hand. This is a side of Edinburgh study which has not hitherto been dealt with, except in architectural books and the reports of charitable societies, and the many pages devoted to it here are not only excusable, but also welcome and valuable. The same may be said with regard to Mr. Bone's successful attempt to express and analyze the beauty and charm of the New Town of the brothers Adam, of Hamilton, and of Playfair, which, after a season of neglect, is again becoming the study and delight of architects.

Apart from these outstanding themes, Mr. Bone's selection of material for "impressions" is somewhat capricious. A whole chapter given up to the Newhaven fishwives seems too much; and we cannot help feeling that a false note is struck by the pages descriptive of whippet racing, which, compared with that of the North of England, is a small thing in Edinburgh life. On the whole, however, the book is both pleasing and satisfying. Its descriptive passages are often arresting; its criticisms are genial and kindly; and the literary expression is excellent throughout. The seventy-five drawings by which Mr. Hanslip Fletcher has illustrated the text are, with a few exceptions, of high merit. In many cases they show Edinburgh from points of view that are novel alike to citizens and visitors.

THE favourable opinion we have already expressed of Mr. John Geddie's *Romantic Edinburgh* (Sands & Co.) may be emphasized in view of the second edition, just published. The text has been thoroughly revised to meet the growth of the city and

the removal of ancient landmarks in the interval since the first issue appeared; and, as it now stands, it is one of the best works in print dealing with the Scottish capital. There are trifling slips still to be removed. It is hardly correct to speak of Hugh Miller as a "frequenter" of Portobello, since he lived there from 1852 till his death in 1856. The family of Forrest are still in possession of Comiston, though the contrary seems to be implied at p. 191. It was Nathaniel Gow, not his father, the more famous Niel (never in business), who (p. 23) "began selling fiddles and reel music" at 41, North Bridge. It was in his "dusky lodging" in Rose Street, not at St. John's Hill, that Campbell wrote his 'Pleasures of Hope.' The Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff (not "Moncrieff") was never minister of St. Cuthbert's parish church, as suggested at p. 203. "Present century" at p. 97 should be "last century." Several new illustrations, some in colour, add greatly to the value and interest of an admirable book.

MR. ANDREW LANG recently complained that Deeside was not "literary," founding his statement on the fact that he could not buy Dickens's novels there. However this may be, the district which stretches between Aberdeen and Braemar is both picturesque and historical, and these characteristics are well illustrated and summarized in *Deeside*, painted by William Smith, Jun., and described by Robert Anderson (A. & C. Black). The preference given to the artist on the title-page is significant; but Mr. Anderson has done better than merely "write up" to the pictures. He knows his subject thoroughly, and, for a work of this kind, he misses very little that is important.

The general idea is that it was Queen Victoria and Balmoral that "made" Deeside, but long before Queen Victoria's day travellers had penetrated its recesses and recorded their experiences. Even Taylor, the Water Poet, got there, "with extreme travel," in 1618. Byron's name is associated with "dark Lochnagar," and Clough sang the beauties of the Linn of Dee. It is a pleasing feature of Mr. Anderson's text that he notes these and other literary associations of Deeside; not forgetting Stevenson, who described Braemar as "the very 'wale' of Scotland, bar Tummelside," and wrote 'Treasure Island' there. The author, however, deals chiefly with the natural beauties of the Dee Valley, with its old castles and old families, and with the part which the district has played in the general history of the country. On some minor points we suggest improvement. We do not see why the identity of Mr. Dewar Willock, the author of "She noddit to me," should be shrouded under the designation "a journalist," nor why William Forsyth, who sang finely of 'My Silver City by the Sea,' should be described simply as "a local poet." It is surely an exaggeration to say that the popular Jacobite song 'The Standard on the Braes o' Mar' is sung "probably with no knowledge of its history and meaning on the part of either the singer or his audience." Again, "divots," in general Deeside usage, is not synonymous with "peats"; any more than a "flauchterspade," a word which attracted Scott, is "a spade employed in cutting peats." A peat-cutting spade and a flauchterspade are essentially distinct.

The coloured reproductions of Mr. Smith's pictures are unequal. Some of them are successful; some (the old bridge of Invercauld, for example) are garish.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

MRS. HAMILTON KING, who gives us *Letters and Recollections of Mazzini* (Longmans), was never on terms of familiar intimacy with Mazzini like the Ashursts. She did not even write to him till 1862, when the Kingdom of Italy was already an accomplished fact and his life-work virtually over. But from her seventeenth year "the actual actions and words of Mazzini formed an image of the ideal patriot, hero and saint in my mind," and it is obvious from his answer to her first letter that he at once recognized her worth. "Since this moment, reckon me as a friend and treat me as such," he says. The most important and beautiful letter in these pages is certainly the last, written a few months before his death, though letters from Emilie Venturi, notably those describing the imprisonment in the fortress of Gaeta, where she alone was allowed to visit him, are well worth reading.

In her recollections Mrs. King does not add much to the general picture of Mazzini to which we have grown accustomed, but the book would be valuable were it only for the account of his death, heard by Mrs. King in Pisa from the lips of Madame Roselli, who nursed him in his last illness, and who religiously kept his rooms there just as he had left them.

My Idealized John Bullesses. By Yoshio Markino. (Constable.)—We all know how charming the halting English can be of a foreigner who happens to be a delightful conversationalist. Charming in precisely the same way is the writing of Mr. Yoshio Markino. His delicate, staccato style, his dropped articles and improvised plurals, his artfully artless neologisms and inversions, are as piquant as the talk of a witty Parisian who knows just enough of our language to make it always fresh and original. Much good sense, much good feeling, and some ironical criticism lie beneath the polite and airy gossipings of this born artist. As for his drawings, they defy description. The illustrations in colour are exquisite, full of atmosphere and of motion; but it is the twenty pages of sketches, containing, many of them, some score or more of tiny figures, all alive, graceful and humorous, that form the triumph of the book. The technical skill shown is amazing. Here is the best portrait of Miss Christabel Pankhurst that has yet been done—and the top of a fountain pen would eclipse it. Then there are peeps of landscape, all so minute and true and beautiful that one can hardly bear to shut the book upon them. Mr. Markino is to be congratulated on seeing the lovely things that he does, and we on having him here to draw them for us.

The Story of the Women's Suffrage Movement. By Bertha Mason. (Sherratt & Hughes.)—We are the more disappointed in the treatment of a pressing subject which this booklet presents because its comprehensive title, coupled with the honoured name of its author, had led us to expect something at once authoritative and exhaustive. As a finger-post to students of the movement it might serve a useful purpose if a full bibliography were added. Room has been found for eighteen photographs of past and present pioneers. The latter would have been better omitted if place could not be found for Mrs. Pankhurst or Mrs. Despard. The work of the "militant" Suffragists is dismissed in a few lines. No one who has followed public events during the last five or six years needs to be told how far such a book can justifiably be entitled 'The Story of the Women's Suffrage Movement.'

Oxford Books: a Bibliography of Printed Works relating to the University and City of Oxford, or Printed or Published there, with Appendixes, Annals, and Illustrations.—Vol. II. *Oxford Literature, 1450-1640, and 1641-50.* By Falconer Madan. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—When in 1895 the author published his 'Early Oxford Press,' he had in view only a bibliography of printing and publishing at Oxford from the earliest date, "1468," to 1640. In the volume before us he has enlarged his plan and given us a bibliography of books about Oxford, while carrying his account of Oxford printing and publishing to 1650. The 163 years from 1478 to 1640 afford 963 entries of Oxford interest; the ten years to 1650 bring up the total to 2,065.

The work before us fulfils our high expectations. We do not mean that it is absolutely faultless—"sometimes Homer nods"—but it is conceived and carried out on a scale which leaves the inquirer nothing to ask for, whether he be interested in the title-pages of the books only, or in their contents, or in the life of the Oxford from which they sprang or with which they deal. For the greater part of these ten years Oxford rivalled Westminster as a centre of interest for the kingdom—Charles I. ruled there, as the Long Parliament in London. In elucidating the history of these ten years no labour has been spared, no source of information left unconsulted, and no pains omitted to make the result available to the reader. The general index, of some 150 pages, is a model of what an index should be; and we would especially refer the student to the heading 'Oxford,' with its numerous and well-planned subdivisions. One or two small points are worthy of notice. Lord Crawford's 'Handlist of Proclamations' should not be quoted now, as it is superseded by Mr. Steele's book issued under his direction, and similarly his 'Handlist of English Newspapers' is superseded by the issue of the Haigh Hall Library Catalogue. A few minor misprints will readily be corrected by those interested. We tender our thanks to Mr. Madan for his admirable contribution to the history of Oxford and of the Great Civil War.

THE third volume of *Standard Books* (Nelson) deals with the Fine Arts, Sport, Philology, Literature, and Children's Books. While all the lists will be of value to students and librarians, the sections dealing with Philology and Literature stand out as being of the highest value. We know of no account of the books that a working philological library should contain which approaches this section in utility or completeness. The section on Literature, in attempting to give a conspectus of the best books in the world under 1,500 headings, has at any rate covered the ground with some show of completeness, and the annotations are in general of considerable value. The book is bound in a very effective form of loose-leaf binding with a view to the interpolation of annual supplements, and should find a place on the catalogue desk of every public library.

THE LATE DR. SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE.

Windydene, Mark Cross, Sussex.

I HOPE to write the life of my friend Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, and shall be grateful if old friends will send me letters, or particulars of her early years. Any such communication will—if so desired—be copied and returned without delay.

MARGARET TODD, M.D.

"EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY."

THE latest instalment of "Everyman's Library" (Dent) shows once more the wide scope and enterprise of the series, which has long since passed the bounds of the average popular reprint. Mr. Arthur Burrell is responsible for two books, the first of which—*Piers Plowman: the Vision of a People's Christ: a Version for the Modern Reader*—should be a revelation of great interest to the class for which it is intended. Mr. Burrell's simplified and modernized version is a judicious piece of work. His collection entitled *A Book of Heroic Verse, or Heroic and Patriotic Verse* on the back of the binding, has a much broader range than is usual in volumes of the sort, including such diverse manifestations of the heroic spirit as 'The Roast Beef of Old England,' 'The Destruction of Sennacherib,' a bit of 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' and various scraps from Shakespeare, Tennyson (surely he should not be called "Lord Tennyson"), and others. We regret to notice that, where passages or scraps from poems are given, there is no hint added of this practice, and that authors' names are often mentioned without any reference to the special poem. We even find the vague 'Apocrypha.' "Let us now praise famous men" (p. 258) deserves a reference as much as part of 'Job xxviii.' cited on the next page. One of the best uses or excuses to justify an anthology for the ordinary public is that it affords a clue to the larger gardens whence its flowers are derived, and we cannot credit any section of the community to-day with a thorough knowledge of the Bible.

The Muses' Pageant: Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece, retold by W. M. L. Hutchinson, Vol. I., *Myths of the Gods*, deals with matter now so frequently presented that its brightness is dimmed. We are grateful, however, to the latest compiler for supplying a coherent story in which the original sources and form are used. "Whenever possible, the poets have been allowed to speak for themselves," is a principle inspired by good sense, which happily reduces smart prose.

Dana's *Two Years before the Mast* is welcome, introduced by a sailor of literary talent, Mr. J. E. Patterson; and Mr. H. B. Wheatley is the very man to put readers in touch with *The Survey of London*, by John Stow, an admirable record first reprinted in 1842 by W. J. Thoms. Mr. C. J. Holmes introduces Leslie's *Memoirs of John Constable*, and Mr. Ernest Newman, Holmes's *Life of Mozart*, both books which deserve the preface of an expert. The latter is little known, but a really striking biography of the wonderful boy genius.

Carlyle's version of *Wilhelm Meister* (2 vols.) is a classic which, apart from the two great names, might be coldly received to-day, but *The Vicomte de Bragelonne* (3 vols.) should give many golden hours to those who are fortunate enough not to have read it. Finally, *The Rise and Fall of César Birotteau* is one of those books which time has brought up to date again. Balzac's wonderful study of the stupid and successful shopman of forty, the tricks of advertisement, the use made of the learned, the shady ways of financiers and speculators, might almost, with a few differences of no great moment, have been penned by one of our admired novelists of to-day. It is full of that human nature in its weakness and strength which makes one man a magnate and another a bankrupt. As Prof. Saintsbury's Introduction refers to the translator, her name might have figured on the title-page.

THE FRENCH LITERARY WORLD.

THE most interesting movement in French literary circles at the present time is to be found in the league founded last year by M. Jean Richepin, under the name of "La Culture Française," the object of which is to promote the study of the classics, and to counteract the "utilitarian tendency" of most of the time-tables and courses. A pregnant sign of the time is the fact, that, though this movement has the support of the French Academy, and of such a distinguished savant as M. Henri Poincaré, it is not a purely academic one, but is distinctly designed on democratic lines; whilst its object is to be attained by means of lectures, conferences, and pamphlets, for the last of which the services of M. Poincaré have been enlisted, his brochure 'The Sciences and the Humanities' differing from the generality of such productions in its clearness of style and the lofty key in which it is pitched. But even more striking than the contribution of the eminent mathematician is the 'Address to French Mothers' of M. Jean Richepin, associating them in his appeal as the guardians of the French intellectual tradition and culture with the members of the Academy. In an admirable passage (which we prefer to leave in the original) he declares:—

"Nous n'estimons pas assez d'avoir la raison avec nous, il nous faut encore le cœur, dont Pascal a dit: qu'il a ses raisons que la raison ne connaît pas."

"For this reason," he concludes,

"we ask French women, and above all French mothers, to collaborate with us in this undertaking so essential to the national education."

One of the immediate effects of the league, it is stated, has been a marked increase in the number of students devoting themselves to the classics. What is interesting to note, too, in this movement, particularly in contrast to the increasing specialism favoured by an important body of educational authorities generally in this country, is the strong underlying conviction that the study of the classics constitutes the most perfect preparation for every type of career, even the commercial; though it must be admitted that M. Poincaré evades the real point raised by critics in this connexion.

Apropos M. Richepin, the interesting announcement is made that he is to contribute his memoirs to one of the leading French journals this year, under the title of 'Toutes mes Vies.' These memoirs will constitute a sort of Odyssey, full of adventure of the most picturesque sort, for in his youth M. Richepin tasted the life of the sea and that of the actor, whilst he is not the less a classical scholar and man of letters. In his youth he accompanied the regiment in which his father was the surgeon all over France, becoming acquainted with the patois, local idioms, industrial terms, and roadside songs, of which he has since made rich use. One of the great attractions of these memoirs will be the publication of the condemned piece, 'La Chanson des Gueux.'

The vogue for "memoirs" during the life of the writer is carried in France, no less than in England, to the limits of absurdity. We forbear to make any comment upon the latest announcement in this direction. M. Alexandre has compiled the thoughts, experiences, and so forth of M. Alfred Capus, the dramatist, under the name of 'La Vie, l'Amour, l'Argent.' There are, as may be expected, some witty *bon mots*, as, for instance, "Il y a des mauvais conseils que seule une honnête femme peut donner." In addition to this fashion of the hour for memoirs is the craze for "Impressions," also characteristic of both countries. A traveller with no distinction of style or

mental gifts, who records his "Impressions" of a country that is perfectly familiar in these days of universal travelling, really renders a disservice to literature. During the past week we have had in our hands no fewer than five books of mediocre "Impressions." We must except from this criticism M. Pierre Chanteul's 'Visions et Impressions' of Russia. The book is worth reading for its brilliant impressionist pictures of contemporary life in Russia.

The "Woman Question" as it presents itself in the life and thought of to-day, though it takes a less violent form in France than in England, and a different one, being rather intellectual and æsthetic than political, in one shape or another is constantly engaging the attention of French novelists and dramatists, and even poets. This time it is the poet M. Jules Bois, his latest volume, 'Le Couple futur,' being the subject of passionate controversy both in the newspapers and in the salons. It, we venture to prophesy, will please neither the extreme feminists nor their opponents; not because of its uncompromising advocacy of any set of theories or maxims, nor, as in the case of Marcel Prévost's powerful contributions 'Frédérique' and 'Léa,' because it pursues to the bitter end certain primal facts, but rather because M. Jules Bois, in his attempts to solve the problem of an ideal marriage which shall be adapted to the most up-to-date modern theories, shows himself in reality an incurable "traditionalist," who *au fond* cherishes the old conventions about women.

No doubt M. Jules Bois would energetically protest against this inference. Yet let any unbiased person compare his address to the young wife—when, notwithstanding his admiration of the modern woman's *charme nouveau* and his frequent counsel not to "suppress her talents and individuality for any one," he speaks in almost the same breath of her "fragility and sensibility" and the necessity for "sacrifice"—with a chapter in the famous book by Michelet, in which he draws a portrait of the young wife for the edification of the husband, and ask himself whether the essential ideas are not practically similar in the minds of both writers as to the functions, rôle, and destiny of woman as wife and mother. The real criticism to be made on the book, in contradistinction to the grim, almost brutal logic of M. Prévost's novel, is its failure to come to close quarters with the questions, practical and ethical, that spring up as one studies carefully 'Le Couple futur.' M. Jules Bois would not place any obstacles in the path of a woman pursuing her profession or avocation, or taking an active part in her husband's; but he exalts the home, and the necessity of the rearing of the children by the mother, while he fails to throw any light as to how the wife is to combine the two rôles of professional worker and creator and maintainer of the home. The book, though in no sense profound, sets the reader thinking and questioning many established convictions.

Whilst M. Jules Bois is sketching for us the new wife, a confrère is examining the conditions, and inquiring into the changes, that we may expect to characterize the physical aspect of the new feminine product. Under the title of 'La Beauté de la femme nouvelle,' M. Jean Finot contributes a striking article to *La Revue*, tracing the evolution of feminine beauty, in the course of which he fairly states his own theory that we are still under the influence of those Greek ideals and conceptions which—so he asserts—have often become untrue and insincere for the modern. The modern

ideal of beauty has its evolution, like every other element, and after passing through various historical phases, and running counter to our preconceived views, will emerge in an increased individuality of expression, interpreting differences of character and intellect. With this individuality there will come, according to M. Finot, greater individuality of dress, the finer personal differences and distinctions being thus accentuated, and not lost, as now, in the "collective" fashions that prevail. The author, so far from sharing the belief that the outward aspect of the woman of the future will become more virile, insists that this "personal" quality will mean greater fineness and distinction. Woman will prefer "une grande âme," in place of being the expensive animal of whom Plautus said: "The two most costly things in the world to equip are a ship and a woman."

It cannot be said that M. Finot brings any convincing arguments to bear on this part of his theory, and his assertion that the increase of the personality will result in the increase of any type of beauty such as has been hitherto recognized, is being caustically handled by one artist at least. Nevertheless, his ideal of a less sensual standard of beauty is striking, if not new. Herbert Spencer's axiom that perfection of the mind and perfection of the face are in fundamental relationship has been constantly challenged. But M. Finot works out his theory, based upon a lofty idealism, with ingenuity and sincerity.

CORNISH MSS.

Bardwell Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds.

IN your number of December 30th, 1911, you allowed me to challenge Prof. Lindsay's classification of Bodl. MS. 572 as Welsh rather than Cornish. Since then, in a letter which he kindly permits me to publish in whole or part, he says:—

"You are right. The opening leaves of Bodl. MS. 572 must be Cornish. In the Liber Tobie (foll. 14-25), which is indissoluble from the Expositio Missæ (foll. 2-13), are three glosses. Two of these are indeterminate, but the remaining one contains the preposition in its Cornish (or Breton) form *do*, and not in its Old Welsh form *di* (modern Welsh *dy*).

"Of course the Missa S. Germani (fol. 1) is a fragment of a separate treatise, whose present juxtaposition with the Expositio Missæ and Liber Tobie may be a mere accident. But although it has no glosses to determine its provenance, it has that sentence which you quoted in *The Athenæum*,

and which establishes its Cornish character.

There are other points of difficulty connected with Bodl. MS. 572, which Prof. Lindsay will discuss in a forthcoming book on 'Early Welsh Script,' which is awaited with interest.

F. E. WARREN.

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S sale on Thursday and Friday in last week included the following interesting books: Numismatic Society Publications, 1836-1906, 30l. Statham, Abridgement of Cases, 1490, 40l. Early English Text Society Publications, 50 vols. and 32 parts, 1864-90, 23l. Killigrew, 'Comedies and Tragedies,' 1664, 27l. 10s. Notes and Queries, 108 vols. and 9 Index vols., 1849-1909, 18l. 5s. Montaigne, Essays, translated by Florio, 1603, 47l. The Vulgate, Ulm, 1480, 18l. 5s. Sporting Magazine, 110 vols., 1792-1858, 40l. New Sporting Magazine, 25 vols., 1853-70, 20l. Psalter, French MS., late 15th century, 34l. Chronicle of St. Albans, 1498, 27l. Phineas Fletcher, The Purple Island, 1633, and another, 46l. Views of Versailles, 3 vols., 1674-8, 18l. 10s. Van der Meulen, Les Villes de France et de Flandres, 1685, 18l. 10s. Shakespeare, Fourth Folio, 1685, 55l.

The total of the sale was 1,170l. 1s. 6d.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Burrage (Champlin), *The Early English Dissenters in the Light of Recent Research (1550-1641)*, 2 vols., 20/ net.

Cambridge University Press

A complete and systematic inquiry into the development, tendencies, status, and influence of early English Dissent. Recourse to documents hitherto practically inaccessible renders the facts brought to light in these volumes more of the nature of discoveries than of a fabric whose threads had previously been disconnected and unwoven. The author's achievement is likely, not only to stimulate research, but also to revise prevalent impressions.

D'Arcy (Charles F.), *Christian Ethics and Modern Thought*, 1/ net.

A treatise expatiating on the moral teaching of Christianity, the collective *summum bonum* of all ethical systems. The author attempts to invalidate heterodox opinions by glibly throwing out phrases about "evolution" and "inner consciousness." Among much that is reaffirmation of the accepted interpretations of Christianity is a defence of modern individualism, as a counterblast to "degrading collectivism." We fail to trace the pertinence and applicability of his remarks in this sphere to religion, and do not find his afterthoughts as to safeguarding the social system against "selfish" individualism satisfactory. The work is one of the Anglican Church Handbooks.

Farnell (L. R.), *The Higher Aspects of Greek Religion: Lectures delivered at Oxford and in London in April and May, 1911*, 6/ net.

Williams & Norgate

Dr. Farnell's six Hibbert lectures are now published in book form. They deal with the ethical, civic, personal, and national ideals pervading Greek religion, their features, origins, and developments.

Montefiore (Claude G.), *Outlines of Liberal Judaism for the Use of Parents and Teachers*, 2/6 net.

Macmillan

The author sets out in a clear and simple form the doctrines of Liberal Judaism, especially in its religious aspect. "There is no race which has been more vilely treated by its fellow-men," he says with truth; but a passionate devotion to his own people does not make him deal less fairly with other creeds than with the older forms of Judaism. It is an able and a lucid book.

Northern British-Israel Review, January, 6d. net.

Glasgow, Fraser, Asher & Co.

The *Review* contains a quantity of antiquarian material useful to those interested in the development of the Jewish race. The feature of this number is a long article on the origins, growth, and influence of Mithraism. It also deals with Israel's reformation in Media, the teachings of Zoroaster, and the similarity between the Mithraic and the Patriarchal Church. There is a curious treatise, mingling science, religion, and geology, on the age of the world and its Judaistic associations. 'Jehovah's Viaducts' is an interesting piece of research.

Paget (Francis), *The Sorrow of the World, with an Introductory Essay on Accidia*, 2/ net.

Longmans

The purpose of this reprint of part of the late Bishop of Oxford's 'Spirit of Discipline,' first published in 1891, is likened by the writer of the preface to "the sending to friends of a picture of a face we may no longer see together."

Quin (Malcolm), *Catholicism and the Modern Mind: a Contribution to Religious Unity and Progress*, 7/6 net.

Edward Arnold

Sincerity and clarity of expression distinguish this plea for the concurrence and co-operation of the Catholic Church with the modern mind—defined as the total body of positive culture and real experience proper to Western Europe during the last six centuries. For thirty years the author taught as a disciple of Comte; to-day, though he is outside the fold (he is not, and, "under existing conditions cannot be, formally, a member" of the Catholic Church), his championship of a progressive Catholicism is persistent and powerful.

Ridgeway (Frederic Edward), *Calls to Service: being Sermons and Addresses delivered in the Diocese of London*, 5/ net.

Longmans

There is nothing unusual or exceptional in any way that calls for the publication of these sermons. They represent the normal point of view of the Churchman; they reflect his atmosphere and his sentiments. They show us the episcopal attitude towards social reform or innovation. Dr. Ridgeway by no means ignores the problems of industrial civilization, and speaks with some passion on the matter, but he is unable to furnish any definite proposals for the actual participation of the Church in future developments.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Armitage (Ella S.), *The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles*, 15/ net.

John Murray

This 'Catalogue Raisonné' of early Norman castles is reissued from *The English Historical Review* of eight years ago, much enlarged, and the chapter on Irish mottes appeared in *The Antiquary* six years ago. Otherwise the work is entirely original, and will doubtless become an established record upon the subject. There are illuminating discussions upon Saxon and Danish fortifications, the private castle in European history, and Dr. Round's theory that the motte-castles of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are of Norman origin, which the author supports and elaborates. There are copious plans and illustrations.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, January, 1/6

Reading, Slaughter

London, Elliot Stock

A quarterly journal published through the initiative of a number of archæological societies. There is certainly no lack of antiquarian material in the three counties selected. This number is principally concerned with the churches of Aldermaston, Padworth, Englefield, and Tidmarsh, with numerous illustrations. There is also a short notice of the ancient industry of "blacking" in Berkshire.

Connell & Sons' (James) *Catalogue of Exhibition of Original Etchings*.

These etchings, with chance exceptions, are delicately and lucidly reproduced. Their merit, as originals, varies considerably in quality and character. When gathered into a single volume, they strike the eye as incongruous, but the Catalogue itself is capably arranged.

Heath (Sidney), *Our Homeland Churches, and How to Study Them*, 2/6 net.

Homeland Association, and Warne & Co.

A new and improved edition, included in the series of Homeland Pocket Books, which the traveller can carry comfortably. There is a chapter on the churches of each period, and such allied subjects as bells and stained glass. The book is well indexed, adequately illustrated, and provided with architectural appendixes and glossary.

Hind (Arthur M.), *Rembrandt's Etchings: an Essay and a Catalogue, with some Notes on the Drawings*, 2 vols., 21/ net.

Methuen

For notice see p. 232.

Royal Irish Academy, *Proceedings, January, 4/*

Contains a report on the exploration of Bronze-Age cairns on Carrowkeel Mountain, co. Sligo. Most of them are conical mounds made of angular limestone blocks, and their excavation proved of a most interesting character. There are a number of accompanying plates and diagrams.

Woodhouse (Thomas) and Milne (Thomas), *Textile Design, Pure and Applied*, 10/ net.

Macmillan

For notice see p. 232.

Poetry and Drama.

Ascher (Isidore G.), *One Hundred and Five Sonnets*.

Oxford, Blackwell;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

Nebulosity is the feature of Mr. Ascher's verse. It lacks the succinctness, the grip, and the simplicity of imagery which are the distinguishing marks of good poetry. It is full of what Dr. Johnson calls "tumid gorgeousness."

Bax (Clifford), *Poems Dramatic and Lyrical*, 4/6 net.

Orpheus Press

Mr. Bax has learnt his lesson but too well from the poets who have extolled the esoteric mysteries of pantheism. He runs on loquaciously, not writing poetry, but machining phrases with idyllic and ecstatic intonation. Some of his *simplesse* is but childish prattle, and the extraordinary versatility of his talent is dangerously capable of absorbing subject after subject—from a mild Byronic romanticism to a realism reminiscent of Hardy or James

Stephens. The lyrics are superior to the dramas. The volume is one of the Orpheus Series.

Bevan (Edwin), *The Seven against Thebes of Æschylus, rendered into English Verse*.

Edward Arnold

The author is an admirer of Prof. Gilbert Murray's work, and follows him in embroidering unnecessarily, adding superlatives, and archaic touches such as "the dry gule" of the dragon, which do not exist in the text. Admitting the difficulty of rendering the tremendous vocabulary of Æschylus, we think it can be, and has been, given in an English verse-form less diffuse and affected than this.

Durrant (William Scott), *Chaucer Redivivus: a Playlet for the Open Air or Hall*, 6d. net.

George Allen

This drama relates in careful, academic, archaic language the return of Chaucer from Paradise to meet the Canterbury pilgrims, and the wedding of the Wife of Bath to Mine Host of the "Tabard" on the death of her fifth husband. Its modernity and artificiality are palpable throughout.

Egerton (Lady Alix), *John o' Dreams, and Other Songs*.

St. Catherine Press

Lady Alix Egerton frequently attempts to set her poems in a background of legend and personification that does not in any way conceal the tenuity of their sentiments and the poverty of their thought. Their frail harmonies strike the epicurean note, and never swell into the larger realities of universal human feeling. They are little more than rhythmical puff-balls.

Farjeon (Eleanor), *Dream-Songs for the Beloved*, 2/6 net.

Orpheus Press

The author can turn a legend into rhyme with grace and fluency, but, when she aspires to more ethereal regions, her verse grows thin and inanimate. Cosmical agencies and personifications are not fit stuff for her working. She is at her best when weaving dapper Nature fancies, working old threads of pretty patterns into her fabric. It displays laborious workmanship too glaringly. Another of the Orpheus Series.

Glenconner (Pamela), *The White Wallet*, 5/ net.

Fisher Unwin

We readily concede that this anthology contains "excerpts from a throng of authors ancient and modern, English and foreign, well-known and obscure." Indeed, Lady Glenconner's catholicity of taste is the salient feature of her collection. She gathers up armfuls of quotations and thrusts them into her book with royal impartiality. Her only governing principle of arrangement has been the lack of it. A Lunatic's Grace is printed between extracts from Turgenev and Ruskin. We have seldom met with so amorphous and vagrant a method of accumulating stores.

Haslam (W. J. E.), *Verses*, 2/6 net.

Constable

Mr. Haslam juggles prettily with minerals, elements, seasons, and abstractions, and makes them dexterously into ballades, rondeaus, triolets, and normal metres. We have read his verses with some care, and are struck by their complete negative quality. Their light is a subdued and spiritless flame.

Irwin (Beatrice), *The Pagan Trinity*, 5/ net.

John Lane

Miss Irwin writes of the East with some abandon and sense of atmosphere, but not as if she had ever been there. All her numbers, whether corybantic, which they frequently are, or softly modulated into a kind of voluptuous musing, are completely divorced from reality. Her Hellenic rhapsodies are exotic and even hectic in character. If she would but sing out of herself, instead of stringing her ardent lyre to the key of the "great Antique," her poetry would gain in power and spontaneity, for she possesses a fertile, if disjointed imagination.

Kavi (N. D.), *To the King-Emperor: a Poem*.

Byculla, Bombay, Lakshmi Art Printing Works

A long, resonant, and bombastic panegyric, celebrating the mysteries of Empire and the function of the Durbar. The poet draws mainly upon the comparative method for his most striking effects. He envisages great civilizations, mighty cities of old, and extinct and powerful nations, their splendours suddenly eclipsed by a line at the close of the stanza like the blast of a trumpet, declaring that to the modern British Empire they are as dust. The poem is crowded with these exciting climaxes and culminations, indeed, is typical of what the author calls "that ancient, meritorious, and world-renowned Aryan gentility."

Phillpotts (Eden), *The Secret Woman*, a Play in Five Acts, 1/6 Duckworth

The printed version of the play which we deal with elsewhere in this issue.

Second Book of the Poets' Club. Poets' Club

The poems collected in this volume are evidence of the earnestness and activity of modern verse, even of its fullness of utterance, also of its fearfulness of reality, its limited achievement, and its subjugation to certain moulds of expression and casts of thought. Much of the book is pseudo-dramatic. Indeed, modern verse tends more and more to adopt a dramatic medium, to be abrupt, elliptical, prone to transitions, and suggestive in its search for fundamentals. But, as this volume demonstrates, that search still continues. We like Mr. Robert Ross's bitter and sardonic 'The Landgrave' and Mr. Sturge Moore's dignified and harmonious 'A Tragic Fate.'

Shakespeare (The Arden): *Macbeth*, edited by Henry Cuninghame, 2/6 net. Methuen

This edition fully maintains the high standard of the series, both in Introduction and notes. Mr. Cuninghame has made excellent use—duly acknowledged—of the work of his predecessors, especially Dr. A. C. Bradley's masterly survey in 'Shakespearean Tragedy.' On the question of interpolation he gives precise views, holding, for instance, that the authentic play begins at I. iii. 38. While we are not inclined to admit that any weakness or extravagance of style or exuberance of matter proves outright the presence of another hand, we can admire both the courage and taste of the editor, and strongly endorse the use of brackets or obeli which he suggests. The notes are full and learned, and the volume, being published at a moderate price, should win wide appreciation.

Shakespeare (The Tudor): *Troilus and Cressida*, edited by John S. P. Tatlock, 1/ net. Macmillan

Another issue of this neat little American edition.

Zangwill (Israel), *The Next Religion*, 2/6 net. Heinemann

For notice see p. 235.

Bibliography.

Oxford Books: a Bibliography of Printed Works relating to the University and City of Oxford or Printed or Published There, with Appendixes, Annals, and Illustrations: Vol. II. Oxford Literature 1450–1640, and 1641–50, by Falconer Madan, 25/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
For notice see p. 221.

Philosophy.

Stephen (Leslie), *The English Utilitarians: Vol. II. John Stuart Mill*, 5/ net. Duckworth

This valuable and comprehensive study is reissued in the Crown Library—an excellent series. The Utilitarians have received voluminous notices from many points of view since Leslie Stephen's time, but, except perhaps in the philosophic criticism, which has gathered accretions, his outlook and definition hold the field.

History and Biography.

Antiquary (The), Vol. XLVII., January–December, 1911. Elliot Stock

Last year's volume reveals the miscellaneous character of its contents. It is largely dependent for its material on circumstance, some seasons yielding more fruitful results than others. But as a whole it is a storehouse of out-of-the-way knowledge, which, were it not assiduously collected, might easily be lost to the world. Parts of it are trivial, and cannot appeal to more than a narrow circle, but it is, in the main, surprisingly readable.

Bulwer-Lytton to Macready, *Letters of 1836–66*, with an Introduction by Brander Matthews.

New Jersey, Carteret Book Club

These letters have little more than an historical interest, in view of the merited oblivion into which Lytton's plays have fallen, including 'Money,' in spite of its much-advertised revival last year. They are mainly concerned with details of the production of Lytton's dramas—suggested alterations, business matters, debated interpretations, and similar subjects. Except for the differences in time, they might have been written by any estimable playwright of to-day to his leading actor. We obtain, however, some interesting glimpses of the inner workings of the dreary drama of fifty years ago, before its revival late in the second half of the nineteenth century. There is a prudent and well-balanced introduction, and the book is finely printed.

Dickerson (Oliver Morton), *American Colonial Government, 1696–1765: a Study of the British Board of Trade in its Relation to the American Colonies, Political, Industrial, Administrative*, \$4 net. Ohio, A. H. Clark Co.

The author has selected the most significant period of development in Colonial self-government and American nationality. The subject is centrifugal, branching out from the description of the machinery of imperial control into that of general and complex governmental conditions and inter-relationships between the Mother Country and its American colonies. Indian settlement, the problems of population, industrial and commercial issues, and such important matters as administrative fluctuation, the shifting degree of centralization, and the transference of legislative power, have all been substantially treated, with much documentary citation. There is an adequate bibliography.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1912, 3/6 net. Whittaker & Co.

Since the last issue of 'Dod,' eighteen new peers have taken their seats in the House of Lords, and thirty new Commons have been elected to Parliament. By-elections have reduced the Government majority from 126 to 116. But for these necessary revisions, the present edition tallies with its predecessor, and as a Parliamentary manual is too well known to need comment.

Figgis (Rev. J. N.), *English History from Original Sources, 1660–1715*, 2/6 Black

A new edition. The plan is a good one well carried out, and the "sources" are wisely chosen for literary as well as historical interest. The diarists, Burnet, Swift, and contemporary memoirs can be read with pleasure by those who are naturally repelled by a mass of official documents. In the Historical Series.

In Praise of Oxford—Life and Manners: an Anthology in Prose and Verse, compiled by Thomas Seccombe and H. Spencer Scott, 6/ net. Constable

In the sequel to their earlier volume on Oxford history and topography the anthologists have performed their task better than any of their predecessors with whom we are acquainted. Nothing is too obscure to escape notice, or too modern to be turned to account. Contemporary literature fills, perhaps, a disproportionate space, but the effusions of modern poets are pleasantly few, and we are glad to miss many of the hackneyed quotations which appear in every guide-book. On the whole, the book shows laudable care and judgment.

Jerrold (Clare), *The Early Court of Queen Victoria*, 15/ net. Eveleigh Nash

An anecdotal and slight narrative of the early life of Queen Victoria and her circle. It should appeal to that section of the public which peruses Court annals with avidity. Justification on the score of insight, characterization, and even agreeable handling, such memoirs can seldom claim. They exist to gratify an appetite for peering into the lives of people stationed on the pinnacles of social eminence.

Kerr (Dr. Robert), *Morocco after Twenty-Five Years: a Description of the Country, its Laws and Customs, and the European Situation*, 10/6 net. Murray & Evenden

In this undisciplined and mediocre book the author relates the experiences of twenty-five years' sojourn in Morocco, and displays considerable missionary bias. He intersperses descriptions of the country and its inhabitants with diatribes against Christian Science, crude and uncomplimentary criticism of the Moslem religion, and pious irrelevancies. He has a single chapter on the relations of European nations to Morocco, in which he gives large space to a synopsis of the Act of Algeiras.

King (Mrs. Hamilton), *Letters and Recollections of Mazzini*, 5/ net. Longmans

For notice see p. 221.

Langton (Robert), *The Childhood and Youth of Charles Dickens, with Retrospective Notes and Flucidations from his Books and Letters*, 5/ Hutchinson

This is an enlarged and revised edition of a book issued for private circulation in 1883. There is no particular call for the reissue, even with a quantity of new material diffused through it, since, to quote the author in a different application, "enough has been said and written on this subject already." It is purely a gossip and anecdotal sketch of Dickens's early life, illumined by no distinction of style, and interspersed with banalities and trivialities which might very well have been omitted. As a biography it is dull and commonplace.

May (Florence), *The Girlhood of Clara Schumann*, 12/6 net. Edward Arnold

Mainly derivative so far as the story of Clara Schumann's life is concerned, the book contains an original study of her activity as a pianist and relation to the creative art of the time. We question whether the importance of the subject demands a chapter or more for every year of her girlhood, and a good deal of small beer is chronicled with unnecessary deliberation.

Notestein (Wallace), *A History of Witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718*, 6/6 net.

Washington, American Historical Association
London, Frowde

A dissertation enlarged into a consistent chronological treatment of the theme. The study of witchcraft needs much delicacy of handling, for it is a history of opinion as much as of fact and evidence, and it is difficult to discriminate between the true and the false where an implication of trafficking in the black arts has been so convenient a weapon for the controversialist and prosecutor. This monograph is too heavy to be easy reading, but enshrines much sturdy judgment and a mass of valuable information. It is one of the Prize Essays of the American Historical Association.

Routh (E. M. G.), *Tangier: England's Lost Atlantic Outpost, 1661–84*, 12/ net. John Murray

An elaborate study of our somewhat irrelevant occupation of Tangier in the seventeenth century, based on a mass of unpublished documents from the Record Office and many other sources, ancient and modern. There are a number of interesting illustrations and a map.

Ogg (David), *Cardinal de Retz, 1613–79*, 6/ net. Methuen

An essay of considerable promise, treating of a subject upon which there is no similar book in English. The author has not allowed his study of original sources to clog his narrative, which is simple in style and free from exaggeration.

Turner (Edward Raymond), *The Negro in Pennsylvania: Slavery—Servitude—Freedom, 1639–1861*, 6/6 net.

Washington, American Historical Association; London, Frowde

A general, social, economic, and legal inquiry into the status of the negro in Pennsylvania, where much valuable material is accessible. The scope of the book has necessitated laborious study, and some 13,000 documents have been used. The subject-matter has been manipulated with much skill, and the selective dexterity of the author is commendable. We hardly think that he is fair to the efforts of the 1830 Abolitionists, the reaction against whose anti-slavery propaganda he is inclined to exaggerate. There is a considerable bibliography. The work is one of the Prize Essays of the American Historical Association.

Watson (G. L. de St. M.), *A Polish Exile with Napoleon, embodying the Letters of Capt. Pionkowski to General Sir Robert Wilson, and many Documents from the Lowe Papers, the Colonial Office Records, the Wilson Manuscripts, the Capel Loft Correspondence, and the French and Genevese Archives hitherto Unpublished*, 12/6 net. Harper

Through the medium of the documents enumerated above, the author attempts to unravel the precise nature of the relations which existed between Napoleon and Pionkowski at Longwood. The difficulties of elucidation and of constructing a coherent narrative from the material have been exceptional, but are deftly handled. With a wealth of annotation at his command, the author has used it economically and with discrimination. There is a voluminous appendix.

Williams (Orlo), *Life and Letters of John Rickman*, 10/6 net. Constable

John Rickman, with his formal mind and ultra-orthodox outlook, might seem a depressing subject for the biographer; but when we remember that he was an intimate of the circle of Lamb, Coleridge, and Southey, and was introduced to Lamb by that inimitable person George Dyer, we are inclined to shift our perspective. Rickman's political letters we find pompous and dogmatic, but his more personal commentaries are brisk and refreshing, and at times he has something of Lamb's shyness and humour.

Geography and Travel.

Auden (Thomas), Shropshire, 1/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The manner in which this book, one of the Oxford County Histories for Schools, is written is calculated to arouse local patriotism, but one of the main objects of teaching children the history of their locality is to show the close connexion of geography with history, and in this respect the book leaves something to be desired. The illustrations, by Miss Katharine M. Roberts, are numerous and excellent.

Phillimore (Lion), In the Carpathians, 10/6 net.

Constable

Mrs. Phillimore made her journey in a romantic temper—perhaps, as her book manifests, with an over-emphasized literary zest. The evident keenness of her enjoyment is at once the defect and justification of her book, which is radiant with the proper feeling of discovery, and at the same time overloaded with trivial detail. Nevertheless, her freshness of mind, her receptivity and her vivid instinct for beauty make her writing individual and attractive. There is at the end a map of the route taken.

Education.

Johns Hopkins University Circular, Report of the President, 1910-11.

Classifies the activities of the University: its lectures, courses of study, and functions.

National Systems of Education: First Report of the Education Committee of the International Council of Women, compiled by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Second Edition, 6d.

Aberdeen, Rosemount Press

This is a valuable and businesslike report, which gives, in a handy form, a view of the systems of schooling in all the civilized countries of the world. It is curious to note how far more the various educational institutions are directly supported by the State in America and in our own Colonies than in England.

Public Schools Year-Book, 1912, 3/6 net.

Year-Book Press

This book has since 1910 been adopted as the Official Book of Reference of the Head Masters' Conference. The conditions governing representation in that body are given in the Preface. The information regarding public schools is full and accurate. On the other hand, the Supplementary Lists of Preparatory Schools, University and Private Tutors, &c., for insertion of which a fee is charged, cannot be regarded as representative.

Schoolmaster's Year-Book and Directory, 1912, 12/6 net.

Year-Book Press

A book of reference concerning secondary education in England and Wales in three parts: General Information, Alphabetical Lists of Secondary Schoolmasters, and List of Secondary Schools. This is the tenth annual issue of a volume which is of proved value, and increases its scope every year.

Political Economy.

Earnings and Hours Enquiry: Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom: VII. Railway Service in 1907, 2/3

Stationery Office

For notice see p. 216.

Fiscal Relations of Great Britain and Ireland (The): Papers read at the Congress of the Royal Economic Society, January 10th, 1/6

P. S. King

No publication could be more opportune at the present moment. The verdict, enunciated from different points of view by such men as Mr. Erskine Childers, Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., Mr. Frank Macdermot, and Prof. Kettle, is decidedly in favour of a large measure of fiscal autonomy for Ireland, as the only satisfactory economic settlement. Prof. Kettle's paper is specially commended by his command alike of language and figures.

Layton (Walter T.), An Introduction to the Study of Prices, with Special Reference to the History of the Nineteenth Century, 2/6 net.

Macmillan

The gist of the Newmarch Memorial Lectures, delivered at University College, London, with tabulations and statistical lists, transferred to appendixes. The book supplies an historical *résumé* of the course of prices in the last century, and investigates the causes which determine the purchasing power of money. There is an ingenious chart of average wholesale prices and the world's gold production since 1800.

Philology.

Grierson (George A.), A Manual of the Kāshmiri Language, comprising Grammar, Phrase-Book, and Vocabularies, 2 vols., 12/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The first two parts consist of elementary grammar, its constructions and peculiarities. There are a number of English sentences, with translations appended. They are more for the use of the casual visitor than the habitual student, and imply some previous knowledge of Hindustani. Part III. contains the Kāshmiri-English vocabulary, with familiar idioms and explanatory notes attached. It is effectively summarized and classified, though the print is too minute to be comfortable.

Thucydides, Book IV., edited by A. W. Spratt.

Cambridge University Press

This excellent edition follows the same plan as its two predecessors. Though a complete *apparatus criticus* for all eight books is promised in the future, ample and lucid notes are provided, without the elaboration likely to bewilder and disgust a comparatively unfledged student. Textual criticism is supplied, and the printing is clear and bold. It forms one of the Pitt Press Series.

School-Books.

Arnold's Continuous Readers for Infants, 6 parts, 2d. each.

Useful little books, suitably graduated in difficulty, and printed in clear type.

Barnard (S.) and Child (J. M.), A New Algebra, Vol. II., containing Parts IV.-VI., 4/

Macmillan

Vol. II., which treats of the more complex algebraical formulæ and problems, is a very extensive and useful study. It tends to merge more, perhaps, into higher mathematics than is consistent with a students' course; but contains, as something of a counterpoise, more expository matter than is usual in algebra books. The more abstruse portions, dealing with ratio, logarithms, and limits, strike us as cogently and lucidly explained. A third volume, designed for mathematical specialists in public schools, is promised, and a key to this volume will shortly be published.

Beaven (C. L.), Solutions of the Exercises in Godfrey and Siddons's Solid Geometry, 5/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The solutions are clear, and should be readily followed; while the more complicated examples are illustrated by carefully drawn figures.

Blackie's Elementary Regional and Practical Geographies, by David Frew: The British Empire, 8d.; The British Isles, 6d.; England, 8d.; and Europe, 6d.

These four little geographies supply in a concise form the main principles of the scientific side of the subject. In addition, the facts of commerce and industry are brought up to date. Maps and diagrams are plentiful, and well chosen.

Blackie's Little French Classics: Hugo, Aymerillot, and Le petit Roi de Galice, from La Légende des Siècles, edited by Thomas Keen, 4d.

The text is preceded by a short account of Victor Hugo and his writings, and followed by some fourteen pages of notes and glossary, the whole being in French.

Blackie's Longer French Texts: Hugo, Durand et Déruchette, episode from Les Travailleurs de la Mer, edited by A. Sayle, 8d.

This rigidly condensed version of the principal episodes in 'Les Travailleurs de la Mer' should make an interesting class-book. Notes, phrase-list, retranslation exercises, and vocabulary are added.

Blackie's Plain-Text Poets: Poems of Thomas Gray, edited by the Rev. W. C. Eppstein, 6d.

The editor has sketched the life and work of Gray in the Introduction, and supplied a few brief notes to each of the poems.

Blackie's Plain Text Poets: Scottish Ballads, by Robert Stewart, 6d.

This book embodies an excellent plan for inculcating some of the finest poetry in the world on young people. But, in spite of the fact that the editor acknowledges Prof. Child and Walter Scott as his chief authorities, we cannot approve of a selection which omits such superb and far-famed ballads as the 'Twa Corbies,' 'The Braes o' Yarrow,' and 'Chevy Chase,' which stirred the heart of Sir Philip Sidney like a trumpet. Otherwise the editor has fulfilled his task with taste and discrimination.

Buckley (Elsie Finimore), Children of the Dawn: Old Tales of Greece, 2 parts, 1/

Macmillan

The first part is devoted to the Riddle of the Sphinx, Hunting the Calydonian Boar, and

the Winning of Atalanta; the second to the Sacrifice of Alcestis, the Curse of Echo, and the Divine Musician. In English Literature for Secondary Schools.

Hall (H. S.) and Stevens (F. H.), Examples in Arithmetic, Part I., taken from A School Arithmetic, 1/6

Macmillan

These examples are extracted from the 'School Arithmetic' by the same authors, covering the work usually required of candidates in the University Local Junior Examination.

Homer, Iliad, translated by Alexander Pope, edited by Charles Elbert Rhodes, with an Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary, 1/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

This edition—in Macmillan's Pocket Classics—has been neatly collated and arranged. The notes, glossary, and textual matter have, we think rightly, been strictly subordinated to the text. For the student it should be especially agreeable. There is a lucid and compact Introduction by Mr. C. E. Rhodes, an American scholar.

Meany (Edmond S.), United States History for Schools, 4/6 net.

Macmillan

A useful manual, fair-minded in its description of America's relations with England, and better balanced than most books of the kind in its allotment of space between wars and topics of political and social importance. It might be adopted with advantage in English schools, where ignorance of American history is usually profound. A better index would increase its value to the teacher, if not to the pupil.

Nineteenth Century Essays, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by George Sampson, 2/

Cambridge University Press

The editor interpolates apologies in his preface in anticipation of a criticism which we have no intention to offer. He declares that the title, since selections from Hazlitt and Lamb are omitted, is a misnomer. But both these admirable fashioners of the essay are easily accessible to students of literature in multifarious editions and anthologies. We commend the bold principle of choice which gathers such heterogeneous and characteristic material as Bagehot's 'Shakespeare, the Man,' Arnold's 'Marcus Aurelius,' Newman's 'Literature,' Macaulay's review of 'Ranke's History of the Popes,' and others, because its originality is not in any way grotesque or too remote from the beaten track to be misleading.

Petits Contes pour les Enfants: Le Petit Bonhomme, 4d.

Blackie

Three popular stories of the nursery are here rendered in simple French. Other features are comic illustrations, a useful questionnaire, and a brief vocabulary.

Sheridan, The Rivals and The School for Scandal (both Plays Slightly Abridged), edited by John Peile, 6d.

Blackie

A neat edition of Sheridan's two greatest plays, with the addition of a biography and brief explanatory notes. The plays are slightly abridged, but not in the merciless way that is the custom in some school editions. In the Plain-Text Plays.

Smaller Cambridge Bible for Schools: Second Book of Kings, edited by T. H. Hennessy, 1/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The Introduction deals with the nature, sources, authorship, and contents of the book, Assyrian and other inscriptions, the chronology of the Kings, and the religious value of this portion of Jewish history. Notes of considerable length are given at the foot of each page, and in the Appendix will be found a brief sketch of Babylonian and Assyrian history.

Stories Old and New: Capt. Curley's Boy, by Isabel Hornibrook; and The Heroes, from Kingsley's Heroes, 1/ each.

Blackie

The attractive features of the series are maintained in these two volumes. The stories, being told in simple language and presented in dainty binding, should appeal to the young readers for whom the series is intended. 'Capt. Curley's Boy' is a tale of adventure such as most boys will revel in; and the stories of 'The Argonauts' and 'Theseus' are given from Kingsley's 'Heroes.'

Stories Old and New: The Lady of the Fountain, and Other Tales from the Mabinogion, 1/

Blackie

The series called Stories Old and New primarily exists for selections, generally made with sympathy and discretion. The present volume, in 'The Lady of the Fountain,' 'Geraint, the Son of Erbin,' and 'The Dream of the Emperor Maxen,' embodies those of the

most agreeable and imaginative of the Mabinogion cycle. Children are sure to like the coloured illustrations, which, if occasionally blurred, are vigorous.

Ungoed (G. T.), *A First German Book on the Direct Method*, 2/6

Cambridge University Press

This book should be very useful, both in the classroom and to the solitary student. It contains eighty lessons, a phonetic transcription of the first eleven of these, a "grammar" composed of the simplest and most immediately necessary elements, and a vocabulary. Every other lesson is a rhyme, so contrived as to involve no other grammatical facts than those already learnt—an excellent feature. We note also with satisfaction the author's expression of his belief that every pupil should compile his own grammar.

Science.

Hale (Arthur J.), *Practical Chemistry for Engineering Students, with an Introductory Note by Prof. R. Meldola*, 3/ net.

Longmans

Arranged on an eminently practical method. By omitting unimportant matter, however interesting, the author has succeeded in condensing into some 200 pages a wonderful amount of information.

Scharff (Robert Francis), *Distribution and Origin of Life in America*, 10/6 net.

Constable

The substance of a series of geological lectures delivered in London in 1908, with so many revisions and enlargements as to make practically an original work. As the result of assiduous research, it embodies scientific results of importance, particularly with regard to the "Glacial Epoch." The book, while making plentiful use of authoritative evidence, is by no means subservient to it. It contains twenty-one maps and an adequate index and bibliography.

United States National Museum: 1871, *The West American Mollusks of the Genus Cingula*, by Paul Bartsch; 1872, *Description of a New Notidanoid Shark from the Philippine Islands*, representing a New Family, by Hugh M. Smith; 1873, *The Characters of the Fossil Plant Giganopteris Schenk and its Occurrence in North America*, by David White; 1877, *The Squaloid Sharks of the Philippine Archipelago, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species*, by Hugh M. Smith; 1878, *The Mounted Skeletons of Camptosaurus in the U.S. National Museum*, by Charles W. Gilmore.

Juvenile Books.

Raybould (W.), *London Bells, and What They Tell Us*, 1/

Blackie

A book for children designed to stimulate interest in the picturesque and traditional associations of London. It rambles too much from topic to topic, and is too inconsequential to create firm impressions. The reproductions of "masterpieces from the Guildhall and elsewhere" are not adequate.

Fiction.

Cannan (Gilbert), *Little Brother*, 6/

Heinemann

Dull, honest John Bull, junior, is passing away, and his type is being leavened in fiction, as in fact, by a nervous bundle of energy and imagination who lives in a more or less parasitic condition, is signally unsuccessful in adapting himself to his environment, but wins friends by his promise of great achievement. Such a subject, naturally tangled, needs exceptionally lucid treatment. The author's method, unfortunately, is confused in the extreme, and his good things are obscured under a mass of verbiage the more to be lamented because his flashes of illumination are brilliant.

Chesterton (G. K.), *Manalive*, 2/ net.

Nelson

For notice see p. 217.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, Vol. I.

In Nelson's Sixpenny Classics. It has a more subdued and attractive cover than the books in the Sevenpenny Edition, and the printing is quite as good. One of the familiar illustrations is included.

Fletcher (Margaret), *The Fugitives*, 6/

Longmans

For notice see p. 217.

Foll (Hattil), *A Prodigal Daughter: a Chronicle of Marlshire*, 6/

Dent

The prodigal daughter is a heartless and egotistic young person, and we have scant sympathy with her escapades. A more pleasing person is her father, a country clergyman of remarkable dignity and strength of character, who treats her with a good deal more consideration than she deserves. The machinations of an empty-headed society woman and a Jesuit priest form an integral part of the plot, but the author's frequent comparisons between

the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions strike us as hardly in the best taste. Ultra-smartness and somewhat stilted dialogue do not commend the story.

Gerry (Margarita Spalding), *Heart and Chart*, \$1.20.

Harper

A series of experiences related in the first person by a nurse. Though the author is apt to be somewhat sentimental at times, her stories show signs of that knowledge of human nature which the nurse has such exceptional opportunities of acquiring. An occasional oddity to English ears betrays the book's origin.

Greenhoe (North), *Aunt Ursula's Bequest*, 1/ net.

In Murray & Evenden's Pocket Series.

Grey (Zane), *Riders of the Purple Sage*, 6/

Harper

Mormon romance is evidently not worked out yet, and here we meet a Mormon heroine whose life is full of exciting adventure.

Hewlett (Maurice), *The Forest Lovers*; and *The Queen's Quair*, 2/ net each.

Macmillan

'The Forest Lovers' is perhaps the most popular of Mr. Hewlett's romances; but the second, drawn in darker strokes, has fine composition in its making. The Two-Shilling Series, in which they now appear, deserves exceptional praise for its handiness and excellent type. Our review of the original edition of 'The Forest Lovers' appeared in *The Athenæum* for July 16, 1898, p. 93; and that of 'The Queen's Quair,' on July 16, 1904, p. 72.

Holmes (Arthur H.), *Twinkle*, 6/

Duckworth

We have persevered valiantly through the meanderings of this book, and failed to discover its point or purpose. The author is apparently overcome by the medley of his own ideas of philosophy.

Knowles-Foster (Frances G.), *The Written Law*, 6/

Mills & Boon

The title suggests a revolt against anachronisms in the Statute-book, but the author only wanders round the subject. The leading lady, whose portrait twice adorns the book, belies her appearance by an extraordinary infirmity of purpose, and leaves us practically without a heroine. The pretty background of Burma and the Burmese is a pleasant feature.

Milward (Virginia), *The Door Ajar, and Other Stories*, 1/ net.

Rider

The two opening stories are so gory that it is both a surprise and relief to find the remainder so readable. The author's plan in most cases is to take a curio, and by means of the occult weave the story of its former owner round it. The tale concerning Madame du Barry's silver box is well done.

Penny (F. E.), *The Malabar Magician*, 6/

Chatto & Windus

In this book the story itself is less prominent than the local colour, native customs, and hunting in the jungle. The magician himself is a human old soul, who has no objection to giving Providence a helping hand if his prognostications are slow of fulfilment. Comic relief is afforded by a native cook and his assistant.

Pryce (Gwendolen), *A Long Shadow*, 6/

Cassell

"A little man may cast a long shadow," and the little man of this story certainly exerts a curiously strong influence on the destinies of all the people with whom he comes into contact. Miss Pryce succeeds in getting plenty of local colour and atmosphere into her story, and to Welsh people especially her book will give much pleasure.

Raymond (Walter), *The Book of Simple Delights*, 3/6

Dent

New edition.

Sharp (Evelyn), *The Victories of Olivia*, 6/

For notice see p. 217.

Macmillan

Somers (John), *A Chord Once Struck*.

Murray & Evenden

We fail to find interest or novelty in this Society story, nor can it be called sensational. The characters who obstruct the end in view being removed, the hero and heroine come together and the author revels in sentiment.

Swabey (Hilda M.), *The Chief Commissioner*, 6/

Methuen

The story of a man who, after contracting an unsatisfactory marriage, isolates himself, and finds fame and fortune in the Indian Civil Service. Ambitious, and by nature a misogynist, he becomes at last a mere working machine, while his overbearing disposition makes him unattractive, and incidentally a bore. However, the visit of a long-neglected daughter has a somewhat salutary effect, and the story is mainly concerned with squabbles between the two, in which the lady eventually triumphs

in some degree. The author pays too much attention to trivialities, and fails to stimulate our interest.

Travers (John), *In the World of Bewilderment*, 6/

Duckworth

The story of a struggle between a man, his wife, and another woman, with India as a background. The man, having decided to keep straight, tells "the other woman," who then calmly informs him that, as he loves her, so she loves another man. The author touches on Women's Suffrage, and often lapses into digressions.

Valentine (E. A. U.), *The Labyrinth of Life*, 6/

Dent

We hope this book will not be overlooked, for it is well worth reading. The author hints at a quarrel with the prevailing love of "vivid notes of the contemporaneous," but his book is essentially a product of this very passion. His characters and their setting are typical of to-day, but we can appreciate them nevertheless. The popularization of a better vocabulary is a work of public utility, but a word of warning is necessary—even a commendable dislike of the worn phrase and a sense of the beauty of words must be kept under strict control.

Vansittart (Robert), *John Stuart*, 6/

For notice see p. 217.

John Murray

Waller (Mary E.), *A Daughter of the Rich*, 6/

Melrose

A well-told story of family life on an American farm, with plenty of incident and interest, which we can recommend to the young in spirit as well as the young in years.

Ward (Mrs. Humphry), *Eleanor*.

In Nelson's cheap Sevenpenny Edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Nov. 3, 1900, p. 573.

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), *The Guests of Hercules*, 6/

Methuen

The book, as sensational fiction, should afford plenty of interest. A young girl, within a few days of leaving a convent where she was about to take the final vows, finds herself alone at Monte Carlo, amasses a fortune at the tables, and has many other amazing adventures, ending in marriage. There are some pleasing descriptions of Continental travel and scenery.

General Literature.

Ansell (Mary), *The Happy Garden*, 6/ net.

Cassell

Causeries about gardens have long been popular. The author's gay, allusive, casual method of writing is often felicitous, and often, thanks to its forced epigram and self-conscious moralizing, an exercise in attitudes. Her literary browsings tend to be irrelevant or inopportune, and her intimate reveries strike strained notes. We think she would have been better advised in limiting her flights to her garden. When she is writing simply about its features, her sincerity is unimpeachable.

Baverstock (Rev. A. H.), *The English Agricultural Labour*, with an Introduction by G. K. Chesterton

Fifield

For notice see p. 216.

Bourne (George), *Change in the Village*, 5/ net.

Duckworth

For notice see p. 216.

Cassell's *Book of Quotations, Proverbs, and Household Words*, by W. Gurney Benham, Revised Edition, with Twenty Full-Page Illustrations and Full Verbal Index, 10/6 net.

Cassell

It would surely be an advantage to have the date of publication on the title-page of this book. We noticed the first issue on February 23rd, 1907, and described the volume as "excellent in the main." It is the most comprehensive of its kind. The additions made are of interest, and should be decidedly useful. The revision might have been carried further. Identifications in several cases, as our reviewer pointed out in 1907, are easy to the expert. We cannot see the use of the plates of men of letters.

Cotterill (C. C.), *A Living Wage: a National Necessity*.

Fifield

For notice see p. 216.

Cousins (James H.), *The Wisdom of the West: an Introduction to the Interpretative Study of Irish Mythology*.

Theosophical Publishing Society.

This book is an extended form of a course of lectures delivered before the Dublin University Gaelic Society at Trinity College, and other Art, Theosophic, and Mystical societies. They deal mainly with mythological interpretation, its history, philosophy, and practical application. Mrs. Besant's "Myth-Monad" plays a large part in these essays. They tend to vary in quality, and we prefer those treating, without theoretic embroidery, of legendary matter in its simpler and more primal aspect.

Envelope Books: A Book of Christmas Carols; Pet Marjorie, a Story of Child Life Fifty Years Ago, by John Brown, 6d. net each.

Joyous Life Series: The Gladness of Life; The Joys of Books; The Joys of Friendship; and The Joys of Love, 6d. net each.

London Booklets: Kilmeny, by James Hogg; Cherry Ripe, and Other Famous Lyrics, illustrated by Lewis Baumer; and Mary, Queen of Scots, by H. Glassford Bell.

Maxims of Life Series: Napoleon, his Maxims of Life, and La Rochefoucauld, both selected and arranged by Alfred H. Hyatt, 6d. net each.

Les Petits Livres d'Or: Un Petit Livre d'Amour; Un Petit Livre d'Amitié; Un Petit Livre de Sagesse; and Aucassin et Nicolette, 60c. each.

Die Rosen von Parnass: Heinrich Heine, ausgewählte Lieder; Deutsche Liebeslieder; Freundschafts Lieder; and Wanderlieder, 60pf. each.

T. N. Foulis
There is a charming heterogeneity about this collection which may well beguile a leisure moment. It includes wise saws and maxims, ditties, and anthologies about love, friendship, wisdom, and gladness, enshrined in small debonair paper covers. It is indisputable that under present conditions such posies are more likely to allure the public than those with larger covers and less ornamentation. In their entirety these booklets form a pleasing garland of fancies, even though the separate flowers are but little related in hue, perfume, or family. The illustrations are numerous and dainty in a fanciful way.

Everyman's Library: Balzac, The Rise and Fall of César Birotteau; A Book of Heroic Verse, chosen by Arthur Burrell; Dana, Two Years before the Mast; Dumas, The Vicomte de Bragelonne, 3 vols.; Goethe, Wilhelm Meister, with an Introduction by Carlyle, 2 vols.; Holmes, Life of Mozart; Langland, Piers Plowman, the Vision of a People's Christ, a Version for the Modern Reader, by Arthur Burrell; Leslie, Memoirs of the Life of John Constable; The Muses' Pageant, Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece retold by W. M. L. Hutchinson, Vol. I. Myths of the Gods; and Stow, The Survey of London, 1/ net each.

Dent

For notice see p. 221.

Guth na Bliadhna, the Voice of the Year: Leabhar IX., Aireamh I., 1/ Stirling, Mackay

All who are interested in the extension of the Gaelic influence, both in Ireland and Scotland, will find much suggestive material in this magazine. Part of it is written in Gaelic, part in English, and its contents are not likely to make much appeal beyond the immediate circle of those devoted to the welfare of the movement.

Henderson (Fred), The Labour Unrest: What It Is and What It Portends, 2/6 net.

Jarrold & Sons

For notice see p. 216.

Insurance Register, 1912, 1/

Charles & Edwin Layton

The delay in the appearance of 'The Insurance Register' is largely due to changes caused by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909. It will in future be confined to life assurance companies, and will be issued in three annual editions (January, May, and September), to permit of the publication of figures from the accounts within the shortest possible period of the quarterly statements. The 'General Review' shows a continued increase both in annual premiums and the average rate of interest of British Ordinary Offices.

Kernahan (Coulson), Visions, 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

A new edition of Mr. Kernahan's fantasies and dream-studies, in paper cover.

Latifi (A.), The Industrial Punjab: a Survey of Facts, Conditions, and Possibilities, 4/6

Longmans

There is much useful information in this survey. It deals with the manufacturing industries of the country—those that are fully developed, and those that are embryonic—and supplies statistical figures of importance. The book is less of an inquiry into industrial problems and their complexities than a report on the industrial activities of the Punjab. We are not carping at this restriction of scope, but think that the professions of the preface are hardly carried out *in extenso*.

Markino (Yoshio), My Idealized John Bull, 6/ net.

Constable

For notice see p. 221.

Mason (Bertha), The Story of the Women's Suffrage Movement, 1/ net. Sherratt & Hughes

For notice see p. 221.

Nevinson (Henry W.), Between the Acts, 2/6 net.

Duckworth

We welcome a reissue, in the Reader's Library, of Mr. Nevinson's *entr'actes*, strangely quietistic in the light of his adventurous life and his romantic presentation of it. Mr. Nevinson does not publish so many essays as we could wish from a man who has made so happy a blend of literature and life. We noticed the first edition of this volume favourably in *The Athenæum* of January 2nd, 1904.

Palmer (W. Scott), From the Forest, 2/6 net.

Duckworth

Mr. Palmer pours forth a stream of gentle musings with suavity and taste. His themes are as various as life itself, but we like him best when he writes of the country and simple folk. His book is pleasant, in spite of an artlessness which sometimes fails to conceal art.

Renewal of Youth (The), by A. E.

Orpheus Press

Of all A. E.'s multiple energies we prefer his poetry. But he writes a rapturous prose, which in its magic and speed of movement bears some resemblance to that of Jeremy Taylor. The little prose-poem before us has, intermingled with a feeling which recalls the mystical adoration of the mediæval devotee and the harmonies of Pantheist mysteries, a deep note of aspiration which is highly impressive. It embodies a healthy protest against the "uncouth symbolism" of modern mysticism. It is No. VII. of the Orpheus Series.

Van Dyke (Henry), The Sad Shepherd, 2/ net.

Harper

There is charm in this simple allegory. Dr. Van Dyke's prose is poetic, and here, as in 'The Story of the Other Wise Man,' used to point a spiritual moral.

Yates (Lucy H.), The Gardener and the Cook, 3/6

Constable

We are so impressed by Miss Yates's sobriety of statement, transparent sanity, knowledge and insight, that we place implicit faith in her directions for the growing of succulent herbs and fruits, and the preparation of delightful dishes. Her book is refined, and illumined by the flavour of humour and alert writing.

Pamphlets.

Greening (Leslie), Monthly Reminders, 1d.

One of the "One and All Garden Books." Month by month the "Reminders" summarize what should be done in the pleasure garden, and greenhouse. Details are given of seeds to be sown, plants to be put in, and trees or bushes to be pruned. Almost every page has its illustration. The booklet should do something towards promoting horticultural advance in town and country.

FOREIGN.

Poetry and Drama.

Anthologie de l'Effort, 2fr.

Poitiers

Containing verses by a dozen or more authors, this little brochure is not without interest. It has a welcome note of simplicity and directness, rare in modern French verse. An admirable series of translations from Walt Whitman, accompanied by a sympathetic and discerning appreciation by M. Bazalgette, is a notable feature.

Anthologie des Humoristes français contemporains, edited by P. Mille, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Delagrave

This is a charming volume. French humour does not lend itself readily to abridgment and selection, for it is dependent more on atmosphere than on our own. M. Mille is, however, an editor of discernment, and has produced a compilation which, for its wide range and admirable choice of authors, it would be difficult to parallel. He judiciously abstains from questionable humour.

Philosophy.

Jaeger (Dr. Werner Wilhelm), Studien zur Entstehungsgeschichte der Metaphysik des Aristoteles.

Berlin, Weidmann

The writer addresses himself to the problems presented by Aristotle's text, the traditional arrangement of the books, and the character of the work as a whole. In the first part he analyzes his material; in the second he discusses the purpose and literary form of the Metaphysics, coming to the conclusion that it represents neither a single whole, nor yet, on the other hand, a collection of students' notes, but rather a series of lectures, each separately composed, and altered, corrected, and enlarged from time to time, as the author found occasion.

History and Biography.

Baldensperger (F.), Alfred de Vigny, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Hachette

The easy formula of "works explained by

biography" is difficult to apply to De Vigny, who, thanks to his tendency towards symbolism, and the absence of those transformations of soul which excite human curiosity, remains to-day one of the least understood figures of the Romantic movement. The book, critical, rather than biographical in the ordinary sense of the word, is an attempt to penetrate the inner significance of his work and reveal the genesis and evolution of his inspiration. M. Baldensperger makes a valuable and important contribution to the study of the subject.

Herpin (E.), Armand de Chateaubriand, 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

M. Herpin writes an interesting book dealing with some of the most dramatic episodes of the attempts against the First Republic. These centre round Armand, cousin of the great Chateaubriand, who stood out in heroic relief against the throng of *émigrés* on foreign soil—traitors, indefatigable pamphleteers, and naive or unscrupulous politicians. The story is well told, for M. Herpin has considerable descriptive power.

Sociology.

Huber (Dr. Johannes), Kapital- und Verwaltungsbeteiligung der Arbeiter in den Britischen Produktivgenossenschaften (Labour - Copartnership). Stuttgart, Kohlhammer

This is No. 4 of the Basler Volkswirtschaftliche Arbeiten, edited by Dr. St. Bauer. After a brief general account of the Co-operative movement in Great Britain, the writer gives the details of its history as seen in the textile, boot-making, metal-working, furniture, printing, and other trades. Although he finds much to criticize, he considers that the facts before us prove that, since the days of J. S. Mill, two generations have not laboured in vain at the problem of Co-operative production.

Philology.

Jespersen (Otto), Growth and Structure of the English Language, 3m. 60. Leipzig, Teubner

This second edition shows no radical alteration from the first. Only slight modifications and readjustments have been deemed necessary, and the structure of the book remains the same. If elaborate, it is a trustworthy and compendious study which cannot be ignored by students of the syntax, philology, and formation of the English language. It was awarded the Volney Prize of the Institut de France, 1906.

Fiction.

Formont (Maxime), La Louve, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Lemerre

A somewhat *outré* romance revolving round the figure of Cæsar Borgia. It is written with a wealth of pictorial colouring which may dull critical perception. But, *au fond*, it is a mere-tricious extravaganza, rooted in trite sensationalism. It forms the third volume of the author's 'Reflets du Passé italien.'

Literary Gossip.

AMONG the names selected by the Senatus of St. Andrews University for the honorary degree of LL.D. are those of Mr. James Maitland Anderson, Librarian of the University; Mr. W. K. Dickson, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; and Mr. Alexander Shewan, a close student of Homer, who recently published an edition of 'The Lay of Dolon.' Mr. Maitland Anderson edited a volume containing the Matriculation Roll of St. Andrews University from 1747 to 1897, and he has now in preparation a history of the University. Mr. Dickson has written or edited several historical works.

YESTERDAY WEEK Dr. Lehmann-Haupt, the new Gladstone Professor of Greek at the University of Liverpool, gave his inaugural lecture. He chose as his subject 'Solon, the Poet, the Merchant, and the Statesman,' laying special stress on his

vocation as merchant and the importance of his poems as political documents. Dealing with the burning question of Greek, he showed that, even when compulsion had given way to freedom of choice, Greek thought and culture might still be expected to keep their hold on the youthful mind, if only Greek philology were treated as a progressive study.

At the Royal Institution on Thursday next Prof. Oman will begin a course of three lectures on 'Wellington's Army,' while on March 8th Dr. A. W. Ward will consider 'The Effects of the Thirty Years' War.'

THE books of the week published in Paris include 'Greco, ou Le Secret de Tolède,' by M. Maurice Barrès; 'Les Frontières du Cœur,' by M. Victor Margueritte; 'Petites Gens et Grands Cœurs,' by M. Maurice Montégut; and 'Un Pèlerin d'Angkor,' by Pierre Loti.

MAXIM GORKI has addressed a thoughtful and revealing letter to the Persia Committee on the subject of the invasion of Persian territory by the Russian Government. His plea is for the dissemination of culture and enlightenment, the progress of which, he says, would be imperilled by the occupation of a country indebted to Western creative ideas, by a bureaucracy which is notoriously opposed to them.

COL. HARRY L. W. LAWSON, M.P., has kindly consented to occupy the chair at the seventy-third Annual General Meeting of the Newsvendors' Institution, of which he is President, on Friday evening, March 15th, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

SIR W. F. BARRETT will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Swedenborg Society, on 'Swedenborg's Philosophy in the Light of Modern Science: the Spiritual Significance of Nature,' in the rooms of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, on Tuesday, March 26th. Count Wrangel, Swedish Minister to the Court of St. James's, will preside.

N. ZANICHELLI of Bologna has just published Giovanni Pascoli's 'Inno a Torino.' Like his admirable 'Hymnus in Romam' of last year, the Italian ode is accompanied by a translation into Latin hexameters, for Pascoli's high rank as an Italian poet has never weakened his love for the ancient language of his country.

MR. FRANCIS H. SKRINE, in 'Bahaism, the Religion of Brotherhood,' seeks to trace the evolution of organized creeds, from magic, through spirit and ancestor worship, totemism, nature worship, dualism, pantheism, and monotheism, culminating in the idealism of Baha 'Ullah and his successor 'Abdul Baha. Their gospel is analyzed, and an attempt is made to forecast its influence on civilization. The book will be published by Messrs. Longmans.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. hope to publish next week 'Common Land and Inclosure,' by Prof. E. C. K. Gonner, the main object of which is to trace the process whereby the land of this country came into agricultural use under full individual control. The book possesses both historic and economic interest.

An important addition to Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s series of "Military Text-Books" will be the first part of 'An Outline of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904, 1905,' by Col. Charles Ross, which is now in the press. This instalment covers the operations up to, and including, the battle of Liao-Yang, and is well supplied with maps. The author in this work has endeavoured to discover the "inner history" of the great struggle.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will add Mr. Maurice Hewlett's novel entitled 'Brazenhead the Great' to their "Waterloo Library" on the 29th of this month.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS are about to issue a new popular edition of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's 'China in Transformation.' Several new chapters in the light of recent developments have been added, and the author has revised the work.

MESSRS. MAUNSEL & Co., will publish immediately three books of poems by Irish writers: 'The Hill of Vision,' by Mr. James Stephens; 'Etain, the Beloved, and Other Poems,' by Mr. J. H. Cousins; and 'Poems,' by Seumas O'Sullivan, which will contain nearly all the pieces originally published in 'The Twilight People,' and 'Verses: Sacred and Profane,' besides many new poems.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for March Sir Henry Lucy includes many stories of Labouchere, the politics of 1887, and memories of Col. Burnaby, Matthew Arnold, Senator Conklin, the Parnell Commission, and the Alabama case. Mr. G. W. E. Russell contributes a personal sketch of Labouchere, and Mr. C. L. Graves fragments of a mock epic entitled 'The Jamiad: an Epic of Preserves.' Wild nature is the subject of 'The Birds of the Close,' by Canon Vaughan, and 'The Temples of the Hills,' by Mr. W. H. Hudson; while short stories are 'The Room of the Ring,' by Mr. Richard Bagot, and 'Our Quicksand Years,' by Mr. Richard Curle.

IN the March number of *The Highway*, the organ of the Workers' Educational Association, there is to be an article by Sir John Gorst on 'The Failure of National Education.' He speaks of the national system as "a waste of money and energy"; and attacks "higher education" as well as "cramming" and the examination system.

THE next number of *The English Review* will contain a Chinese story by a hitherto unknown writer (Mr. W. E. Phelps), entitled 'The Wanderers.'

THE March number of *The Positivist Review* will contain a paper by Mr. Frederic Harrison entitled 'Neo-Christianity.' This will be one of the series on the social reactions of the various religions, and will deal with the Broad Church and Modernist movement from the publication of 'Essays and Reviews.' Prof. Beesly contributes an obituary notice of Vernon Lushington, and Mr. Paul Descours writes on the German elections. Mr. S. H. Swinny, the editor, discusses unemployment, with special reference to Mr. Rowntree's investigations.

MR. ANDREW LANG has an article in the March *Blackwood*, 'The Mystery of the Tobermory Galleon Revealed,' in which he identifies the ship for the first time, and throws some light on the likelihood of treasure having been on board. Dr. W. A. Craigie writes on the Norwegian "Vardögr," a subject which has not been treated in print before. There is a short story, 'Patrick Brade, Murderer,' by "Linesman"; and a humorous sketch is contributed by Sir J. George Scott, entitled 'The Taking of a Census.'

AMONG the more important books concerning Scotland which may be expected from Mr. T. N. Foulis is 'The City of the West' in the "Cities Series," by Miss Jessie M. King, with twenty-four drawings in photogravure. Here the artist is working amid familiar surroundings, and in her impressions and sketches of Old Glasgow we may expect some of her best work. 'The Grey City of the North,' also by Miss King, will contain twenty-four drawings in gravure tint.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK are adding 'Edinburgh,' by Mr. Lester G. Hornby, to their "Artists' Sketch-Book" Series, and 'Abbotsford,' by the Rev. W. S. Crockett, to their "Beautiful Britain" Series.

MR. JOHN OUSELEY promises a book of verse, 'Songs of the Mountain and the Burn,' by Mr. A. C. MacDonell, and a novel entitled 'The Glowing Fire,' by Mr. Charles D. Musgrove, a graduate of Edinburgh University, in which a great many of the scenes are laid in Scotland.

MESSRS. EVERETT & Co. announce for immediate publication 'The Great Marquis of Montrose,' by Mrs. Hugh Pryce. Full-page illustrations, and a reproduction of a little-known picture, by Jameson, of Montrose as a bridegroom of seventeen, will be included.

WE regret to notice the death of Prof. Hope Hogg, of the Chair of Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Manchester, on Thursday of last week. The son of a missionary of the American Presbyterian Church in Egypt, in his long residence there he gained a mastery of Arabic; he chose Assyriology for his special subject, and showed width of scholarship in Egyptian and Hebrew. For several years he was on the editorial staff of the 'Encyclopædia Biblica.'

SCIENCE

ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE best books in the "Home University Library" show a remarkable success in the difficult art of popularization, and none that has reached us lately excels in this respect the 'Anthropology' of Mr. R. R. Marett. His enthusiasm is unbounded; he is a born writer and storyteller, and his clear and witty style should carry the reader on who is apt to sink in the slough of obscure and stodgy writing as practised by many a man of science. With such gifts Mr. Marett need not have degenerated into slang, as he does from time to time; and we could wish one clever epigram away which may shock orthodox believers. But these are trifles which should not interfere with the use and enjoyment of a masterly summary.

Anthropology, to the average man, means discussions about savages and totems, in which the learned take distressingly discrepant views; but he will discover here that the subject is vast, trenching on biology and Darwinism, law and custom, psychology, philosophy, and prehistoric geology.

In his chapter on the 'Antiquity of Man' Mr. Marett adds vividness by recording his own experiences in Jersey, introducing us to "the Mousterians who dined off woolly rhinoceros" in that island, and remarkable discoveries in a cave near St. Brelade's Bay. All is discussed without a trace of pedantry, and with the aid of homely illustrations which any one can understand. The chapter on 'Race' that follows includes a perfectly frank recognition of the difficulties, and a confession that "the subject bristles with uncertainties."

"Oh for an external race-mark about which there could be no mistake! That has always been a dream of the anthropologist; but it is a dream that shows no signs of coming true."

We have, in fact, working theories, and no more. They may be modified by later evidence, and a recognition of this is a necessary part of the student's scientific equipment, if advance is to be made. A theory once started is apt to dominate the theorizer, distort his inferences, and, if he is sufficiently eminent, mislead his disciples. Weismann's "germ-plasm" has, in the reviewer's opinion, retarded progress in this way, and Mr. Marett would himself concede that the fairest investigator of backward races may see in their customs what he wants to see. The influence of missionaries, and the difficulty of finding out what a "savage" really thinks, are, of course, important considerations.

We write the word "savage" with reluctance, for backward peoples can boast of virtues which have been lost in more

civilized communities. In his chapter on 'Social Organization' Mr. Marett says:—

"Since, however, the most honourable occupations in the long run coincide with those that pay best, we come back again to private property as the ultimate source of social rank, under an economic system of the more developed kind."

The run is so long as not yet to be over in the "more developed" systems at present dominating the world, for we decline to believe that gamblers in stocks, creators of disastrous "corners" for their private gain, music-hall singers and jockeys—to mention no more—represent "the most honourable occupations."

There are difficulties, perceived long since, about bringing high civilizations within the Darwinian sphere of argument. Mr. Marett rightly shuns the question-begging word "Nature," though he gets near it in talking of "natural" and "artificial" in a passage which seems to us too brief to be satisfactory (pp. 155-6).

The chapters on 'Law,' 'Religion,' and 'Morality' are most suggestive, and give just enough of the results of modern research to lure the reader on to investigate for himself. The treatment of 'Religion' recalls that in the author's initiatory address at Oxford on 'The Birth of Humility,' which sparkled with epigram. Here Mr. Marett is brilliant, but chooses the simplest instances.

"Nothing could be more commonplace and secular a custom than that of providing for one's dinner. Yet for primitive society this custom tends to be likewise a rite."

It might have been added that it is still a rite in England to-day, since a special dress is prescribed for dinner. Survivals in culture are among the most interesting of phenomena, if one only had the wit to perceive them. The present writer, a few years since, was confronted with a clear case of the "couvade" in Kent, which a doctor brought to him as oddly foolish and unintelligible. So without the help of science are many of the *Märchen* of folk-lore, a study which started in our own columns, and, we hope, will be the subject of a separate volume.

Mr. Marett concludes with a short, but excellent 'Bibliography,' which goes into sufficient detail to be really helpful. To 'Primitive Culture' "fourth edition" (1903) should have been added. As Mendelism is mentioned, a few books, such as Dr. Bateson's 'Mendel's Principles of Heredity,' might have been noticed.

Some remarks of the author on the importance of his subject revive an idea long present in our minds. All Englishmen who are sent out to govern foreign peoples should have some knowledge of anthropology. The omission of the subject from the Indian Civil Service Examination is an absurdity which ought to be removed without delay. Oxford is thought to have had the chief voice in arranging the lines of that examination, and Oxford should see to it. Any feeling that the city once credited with dead languages and undying prejudices cherished against a living and advancing science must have long since been removed by its Reader in Social Anthropology.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

PROF. ARTHUR L. KIMBALL tells us that *A College Text-Book of Physics* (Bell & Sons) is intended for the use of "students taking the general first year course in college." Whatever this may mean to American readers, it seems from the contents that the expression is intended to include persons having no previous knowledge of physics. Viewed in this light, and with due regard to the fact that the name of elementary manuals of physics is legion, Prof. Kimball's book is valuable, and contains several new features. Without discarding the use of mathematical expression entirely, he yet keeps it within due restraint, and admits that there are "many minds that do not easily grasp mathematical reasoning even of a simple sort." The effect is not always homogeneous or even; for, although in his treatment of subjects like electrical induction he rarely employs any but mechanical analogies and illustrations, in dealing with magnetism he relies almost entirely on mathematical formulas. Thus, after stating that the north pole of a magnet is "urged with a force Hm in the positive direction of the lines of force of the field, and the south pole experiences an equal force in the opposite direction," he goes on to say:—

"These equal and parallel forces constitute a couple whose moment is $Hml \sin \alpha$, where l is the distance in centimetres between the poles mm of the magnet. The quantities m and l belong to the magnet, and their product ml is known as the magnetic moment of the magnet, and is represented by M ."

Even with the diagram which accompanies it, we doubt whether this would convey much to any one whose mind does not easily grasp mathematical reasoning.

With this exception, Prof. Kimball is clear enough. The part of his book dealing with Heat—a subject which presents many difficulties to the beginner—is adequate, and the different "laws" are explained in simple language. He discusses carefully the production of very low temperatures and their measurement, although we wish he had devoted more space to the measurement of temperatures above 1500° C., a question which is coming rapidly to the front. Prevost's theory of exchanges in the radiation of heat is given in a few clear words, and the fact that the wave-length of most energetic radiation from a radiating body is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature is excellently stated. In Electricity, Prof. Kimball goes thoroughly into the essential points, and even gives an explanation of the electric spark, which is generally absent from elementary textbooks. His view that "the electric discharge in this case takes place simultaneously at all points along the line of discharge" in the strained medium may be accepted as probable, which is the highest claim he makes for it. On the difference between positive and negative electricity, which is connected with this, he, perhaps wisely, does not touch.

The book is brought fairly up to date, especially in the matter of instrumentation, Gaede's air-pump and Lummer and Brodhun's photometer, both of them sufficiently novel apparatus, being carefully described. The author notes, too, the exception to Ohm's Law in the case of gaseous conductors which has been recently recognized. One is not sure whether he has equally well grasped Sir Joseph Thomson's latest development of the electronic theory, when he describes him as conceiving the electrons as arranged within the atom in concentric "rings," whereas it is evident from the

context that the arrangement must be spherical rather than in one plane. If this is an infelicity of language, it is one of the few that we have noted in the book. Prof. H. A. Lorentz's name is here wrongly spelt "Lorenz," while Americanisms like "fiber" and "luster" are used throughout. On the whole, however, the book can be read with pleasure by teachers and students alike, and really does give some idea, as claimed in the Preface, of "the underlying unity of the subject."

IN *Social Life in the Insect World* (Fisher Unwin), translated by Bernard Miall, M. J. H. Fabre has again, in some instances, lifted the veil which still shrouds the lives of many insects. The Insecta have been classified, described, and illustrated in a plethora of volumes and memoirs by accomplished and enthusiastic entomologists, but many of these publications only assist systematists and guide the arrangement of museum cabinets. They describe the preserved specimens, and not the living creatures, and therefore cannot be regarded as nature studies. M. Fabre, in these pages, has supplemented old suggestions by careful and special observations, and his details of post-matrimonial cannibalism in the mantis, locust, and scarabæus are original in the first degree. He has also increased our knowledge by his studies in the early development of some local species of Cicadidæ. We only allude to these subjects, but we might also mention numerous other details which add to the value of the book, and testify to the author's powers as an original observer.

But some amount of serious criticism is also demanded, which in all probability is incident to the translator rather than the author. Mr. Miall has rendered the text with lucidity, and has given the happy diction of M. Fabre in equivalent English, but he has failed from want of entomological knowledge. Thus as regards the song of the cicada it is well known that the male alone stridulates, and Xenarchus long since ungallantly wrote: "Happy the cicadas live, for they all have voiceless wives." This fact is also clearly stated by the author, yet the female pronoun is constantly used, and we find such sentences as "She hammers on my brain with her strident symphony." Again, in the chapter on the great Peacock or Emperor Moth we have frequent references to the males as "butterflies." Thus the undoubted literary charm of a good translation is spoilt for want of scientific editing. The illustrations are excellent.

The British Bird Book. Section VII. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—The editor has made but few calls upon his coadjutors for this section, dealing with auks, terns, and gulls, their work being almost entirely confined to the "preliminary classified notes." We find ourselves the more reconciled to this particular feature, in that many details necessary for reference, but subordinate to the main scheme, can thus be succinctly brought together, serving their purpose by making studies in comparison easier, and leaving the ground clear for the less rigid treatment of the problems presented by the habits of the birds. Mr. Kirkman's writing is both enlightened and refreshing, and he is never dull. While drawing largely upon his own observations, he consults a variety of authorities, among the most noteworthy being Patten's 'Aquatic Birds' and Naumann's 'Vögel Mitteleuropas.' He disagrees with the former's assertion that the

puffin stands on its toes only when alarmed, and contends that it is just the other way about. Particularly interesting are the passages dealing with the secondary or derived purpose of certain gestures which in origin have been very different, and generally trivial. It is said very truly: "Birds, being creatures with limited means of expression, naturally tend to make a familiar act do duty in different ways." Thus the bowing display of the guillemot may be derived from the more primitive act of pushing the egg into place; a peculiar swallowing action which figures in the domestic amenities of the kittiwake may be similarly explained. Little is said of the habits of the common gull as a British breeding bird, and in this connexion Mr. Seton Gordon's account in his 'Birds of the Loch and Mountain' might have provided additional material, differing in some minor points from the information here given.

The illustrations, photographic and coloured, are, as usual, a conspicuous feature, and some excellent plates of eggs are included. The drawing and colouring of Mr. A. W. Seaby's pictures are convincing, and the frequency with which the bird is portrayed in flight is much to be commended. At the same time we find a certain hardness and lack of atmosphere that are less pleasing. The illustration of a roseate tern bringing a fish to its young is, however, beautifully rendered; and Mr. G. E. Lodge's picture of a skua chasing terns is worthy of his reputation.

SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 15.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.

Mr. R. H. Compton read a paper, communicated by Prof. A. C. Seward, entitled 'An Investigation of the Seedling Structure in the Leguminosæ.' The tree habit is held to be primitive in the Leguminosæ, the herbaceous habit derived: these characters are correlated respectively with the production of large and small seeds, and therefore of large and small seedlings. A stable type of tetrarchy is correlated with large size of seedling, and is therefore probably primitive. Reduction in the size of the seedling brought about an unstable tetrarchy, passing into triarchy and diarchy in connexion with the supplementary relation existing between the inter-cotyledonary protoxylems and the first plumule traces. Other types of symmetry are also derivable from tetrarchy. The diameter of the axis is the most important factor in determining the level of transition—low transitions being characteristic of massive, high transitions of slender hypocotyls. Since both the type of symmetry and the level of transition are so clearly related to the size of the seedling, it appears that, with certain possible exceptions, these anatomical features are not likely to be of more value in solving phylogenetic problems than the size-characters themselves. The paper was discussed by Miss E. N. Thomas, Mr. T. G. Hill, Dr. Ethel de Fraine, Mr. A. G. Tansley, the President, Dr. O. Stapf, and Mr. E. Lee, the author replying.

Mr. C. E. Salmon exhibited an abnormal Orchis, with enlarged drawings of the flowers.

Mr. H. Findon showed a series of glass-sponges from Japan. He stated that these sponges had been lately given to him by a gentleman who received a number of them some years ago from a naturalist in Japan. He said that they were of two species, *Hyalonema Sieboldii* and *H. apertum*, and that they were dredged in ten to fifteen fathoms of water off the East Coast of Japan. One specimen had been cut in order to see the connexion between the stalk, or "rope," and the sponge proper. The lower ends of the strands of the "rope" are barbed in a peculiar manner, as may be seen under the microscope. Slides were also shown under the microscope of the spicules, of which there seem to be a great variety, the most noteworthy being the double-ended, six-bladed, battleaxe form and the four-rayed star with the barbed spur. There also appear

to be a smaller double mushroom anchor form and many straight spines. The spicules polarize light but slightly, and seem to have an organic nucleus or centre core. Prof. A. Dendy spoke on the history of these sponges, and the erroneous ideas originally entertained concerning their nature and mode of growth. He further displayed illustrations from various sources in support of his statements.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 20.—Dr. W. L. H. Duckworth read a paper on 'Cave Exploration at Gibraltar during September, 1911.' The lecturer stated that the excavations begun by him in September, 1910 (see *Nature*, March 16th, 1911, p. 100, and *The Athenæum*, March 11th, 1911), were resumed in September, 1911, with the permission of his Excellency the Acting Governor and Col. A. Grant, R.E. In the first instance, a fissure near "Beefsteak Cave," Europa Flats, was explored. It yielded stalagmite-encrusted bones of a stag, together with comparatively recent bones of domestic animals, as well as those of seabirds and hawks. After this fissure had been cleared out, three similar clefts in Glen Rocky were examined, but with negative results. A well-like cave near Buffadero Battery, Windmill Hill Flats, was visited, but circumstances did not admit of a definite excavation being set on foot in that place. It is to be noted that, so far as can be made out, this cave is not identical with "Genista Cave, No. 3," of the earlier explorers. A cave on the Mediterranean aspect of the Rock was then entered. This cave is marked "4a" in the illustration of Genista Cave, No. 4, in Dr. Busk's paper. Cave 4a yielded many bones, representing a long list of mammals and birds, but no human remains came to light. Attention was then directed to Sewell's Cave (cave S) on the Mediterranean side, which yielded so many bones in 1910. Sewell's Cave was not completely explored in that year, but has now been thoroughly investigated. The most interesting finds in 1911 were several delicate flint implements, a human tooth and wrist bone, part of a shell armet (fitting on to a corresponding fragment found in 1910), a specimen of the mollusc *Nassa reticulata*, and a bone which is almost certainly that of a leopard. Fragments of pottery were also collected. Holyboy's Cave was again visited (cf. Report, 1910), and the hip bone of a small bear was found there on the surface of the floor. Apart from work in caves, the fissures opening near the galleries, and the talus near the King's Lines, were inspected, some cervine bones being found *in situ* in one fissure. Forbes Quarry was visited, and the cave described in the last Report was found to be almost entirely blocked by the enormous masses of rock which fell from above into the quarry on December 25th, 1910.

Mr. A. L. Lewis, Officier d'Académie, read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on 'Some Prehistoric Monuments in the Departments Gard and Bouches du Rhône.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Principal Provisions of the Law of Bankruptcy in England, with References to some Decisions of Interest to Life Insurance Companies,' Mr. N. J. Carter. |
| — | Surveyors' Institution, 5.—'The Tendency towards Uniformity in Compensation for Agricultural Improvements,' Mr. L. S. Wood. |
| — | Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Famous Jacobean Mansions and Colleges,' Mr. B. Fletcher. |
| — | Society of Arts, 8.—'The Loom and Spindle: Past, Present, and Future,' Lecture I., Mr. L. Hooper. (Cantor Lecture.) |
| — | Geographical, 8.30. |
| TUES. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Optical Determination of Stress, and some Applications to Engineering Problems,' Lecture I., Prof. E. G. Coker. |
| — | Colonial Institute, 4.—'Hong Kong's Part in China's Reform,' Ven. E. Judd Barnett. |
| — | British Museum, 4.30.—'The Palaces of the Roman Emperors, Houses and Pompeian Art,' Mr. B. Fletcher. |
| — | Institution of Civil Engineers, 5.—'Discussion on "Some Features of the West African Government Railways," Papers on "Roller and Ball Bearings" and "The Testing of Anti-Friction Bearing Metals," Prof. J. Goodman. |
| WED. | Geological, 8.—'Late Glacial and Post-Glacial Changes in the Lower Dee Valley,' Mr. L. J. Willis; 'The Glen Orchy Anticline, Argyllshire,' Mr. E. B. Bailey. |
| — | Society of Arts, 8.—'Education in Science as a Preparation for Industrial Work,' Mr. H. A. Roberts. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Wellington's Army,' Lecture I., Prof. C. Oman. |
| — | Royal, 4.30.—'The Bacterial Production of Acetylmethylcarbinol and 2,3 Butylene Glycol, II.,' Dr. A. Harden and Dorothy Norris; 'An Instrument for measuring the Distance between the Centres of Rotation of the Two Eyes,' Messrs. H. S. Ryland and B. T. Lang; 'The Locomotor Function of the Lantern in Echinus, with Remarks on Other Allied Lantern Activities,' Dr. J. F. Gemmill; and other Papers. |
| — | Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. |
| FRI. | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Design and Construction of Masonry Dams,' Mr. H. J. F. Gourley. (Students' Meeting.) |
| — | Royal Institution, 9.—'The Total Solar Eclipse in the South Pacific, April, 1911,' Mr. W. J. S. Lockyer. |
| SAT. | Royal Institution, 3.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture II., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson. |

Science Gossip.

M. JACQUES DANNE, whose work on radio-activity should be well known to readers of *The Athenæum*, opened on the 15th of this month a laboratory at Gif, near Paris, for researches into the nature and properties of radium and substances related to it. M. d'Arsonval, who made it known to the Académie des Sciences three days before that date, says it will be of benefit to men of science, students, and persons engaged in industry alike, and it seems from his description to be singularly well-equipped. It will issue a detailed report on all minerals and apparatus submitted to it, which will, if favourable, have the weight of a certificate, and it will publish a quarterly bulletin of the studies there pursued. M. Danne is, among other things, the present editor of the journal of physics called *Le Radium*.

IN a careful study on 'Radiations in Physiology and Medicine' M. Oudin and Dr. A. Zimmern have just drawn attention to the likeness between the skin-disease of the hands caused by rash exposure to the X-rays, and the thickening of the skin of the extremities common among sailors (*Seemannshaut*), which, like the other, sometimes gives rise to rodent ulcer. They also notice the fact which certain American doctors have recorded, that the coloured races seldom suffer from cancer of the skin, which they attribute to the protective action of the pigment cells. The two defences which the skin has against hurtful radiations are, say they, hyperæmia, or the determination of blood to the part in the case of sudden and violent attacks, and large deposits of pigment against milder, but more frequent ones.

M. PICTET has lately made some experiments on caterpillars, which seem to prove the inheritance, if not of acquired characteristics, yet of habits which approach them. A number of caterpillars of a kind accustomed to feed on oak-leaves were given for food the needles of a pine-like tree. At first they found their mandibles could not open sufficiently wide to take in the needle, which they attacked laterally, as they had been accustomed to attack the oak-leaf. Those who survived, however, found they could get what they wanted by gnawing the pointed tip of the needle. Their descendants, on being placed on the leaves of their parents' normal food, invariably began to eat the tip instead of the side, unlike those who had no such unusual experience in their family history to refer to.

THE projected Danish expedition to Greenland under Capt. Koch of the Danish Army, the funds for which are partly provided by the Carlsberg Fund, starts in July for Danmarks Havn on the east coast. His intention is to winter in Queen Louise Land, which will be fully investigated as to its animal life and geological formation. The route then to be followed with sledges and Icelandic ponies will be across the inland ice to some point on the west coast among the Danish settlements.

ON Tuesday afternoon next Prof. E. G. Coker will give the first of two lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Optical Determination of Stress, and some Applications to Engineering Problems.' The Friday evening discourse on March 1st will be delivered by Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer on 'The Total Solar Eclipse in the South Pacific, April, 1911.'

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. hope to publish next week 'Milk and the Public Health,' by Dr. William G. Savage, County Medical Officer of Health, Somerset.

FINE ARTS

Five Years' Explorations at Thebes. By the Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter. (Frowde.)

THIS book, which tells in satisfactory fashion and with a sufficiency of detail the history of Lord Carnarvon's excavations in Egypt since 1906, is certainly welcome. They have been hitherto unrecorded, for there is no greater hindrance to scientific exploration than the too-frequent visits of uninformed tourists; and discretion was the more necessary in this case, because the site of the work is immediately opposite the modern town of Luxor, now converted from a sleepy Arab village into a pleasure resort. Moreover, the last five years of Egyptian exploration have been singularly barren of great discoveries, and, as has been mentioned more than once in our 'Archæological Notes,' Lord Carnarvon's excavations have given better results, perhaps, than any others.

The concession on which he has been working is on the western bank of the Nile, and stretches from the approach to the famous terrace-temples of Deir el-Bahari brought to light by Prof. Naville, to the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings excavated and made available for the public by the wise munificence of Mr. Theodore Davis. Lord Carnarvon's preliminary excavations led him, as he tells us in a well-written Introduction, to concentrate his work upon three spots. The first of these, a little to the north of the village mosque, turned out to be the tomb of Teta-ky, a royal prince of the early part of the Eighteenth Dynasty; the second, here called the Birâbi or "vaulted tomb," lay between the Drah abu'l Neggah hills and the cultivation; and the third was the Eleventh Dynasty cemetery on the hill above the Deir el-Bahari temple of Queen Hatasu or Hatshepsut. The first investigation yielded frescoes which may give further light regarding the Tikanu, or human sacrifice, together with fresh information about the family who founded the Eighteenth Dynasty. The second revealed an unfinished temple evidently connected with Queen Hatasu's, two historical tablets of importance, a quantity of gold and other jewellery, and some complete foundation deposits under the dromos or road which leads up to the great terraces of the same queen. The third produced many mummies in coffins of the Saite period, but few other objects of interest.

The tomb of Teta-ky is here described by M. Legrain, the expert scholar and engineer who has devoted a great part of his life to the restoration of the Temple of Karnak. Teta-ky, who is styled "Royal Son," must have flourished in the reign of Aahmes I. and his wife Aahmes-nefert-ari, a portrait of that queen found in Teta-ky's tomb being, according to Lord Carnarvon, the earliest yet known. The name of her

mother, one Teta-hemt, was here recovered, as was that of Teta-ky's wife, the Lady Sen-ba, both these occurring here for the first time. Aahmes-nefert-ari was one of the most celebrated queens in Egyptian history, and after her death was worshipped for centuries as the foundress of the dynasty and the patron goddess of the Theban necropolis. As it must have been in the lifetime of herself and her sister Aah-hetep, queen or mother of the general Ka-mes, that the Hyksos who had conquered Egypt were expelled, everything relating to the family is of historical interest. It is extremely probable that the crown of Egypt descended through these two ladies, their husbands being very likely killed in battle, as was certainly Sequenen-Ra, who was separated from Aahmes I. by no long period. Some, but not very much additional light is thrown upon this critical period by the chapter that Mr. Griffith contributes to the present book on the two hieratic tablets found on the second site, which are called "the Carnarvon Tablets I. and II." Mr. Griffith's translation of so much of Carnarvon Tablet I. as he was able to decipher (he seems to have hitherto failed to do anything with Carnarvon Tablet II.) makes it plain that Ka-mes defeated the Hyksos by the aid of Nubian mercenaries; but he seems to have had troubles at the same time in Nubia itself, as was the case with Thothmes I.

Of Teta-ky himself we have hitherto known little, but it should be noted that a monument from Kurneh bearing his style and title is given by M. Gauthier in his 'Livre des Rois d'Égypte' with the remark that his place in the dynasty is "tout ce qu'il y a de plus problématique." This seems to have escaped the notice of the authors of the present book, and one would be inclined to think from his title that he was one of the numerous descendants of Queen Aah-hetep, or of Aahmes-nefert-ari herself, were it not that Prof. Newberry, in a chapter on the statuettes found in his tomb, says that he was the son of Ra-hotep, Overseer of the Garden of Amen, and of the Lady Sen-senb. On the same authority we learn that he was "Mayor in the City of the South," i.e., Thebes; but this hardly gives him the right to be called "Royal Son." The statuettes in question, eight in number, were all contained in model coffins, and were placed in pairs in four holes made in the entrance to the mummy shaft.

Among the lesser finds recorded are several portrait statuettes, some in limestone and wood, and others in gold alloyed with silver. The last are of great beauty, as are the many necklaces, rings, and toilet sets here figured. A razor of copper was found, still sharp, and with a double edge, one side being made concave, as Mr. Howard Carter suggests, for shaving the head and face, and the other convex, for the armpits and other hollows of the body. There is also a board for playing the game of hounds and jackals, which Mr. Carter has reconstructed in the most ingenious way, and which seems to

have been a kind of backgammon, the different moves being determined by throws of the dice. These all came from the earlier tombs, as do the "Rishi" coffins—so called because they are painted with a design showing two large feathered wings (*rishi*) embracing the mummy, which has a type of face corresponding to the granite statues discovered by Prof. Naville many years ago at Bubastis. This has high cheekbones, a long upper lip, and the long eye hitherto supposed to be peculiar to the Mongol race and to belong to the Hyksos invaders; In some tombs of the Ptolemaic period, which had to be cut through before the "Valley-Temple" of Queen Hatasu could be reached, were also found some Demotic Papyri, upon which Prof. Spiegelberg contributes yet another chapter. They relate to the sale of land, and the main feature of interest about them is that they bear the protocol of a local kinglet named Harmachis, who is said to have reigned in Upper Egypt during the sovereignty of Ptolemy V. Epiphanes. Other documents with the same protocol are to be found, says Prof. Spiegelberg, in the Berlin Museum. Probably Harmachis was one of the rebels whose defeat and amnesty are mentioned on the Rosetta Stone.

What may be called the romance of exploration finds full illustration. For many weeks the excavators devoted themselves to following up a well-built stone wall, the beginning of which appeared suddenly jutting out in a hole caused by the excavation of a tomb. The accident of finding some inscribed blocks with the names of Hatasu's famous architect Sen-mut and her master-builder Pu-am-Ra showed that it was of her time, and it subsequently appeared as the northern boundary wall of a temple which Lord Carnarvon compares to the famous "Valley" temples of Gizeh and Abusir, and imagines to have a similar relation to the principal edifice.

The book is well printed and got up, and illustrated with nearly eighty excellent plates. Lord Carnarvon must be congratulated on its publication, and particularly on his good fortune in securing the services of Mr. Howard Carter, the former Inspector of the district under the Service des Antiquités, and probably the most efficient excavator at this date in Egypt.

THE HOARE PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last the collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings belonging to the late W. S. Hoare. The following were the principal prices:—

English School: Drawings.—Constable, A Landscape, with cottages and cattle, 157*l*. Birket Foster, Gathering Primroses, 173*l*.; Streatley-on-Thames, 131*l*.; A View in Surrey, with children and sheep, 105*l*.

Pictures.—E. Crofts, The Knight's Farewell, 383*l*. Marcus Stone, An Offer of Marriage, 220*l*.

Continental School: Drawing.—A. Neuhuys, Rustic Courtship, 120*l*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Rembrandt's Etchings. By A. M. Hind. 2 vols. (Methuen.)—The attempt to give chronological arrangement to the British Museum collection of Rembrandt prints forms the basis of this work, and the Museum Catalogue (with the addition of the half-dozen plates accepted as authentic by Mr. Hind, but absent from that collection) is its principal feature. This is annotated with special reference to the divergences of opinion as to date and authenticity of the author and the other principal critics and compilers of catalogues, and to such modifications in his own opinion on the former question as have already taken place since his arrangement was made.

Issued in this form, with a second volume giving reproductions of the 303 plates comprised in his catalogue, Mr. Hind's chronological arrangement commands our respect by the thoroughness of the research behind it, while it remains inevitably highly speculative. Even if, in the absence of further evidence, it should prove definitive in the sense of offering, on the whole, the most just balance of the rival claims of aesthetic criticism and documentary evidence, we have only to consider how very different, but for the dates which happen to be upon them, would be the place in the series of certain etchings—No. 1 is an obvious instance—to realize what wide departures from historic fact will probably creep into the most conscientious attempt at chronological accuracy. The man who at twenty-one produced such a masterpiece as the one just cited clearly offered extreme examples of the apparently fortuitous anticipation of more mature style, of which most artists have some experience. If all the etchings were safely dated, there would still be room for abundant critical ingenuity in explaining the development of so complex an artist.

This æsthetic aspect of the etchings is but lightly treated, though we see no lack of insight on the part of the writer when for the moment he relaxes his hunt for facts. Perhaps the selection of the drawings reproduced to illustrate the first volume is in some sort inconsistent with the main purpose of the work. A more rigid limitation of choice to such drawings as have an immediate bearing on the etched work of the master would have made Mr. Hind's book more of a piece. The illustrations in both volumes are, on the whole, creditable examples of reproduction.

On the Laws of Japanese Painting. By Henry P. Bowie. (San Francisco, Paul Elder & Co.)—Of all the works we have seen on Chinese art or the tributary art of Japan, we know of none which in an unpretentious and homely fashion is likely to be more immediately useful to European art students as an introductory handbook than this little volume. Quite amusing reading is furnished by reason of the naive fashion in which general principles are shown in particular and practical application, while the book deserves to be studied by every art lover, if only in order to popularize some of the admirably succinct terminology in use among those nations with whom art has flourished so long that its possible varieties have become matters of definite knowledge.

"It is useless," says our author, "to enumerate the many faults which art students are warned against committing.... Out of many of the Chinese formulas I will give only one, which is known as the *Shi Byo* or the four faults, and is as follows—*Ja, Kan, Zoku, Rai*. *Ja* refers to attempted originality in a painting without the ability to give it character, departing

from all law to produce something not reducible to any law or principle."

Further quotation is needless. Consider the delight of the European critic asked for his opinion on a really up-to-date picture exhibition, and able to murmur the one word *Ja*, and know his day's work was adequately performed; the European reader might also have reason for gratitude. Is there not even a certain comfort in receiving this assurance from the oldest artistic culture that our latest vice is not a comet presaging the end of the world, but a thing of familiar and periodic recurrence, turning up regularly and sandwiched between *Rai* and *Kan*?

Recognition must be given also to the admirable illustrations which do much to make the text clear. It might be argued that they do not represent the art of the East at its culminating point, but they are beautiful enough and wonderful enough to compel admiration. In face of these, and his own copious demonstration, it is a little absurd for Mr. Bowie to quarrel so energetically as he does with critics who describe Japanese art as calligraphic. He seems to ascribe to the use of this word a literal significance which he would be the first to disown if applied to his most suggestive and vivacious presentation of Japanese artistic principles.

Textile Design, Pure and Applied, by Thomas Woodhouse and Thomas Milne (Macmillan), is one of those attractive volumes revealing the "how and wherefore" of a craft. Textile design, one of the primitive crafts, embraces the whole subject of pattern development; the structure and the colouring of all textile fabrics vary in different branches of the industry, yet it is extraordinary how many types of elaborately figured fabrics are limited in their making to a few "standard weaves." The authors of this treatise are chiefly concerned with the technique of jute and linen weaving, though the whole subject is treated. The work deals rather with fact than theory, of which the authors as good craftsmen are silent; of technique and method they write with authority and clearness, adding full illustration of every point. These illustrations are admirable for their purpose, and suggest to the artist the vast possibilities of design employing only the simplest combinations of a single unit. To all interested in weaving and textile design the volume should be an invaluable guide, as well as an inexhaustible store of information carefully arranged and indexed.

The Abbot's House at Westminster. By J. Armitage Robinson. (Cambridge University Press.)—Dean Robinson has done good service in producing another of his useful and original tractates on the history of the great abbey. The Abbot's House, Westminster, is now for the first time treated in a satisfactory and authoritative fashion. The book is the result of notes and transcripts of documents taken during the several years that Dr. Robinson occupied the abbot's residence. There is a large folding ground plan in a pocket of the cover, which distinguishes between the work of Abbot Crispin (1090-1110), of uncertain alterations, c. 1300, of Abbot Litlington (1360-1390), and of Abbot Islip (1500-1520). It is wonderful how well the great house has stood the stress of change and time, for, as Dean Robinson remarks, "it remains in its completeness to-day, as Litlington rebuilt it and Islip enlarged it, although portions of it are obscured by the later structures which have grown up about it in the following centuries."

To certain readers the mediæval portion of the book will strongly appeal, but to the majority the illustrative documents and notes pertaining to the subsequent history of this important residence will prove the more fascinating.

The full inventory of the house at the Suppression is set forth in rich detail from the original at the Public Record Office. Soon after the surrender of 1540, a Dean and Chapter succeeded to the Abbot and his monks. The last Abbot was made the first Dean, but he was not allowed to occupy his old residence, for it was assigned to Thomas Thirleby, the newly created Bishop of Westminster. Thirleby resigned in 1550, and on the accession of Mary the abbey was revived and Abbot Feckenham was installed in the old residence. From Elizabeth's days onwards the Abbot's House has served as the Deanery, except under the Commonwealth, when it was let by the Parliament to the celebrated John Bradshaw, the Lord President, on a forty years' lease. The curious will be gratified by finding a number of papers and notes illustrating the post-Reformation history of the fabric and its surroundings down to comparatively modern days.

For many years Crete was the "promised land" of the archæological explorer. The promise was fulfilled with a richness beyond all expectation in the palaces of Cnossus and Phæstus; and many excavations upon smaller sites have been fruitful in their results, so that the early civilization of the island is now, perhaps, as well known as that of any other region. Scholars of various nationalities have contributed their share to this result; and a conspicuous place among them has been taken by the Americans, whose School at Athens is responsible for the publication of Mr. Richard B. Seager's volume *Explorations in the Island of Mochlos*. The author, when excavating a Minoan settlement on the little island of Mochlos, near Gournia, came across a cemetery with six large ossuaries, or burial chambers, and a number of tombs of smaller size; many others, which once existed, had slipped away into the sea, and their contents were scattered over the hill-side. A full and careful description of the contents of the different tombs, with illustrations of most of the objects found, makes a remarkable record. The date is mostly of early Minoan period, which is but scantily represented elsewhere; the most notable objects are an extremely fine set of stone vases. These are admirably reproduced in the coloured plates at the end of the book. There were also found a curious series of interments of later date, in inverted terracotta jars; these appear to have contained in all cases the bodies of small children, not, as was previously reported, of men in a crouching position. Some seal-stones and other antiquities add further to the interest of these excavations.

Fine Art Gossip.

AN admirable still-life, 'Apples' (13), by Miss Clare Atwood, and the same artist's portrait in a carefully studied interior, 'Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.' (226), are the most masculine examples of painting to be found in the twenty-sixth exhibition of the Ridley Art Club at the Grafton Gallery. We have rarely seen a collection so well-meaning and so dull. Mr. Anning Bell (26) rises above his surroundings by his more scholarly technique; and certain etchings (142 and 153 by Mr. Malcolm Osborne,

145 by Mr. R. C. Peter, and 144 and 155 by Miss A. von Berg) show serious study of their craft. Mr. Norman Garstin (16) is respectable, not so much by superior ability as by his refusal to trick out his talent with meretricious attraction. Miss Marian Robinson's slighter study 'Yellow Jasmine' has the same merits with a rather better colour sense; and Miss Rowley Leggett's rather too facile execution is distinguished in No. 45 by a precarious unity of vision which, at least, differentiates it from Mr. Richard Jack's less inspired sketch alongside of it (47).

In the 'Pastorale' (39) of Mrs. Davis and Mr. Cecil Rae's 'Sketch in Oils' (4) the attraction of obvious colour is offered with rather more conviction than elsewhere. In both we see a spontaneous impulse to paint, unrefined by any habitual severity of ideal.

At the Stafford Gallery Mr. Noel Simmons seems to be enjoying a training rather more severe than we see evidence of at the Grafton Gallery, except in the case of Miss Atwood, and in this sense his work is promising, though as yet showing little signs of great personal gifts. Mr. Peplow, who exhibits in the gallery above, is evidently an artist of considerable natural endowments, which he is inclined to squander in somewhat aimless sketching, and an ever-increasing looseness of handling. Nos. 7, 16, 23, and 25 are among the best of Mr. Simmons's work, and show sound study of the carpentry of painting. Nos. 8, 9, 20, and 24 may be numbered among the flowers of Mr. Peplow's decadence.

LONDONERS will soon be able to judge for themselves the claims of the new school of Italian Futurists, for an exhibition of the works of its principal exponents is to be opened at the Sackville Gallery, 28, Sackville Street, W., next Friday. It will be under the direction of M. Mayer-See, who was responsible for the exhibition of 'The English Pastellists of the Eighteenth Century' held in Paris last year.

THE KING has promised to lend four interesting portraits, of the Stuart period from the collections at Windsor to the Loan Section of the Royal Amateur Art Society's exhibition, which is to be held from the 10th to the 13th of March at Surrey House, 7, Marble Arch, W.

THE twenty-eighth exhibition of the Société des Artistes Indépendants will open at Paris on March 20th, and not March 15th, as stated in this column last week. The 15th is the receiving day for sculpture, while paintings and other framed works will be received on the 9th prox.

AN important exhibition of Chinese paintings will open early in April at the Musée Cernuschi, Paris. The collection will include only primitive, Buddhist, and early Ming works.

THE Committee of the Senefelder Club, to avoid any suspicion of breach of faith, announces that, on the conclusion of its three years' contract with Messrs. Wm. Marchant & Co., it has abandoned the practice of stamping its proofs, while retaining inviolate the essential rule that no edition shall exceed fifty.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly, in a quarto volume, a 'History of Old Sheffield Plate,' by Mr. Frederick Bradbury. The book gives an account of the origin, growth, and decay of the industry, and of the antique silver and white, or Britannia, metal trade. It contains chronological lists of makers' marks and numerous illustrations.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WITHIN the last six months many books and articles have been written about Liszt both as a man and as a musician, while during the last sixty or seventy years there has appeared an enormous amount of literature concerning him, notably Lina Ramann's biography. In Mr. James Huneker's book *Franz Liszt* (Chapman & Hall) a large portion is devoted to Liszt as viewed by his contemporaries, celebrated composers, pianists, writers, &c. Most of them speak of his wonderful gifts as pianist and interpreter, one description by Glinka coming nearer to the truth than all the enthusiastic and occasionally high-flown accounts here collected. The Russian composer said that sometimes Liszt played divinely, at other times atrociously; which is the case with all great artists—certainly with Rubinstein, who was considered almost Liszt's equal. Mr. Huneker has a sharp, fluent pen, and his review of Liszt's art-work is clever and signally free from technical jargon.

My Memories of Liszt (Lengnick), by the eminent pianist A. Siloti are told in a quiet, natural way, which carries conviction. Besides being a pupil of Liszt, he was on very friendly terms with him. We understand his feeling as to the difficulty of describing the lessons he received so as to give an idea of his master's personality, yet most readers will be of opinion that his attempt is very successful. The accounts of Liszt's playing in his own house by one who is himself a remarkable pianist are noteworthy.

Six Lectures on the Recorder and Other Flutes in relation to Literature, by Christopher Welch (Henry Frowde), is a cyclopædia of knowledge concerning flutes of various kinds, and as it has a capital index, it can be used as a valuable work of reference. The descriptions will prove "tedious" only to readers who are not in any way interested in the subject.

Lecture I. deals with 'Literary Errors on the Subject of the Recorder,' and it is shown how vague or inaccurate are the various definitions given of it. Here is just one example: Hawkins wrote, "A recorder is a flageolet or bird pipe," which, as any one who turns to 'Classification of Flutes,' on p. 6, will see, is an error. Burney, although a rival historian, merely copied Hawkins's statement, without acknowledging the source.

A great deal is said about the sweetness and solemnity of recorders, instruments now extinct. Pepys went into ecstasies over the sweetness of their tone; while Milton speaks of the power of their "solemn touches to calm the mind."

Lecture III. is entitled 'Hamlet and the Recorder.' Different readings of the text are discussed, and the author's idea of the manner in which the scene should be played, &c., gives special interest to the pages devoted to that part of Shakespeare's play.

Mr. Welch is astonished at the wonderful acquaintance with the construction and manipulation of the recorder which Shakespeare displays; whereas he finds Milton, though he was reared in a musical atmosphere, and took an active interest in music and musical instruments, by no means

accurate in the matter of flutes, and of that inaccuracy he gives curious examples.

The last and longest lecture is on 'The Temple Flute-Player and the Tomb-Piper.' Though notes and digressions abound, it is never tedious. The author gives graphic accounts, with illustrations, of flute-players at the most solemn of all the religious rites of the Greeks and Romans; of the treatment—or, we should rather say, maltreatment—of the flute by the early Christians; of Tomb-Pipers; and of the Rite of Wailing in ancient and modern times; while at the end are specimens of wailing amongst the Irish, a very characteristic one being taken from Joyce's 'Ancient Irish Music.'

Musical Gossip.

THE grand opera season at Covent Garden begins on Saturday, April 20th, and ends Monday, July 29th. Two cycles will be given of the 'Ring,' April 23rd, 25th, 27th, and 29th, and May 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 8th; and two performances of 'Tristan,' May 1st and 10th. The Russian Ballet will appear with Mlle. Karsavina and M. Nijinsky, and the choreographic director will again be M. Michel Fokine.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN has definitely announced his summer season, which is to open about the middle of April and to last about three months. Mr. Josef Holbrooke's new opera 'The Children of Don,' libretto by Lord Howard de Walden, will be produced at an early date. Other features will probably be the production in English of 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' and 'The Mastersingers.'

LAST SATURDAY EVENING there was an excellent all-round performance of 'The Barber of Seville' at the London Opera-House. Rossini's music, nearly a century old, is still fresh. Mlle. Felice Lyne impersonated Rosina. She looked the part, and acted it cleverly, while vocally she displayed skill and art. M. Figarella's success as Figaro was principally owing to his capital acting and clear diction. M. G. de Grazia as Bartolo, and M. Enzo Bozano as Don Basilio, made the most of their rôles. Signor G. Merola conducted extremely well.

AT the Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon at Queen's Hall, Wagner's 'Das Liebesmahl der Apostel' was given. The composer wrote words and music specially for a great gathering of male choirs at Dresden in 1843, two years before 'Tannhäuser,' of which work there are here and there faint anticipations. The performance of the vocal music by the Manchester Orpheus Glee Society, under the direction of their conductor, Mr. Walter S. Nesbitt, was excellent. The orchestra enters for the first time at the section referring to the descent of the Holy Ghost, but it needed a much larger choir to vie successfully with the heavily scored instrumental music, which was played with tremendous vigour by the London Symphony Orchestra.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM will give the first of two orchestral concerts of French and Italian music of the eighteenth century this afternoon at the Æolian Hall. The second will take place on March 23rd.

A SPECIAL vocal concert will be given tomorrow evening at South Place to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sunday Popular Concerts. The programme will include Madame Liza Lehmann's song-cycle,

'In a Persian Garden'; Brahms's second set of 'Liebeslieder' Waltzes; and Mr. Walthew's three Vocal Quartets. We commend the excellent work that has been done by the directors of these concerts.

A LETTER by Lully, the first hitherto known, was recently discovered by M. Buron among the "Mélanges Colbert" in the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale. He was hunting for letters of Molière, who frequently collaborated with Lully. The Lully letter, which has been published in *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*, concerns the transfer of the Opera from the Rue de Vaugirard to the Palais Royal, up to then occupied by Molière's company. But as the hall in the latter would require many alterations to make it suitable for opera performances, Lully in his letter addressed to Colbert gives details of what changes, &c., would be required. In the margin of the letter Colbert made a note that Lully's requests could be granted without in any way spoiling the symmetry or beauty of the Palais Royal, and adds that his son would read the *mémoire* to the king, and receive his orders. The change was effected scarcely three months after the death of Molière in 1673, and the performances of 'Cadmus' were continued in the new home up to the time of 'Alceste,' on which, said Lully, depended "son établissement ou sa ruine," and which kept the stage for over eighty years. M. Arthur Pougin has written about this discovery in last week's *Ménestrel*.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	WED., FRI., SAT. London Opera-House. (Matinée also on Wednesday.)
MON.	H. S. Appleyard's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Richenda Clayton's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Buhlig's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Arnold Dolmetch's Concert of Old Music, 5.30, Clifford's Inn.
TUES.	F. S. Kelly's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
—	Leon Rains's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Franz von Vecsey's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Alfred M. Hale's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	George Uttley, Philip Cathie, and Bewley Cathie's Sonata and Song Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Susanne Morvay's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Paul Kochanski's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Birmingham Festival Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Two Plays by Tchekhof: The Seagull; The Cherry Orchard. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by George Calderon. (Grant Richards.)

ALL the distinctive features of Tchekhof's talent, which give such a stamp of originality to his short stories and novels, appear in full in his dramas, two of which we now have before us in Mr. George Calderon's translation. Tchekhof's capacity for penetrating into the very depths of the human soul—not at its tragical moments, but in its most ordinary moods; his powers of minute observation, that permitted him to characterize his heroes so fully, yet to leave the reader or playgoer entirely to form his own judgment about them—a manner which admirably helps the author in producing an impression of real life; the total absence of idealization; a wonderful softness in the different shades in his work, reminding one of a pastel drawing;

and, as a natural addition to it, a remarkable gentleness towards his heroes, with no traces of sarcasm—these characteristics of Tchekhof's talent appear in full in his dramas.

'The Seagull' and 'The Cherry Orchard,' which Mr. Calderon has presented to English readers and dramatists as a specimen of Tchekhof's dramatic art, are well chosen for that purpose; although 'The Three Sisters,' 'Uncle Vanya,' and 'Ivánoff' also must be read to gain a complete conception of Tchekhof's contribution to a new departure in dramatic art. As for his short stories and novels, it is a real pity that, while he is one of the most popular Russian authors in Germany, we have not yet in England a good, complete translation of them.

Readers of 'The Seagull' and 'The Cherry Orchard' will certainly notice at once that Tchekhof's work is as strongly imbued with a well-defined distinct individuality as that of Turguéneff, Dostoyévsky, and Tolstoy. Every page he wrote, even in his little stories, bears the stamp of his most interesting individuality, which was a typical product of a definite epoch in Russian life—the eighties of the last century. Tchekhof not only knew intimately—he deeply suffered from the bankruptcy of a large portion of the Russian "intellectuals." He saw all round him their defeat in the war they had waged in youth against the all-pervading meanness of everyday life. This is why he portrayed so admirably the hopelessness of those years, the intellectual apathy, and, finally, the moral indifference of so many who had known and expressed better ideas, but gradually wiped them from their memories.

"I'm a good Liberal, a man of the eighties. People abuse the eighties, but I think I may say that I've suffered for my convictions in my time,"

we are told in 'The Cherry Orchard' by Gáyef, who has reached a complete social indifferentism, and is only keen to get six hundred pounds a year in the service of a bank, and to play billiards, sending the red "off two cushions in the middle pocket!"

This absence of hope and Gáyef's "confound-it-all" mood, into which a large portion of the Russian "intellectuals" sank in the years 1880-1900, when Tchekhof's talent was reaching its maturity, is what strikes one most in 'The Seagull' and 'The Cherry Orchard.'

It is impossible to speak of these dramas without adding a reference to the Moscow Art Theatre and its admirable new departure in the methods of staging. Mr. Calderon speaks of it in his Preface, and his remarks are sure to interest English dramatists and stage-managers. The subject is, however, so wide and important for the future of dramatic art, that it would require many pages to deal with it adequately.

The main point is this. Every one on reading 'The Seagull' will see that,

in spite of its defects (the tediousness of the first scene of the second act, and the fact that, a couple of minutes after having reached the house of her dying brother, Madame Arcádina with her companions sits down to play loto), the play contains all the elements of an excellent drama. Even these two scenes, properly staged, may produce one of those thrilling dramatic contrasts frequent in real life.

But in order to obtain these effects the staging and the method of acting must be quite different from what they usually are. At the Alexandrinsky Theatre of St. Petersburg, where the traditions were, and are still, those of the classical French school, 'The Seagull' was a complete failure, even though two great actresses, Mesdames Sáviná and Kommissarzévská, played the two chief parts. But when, next year, the Moscow Art Theatre took the same play in hand, and created for it (and for the subsequent dramas of Tchekhof) a new style of staging, it was a tremendous success. The staging made all the difference.

The main idea in the Art Theatre was not only to impress upon the audience the dramatic conflicts going on in the minds of the chief characters of the play, but also to draw the audience into "the atmosphere of the play"—to make it enter into the surroundings of the poor "seagull's" drama, to make it feel the author's mood—Tchekhof's *Stimmung*—while he wrote the play. They succeeded so well that one felt (as the author wanted one to feel) that the personal drama of the "seagull" is only an incident interwoven with the whole life of Russian society at a given moment, and a consequence of it.

Readers of both 'The Seagull' and 'The Cherry Orchard' will fully realize this themselves if they will look upon the two dramas from this point of view. Mr. Calderon's translation reads very well, and follows the original most conscientiously. If something of the dim, veiled poetry of Tchekhof is lost, this is probably due to the impossibility of rendering it in a translation. A single exception must be taken. It is difficult to see why Trophimoff, who appears in the original of 'The Cherry Orchard' as "the eternal student" (*der ewige Student*), is described in the English version as "Pierre the Ploughman." What the author meant was, that although Trophimoff is nearly 30 years old, and entered the University ten years ago, he has not yet graduated, and remains the enthusiast he was ten years earlier. Like many Russian students, he has been excluded twice from the University, has been exiled twice, and now that he has returned to the University, probably he will never graduate.

Mr. Calderon's translation should show what treasures Tchekhof's novels and little stories contain, and will lead, we hope, to a full translation of a writer, who, as Tolstoy said, undoubtedly created in Art something of his own.

P. KROPOTKIN.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MEN AND WOMEN whose public life has lain behind the footlights are apt, when they come to the writing of reminiscences—an almost inevitable proceeding nowadays—to lose their sense of proportion. Thus it happens that many of these volumes consist of a pot-pourri of egotistical recollections which have but little interest for the general public, and no permanent value as literature. Mr. Frank Archer's *An Actor's Notebooks* (Stanley Paul) is a notable exception. He uses his own personality and his position in the dramatic world merely as a peg on which to hang a multitude of interesting facts and impressions of other personalities which are all well worth recording, and supply a vivid picture of the English stage during a period extending over some forty years or so. The letters which he prints are, with one or two exceptions, noteworthy. Those from Henry Leigh Murray, for instance, which are quoted at some length, are full of illuminating information on Mid-Victorian theatrical matters, and will bear careful reading. Wilkie Collins's letters, too, are delightful; and there are many others equally pleasant to read. Some exception might be taken to the inclusion, in a volume of this kind, of a long series of letters from the author's brother, written from Paris during the horrors of the siege in the Franco-German War, but for their graphic style, which compels one's attention. A succession of interesting figures pass before us—the Bancrofts, Charles Reade, Salvini (of whose Othello the author gives a sound, if enthusiastic criticism), Westland Marston, F. W. Robinson, Joseph Knight (for so many years our dramatic critic), and many another.

The Next Religion. By Israel Zangwill. (Heinemann.)—Whenever a motto comes to be needed for that elevation to knight-hood which must surely before long attend the progress of our energetic Censor, an appropriate one may be found in the words of Hamlet: "How all occasions do inform against me!" Mr. Zangwill's play, which Mr. Brookfield in his wisdom has branded as unfit for public performance, proves to be not only as innocent and as truly inspired by a fine ideal as 'The Coronation,' but also more deeply religious than most sermons. Any thoughtful person reading it must find himself murmuring: "But where?—What? What conceivable offence?" Probably Mr. Brookfield found all this seriousness extremely dull. It is perhaps true that the seriousness is a little too uniform; and the attempt to break it up by the introduction of a comedy bishop and his wife is spoilt by a touch of caricature. Sir Arthur Pinero—who, however, could not, we think, have written the debates of the husband and wife—could have produced a far better pair of dignitaries. To what degree the play would be successful upon the stage is difficult to say. The matters debated are so vital, the emotions so universal, as to come home to every spectator; but the characters are not strongly individualized, and would need very good acting to make them alive. It is easy in the theatre of the imagination to form a company in whose hands 'The Next Religion' might be made a great play, though in weak hands it would probably fail to hold an audience. Assuredly it is not one of those dramas that can be said to "play themselves." But it is a sincere and highly honourable piece of work.

THREE PLAYS AND THE CENSORSHIP.

OUR Stage Censorship is nothing if not freakish in its decisions. As if it were not bad enough that the drama should be the one art kept in leading-strings, its official Thugs use their powers of veto with a curious inconsistency. The Lord Chamberlain's office will license plays treating of shabby, or even disorderly, phases of life; it will pass plays which offer marital infidelity as a matter for laughter; but it sternly passes sentence on honest artistic effort which tries to handle grave problems of religion or sex. It is indulgent to vulgarity or to innuendo; it will not tolerate the sincere language of passion or the discussion of social evils, the existence of which no one denies. Women on our stage may be scantily clothed and partially dress or undress in public; but love may not use its own natural speech, and must go veiled and smothered under conventionalities. The hint, the wink, the suggestion, the phrase which takes for granted—these are allowed; art which deals seriously with serious issues is suspect.

Three plays have recently come under the attention of the Advisory Board. Two have been licensed, the third has been banned. Of the former pair, one is Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy 'The "Mind the Paint" Girl.' It presents for our delectation (at the Duke of York's) a raffish crowd which, we are asked to suppose, might form the Court of a queen of musical comedy. It is a rather squalid picture of manners that are free, not to say rowdy; of hilarity that is forced, of pleasures as flat as stale soda-water. The problem of the play is whether the actress-heroine shall marry an eligible young peer or throw herself away on a man who, in dangle after her, has wrecked his career and income; and incidentally the influence, good or bad, on our *jeunesse dorée* of the Gaiety girl comes in for debate. But for the charm of the latter as played by Miss Marie Löhr, her hesitations and changes of mind over the bestowing of her hand would be as tedious as they are unconvincing.

It is doubtful whether Sir Arthur's knowledge of the musical-comedy world is up-to-date. Would a girl such as Lily, who is of lower middle-class origin, hold her own to-day against the recruits from the professional classes? So, again, her associates seem either downright caricatures or characters which might have been veracious a dozen years ago. The technique, too, of the playwright is old-fashioned; he uses up two out of his four acts in creating "atmosphere" which does not even then convince us, huddling all the action into the rest of the piece. Better work should have employed Sir Arthur Pinero's talent.

'DEAR OLD CHARLIE' at the Prince of Wales's Theatre failed to provide any trace of method underlying the madness of the Censorship. Founded as the play is on deceit under the guise of friendship, relying on innuendo so thinly veiled that the audience attracted to this type of play is apt to clip sentences with over-ready hilarity, and presenting deliberate and sustained sowing of wild oats as devoid of evil consequences, it may be said that the Censor from his own pen has given us plenty of justification for our opening paragraph.

We are quite as well aware, as even the Censor can be that to-day things in themselves essentially beautiful have been so perverted to ugliness that their presentation on the stage is necessarily difficult, but what the Censor seems unable to realize is that

the masking of reality has never made for progress.

The acting of Mr. Hawtrey and his company is useful in concealing some of the faults of a play as ill-constructed as we hope it is possible for a play to be.

Mr. Phillpotts's dramatization of his novel 'The Secret Woman' was given at the Kingsway Theatre on Thursday afternoon. It demonstrated potently how isolated the drama is from the other arts. It did not swing to its end with the inevitability and rhythm which are inseparable from good drama.

The play contained many scenes of singular impressiveness, including one or two of exquisite comedy, but they were never welded into a composite whole; they were separate unities, not one unity.

The play deals with the evolution of sexual irregularity, consequent on its discovery by persons in emotional relationship. It neither shrinks from those consequences, nor stigmatizes the parties connected directly or indirectly with them. The characters are elemental, but, immediately the tragedy is under way, commit actions under the stress of an inordinate sense of duty—their passions retained, but their instinct for self-immolation enormously magnified. The thinness of the play is perhaps the outcome of this exaggeration. The position of the Censor stands out here in startling perspective. He is the foe to Puritanism; he anathematizes a somewhat excessive nobility of character. As for objectionable passages in detail, they are simply nonexistent.

The tragedy is not great drama, but we admire its cleanness, its honesty, and its unflinching devotion to realistic and altruistic ideals. Miss Janet Achurch's impersonation of Ann Redvers was grim and powerful, but she was frequently inaudible. The rest of the cast acted with splendid sincerity and insight, and the production itself was inimitable.

Dramatic Gossip.

It is a pleasure to be able to welcome Mr. Macdonald Hastings as a recruit to the ranks of our more capable dramatists. Here is an author who in 'The New Sin' at the Royalty, notwithstanding the handicap of a scheme which permits of no love-interest or feminine characters, can keep the interest of his audience at straining point and make constant appeals to its intelligence as well as its sense of laughter. Its very audacity recommends 'The New Sin,' but there is more than audacity in it, there is honest spade-work—wit, invention, feeling for character, drama. Mr. Hastings is of the modern school. He is almost too fond of paradox, too ready to sport with grave problems and give rein in Mr. Shaw's manner to extravagances of speculation. He has some of Mr. Galsworthy's humanitarianism, and his liking for the collision of quaint types, but he has, besides, moods of cynicism and caustic common-sense. Fortunately also, though he delights in dialectic, he is not above elaborating a plot or afraid of handling grim and exciting situations. It is his plot, however, based as it is on a far-fetched idea, that is most open to criticism, and leaves the playgoer rather sceptical in the midst of genuine emotion.

The whole action turns on the will of an eccentric millionaire, who disinherited the only energetic member of his family, and so arranged matters that the rest would benefit by this son's death. The said son's

notion of the "new sin" is living at all at the cost of other persons' misery, though his friends argue the folly of helping the helpless.

Max, this man's brother, degenerate, bloodless, inhuman, is Mr. Hastings's big achievement, to which he is greatly helped by the art of Mr. O. P. Heggie. But he owes no less a debt to Mr. Wontner, who as Hilary, the man in possession, was full of humour and sincere sentiment. Delightful, too, were Mr. Malcolm Cherry as Hilary's friend and Mr. Poulton as a blustering capitalist, whose death at the hands of Max provides the most dramatic situation.

BEFORE the production of 'Othello,' Mr. Paul Potter's version of 'Trilby' has been revived at His Majesty's. Though never a very satisfactory piece of work, and the palest reflection of the novel, the play retains sufficient of the charm of the heroine and of the uncanny magnetism of Svengali to make these two characters effective in the theatre. The revival of the piece is worth while, therefore, if only because it enables Sir Herbert Tree to repeat one of the most telling of his studies in the bizarre. The new Trilby, Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, is winsome and appealing, and has not quite so helpless an air as Miss Dorothea Baird.

THE Ellen Terry and Albert Chevalier season at the Savoy began on Monday evening with a triple programme which could not fail to rouse pleasant memories in all old playgoers. Miss Ellen Terry, who gave a recital on 'The Pathetic Heroines in Shakespeare,' received a warm welcome. She imbued her chosen heroines with a brave nobility not always associated with pathos, but, whether she was portraying the constancy of Desdemona or the courageous love of Juliet, or the madness and loneliness of Ophelia, she was equally charming.

In 'The House' and 'The Pantaloon' Mr. Albert Chevalier once again scored a great success. His study of the worn-out, poor, and aged man is wonderfully artistic, and the *savoir-faire* of the old roué of the union, who does not "play nap for nothing," is inimitable.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

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LITERATURE

A COURAGEOUS ESSAYIST.

ONE word of complaint first: this book of remarkable essays, so valuable for political and economic reference, has neither an index nor a table of contents. Even the page-headings are mere repetitions of titles, and the reader has no guide or assistance of any sort. If he wants to discover a fact or an opinion, he must hunt through the length and breadth of nearly 400 pages, and ten to one he gives up the search in despair and throws the book away. The volume is printed by the Yale University Press, and is sold here by the Oxford University Press. Yet this is the poor service done by two Universities to the memory of a distinguished professor!

We gather from Mr. Keller's Introduction of biography and reminiscence that Prof. Sumner had a strong personality. For thirty-seven years he was Professor of Political and Social Science at Yale, and during all that time he exercised a very potent influence over the students, and, indeed, over all who came within his wide range of activity. A thinker of such moral courage and intellectual honesty was sure to win that reward, at all events. It cannot be said that he made his opinions prevail, but, standing by them unmoved, he showed that the popular currents of the day did not coincide with all the forces of reason—perhaps not with the greatest forces. Courage was certainly the note of his

teaching. During years when the United States was swept by violent and often contradictory gusts of sentiment and enthusiasm, Sumner found himself almost invariably in opposition to the prevailing mood. He was in turn and together Anti-Protectionist, Anti-Socialist, and Anti-Imperialist. He showed the failure of "black brotherhood" and negro suffrage, but he denounced lynching with a vehemence only too rare, even in the Northern States. He was an ardent Free Trader from the very first, though the full weight of both political parties was against him. When Socialistic dreams, like Mr. Bellamy's, were eagerly accepted as practical proposals to be realized in a year or two, he stood firmly for individualism and distrust of State action and State officials. When his fellow-citizens were carried away by boastful excitement and the easy victory over the crumbling relics of Spain, he demonstrated that it was Spain which had really conquered them, for they had adopted the vain ideals that brought Spain to ruin. When the Press and politicians were raving about necessary expansion, inevitable destiny, and an American Empire overseas, he denounced the whole principle and application of Imperialism. When the British and American worlds had combined to extol the glory and romance of arms, he set himself to analyze with philosophic calm the real meaning and result of militarism and war.

We must call Sumner, then, a wholesome rather than a popular teacher—a physician rather than a confectioner, to adopt the Socratic distinction. Among English thinkers, he certainly came nearest to Herbert Spencer; and he might be called Spencer's disciple, though he regarded Spencer's method of generalization as too rapid and unsure. He chose Darwin rather as his type of scientific mind, and set before himself an ideal of economics and history that should follow a strictly scientific method, based on the slow collection of facts. Some of these essays, as, for instance, that on the Status of Women in the ancient world, consist almost entirely of collections of passages from various historical and literary authorities, without much attempt to draw any conclusion at all. It is in many ways an admirable method, avoiding the temptation to doctrine, formula, and rhetoric. Yet, careful as Sumner was in his examination of authorities, he was sometimes led astray by accepted errors and by a certain want of literary perception or training—a want equally remarkable in Herbert Spencer himself. In that same essay upon the Status of Women, for instance, he quotes Antigone as saying, "We must remember we are only women and cannot strive with men. We are under authority." From that detached and ironic quotation no one would suppose that the whole play turns upon a woman's intuitive perception of a higher law, and her own rebellion against the authority she is here represented as upholding. Similarly, in his string of quotations from Euripides, he cites several passages on which the poet's reputation as a woman-

hater was founded. He cites some of the contrary passages also, but he says nothing of the dramatic significance of either set. He treats them as though they were as detached as the Ten Commandments; and of the profound sympathy with "the race of women" revealed in nearly all the poet's tragedies he does not give a hint.

Such criticism may appear rather outside the scope of political science, but it shows how misleading a guide even the bare collection of apparently scientific facts and historical statements may become. Like statistics, they can be made to prove almost anything; genius is shown in the discovery of what they really do prove. Sumner certainly could boast a vein of this conclusive power, though he was very cautious about using it. He possessed the balancing mind of the academic. He refused the smallest confidence to popular cries or accepted catchwords. While denouncing militarism, he carefully admits all that may be said in favour of war as an instrument for consuming obsolete rubbish and supplying a needed ferment to the world. He denies that vast wealth is necessarily harmful in private hands. He is an examiner rather than a preacher. He questions the use even of such words as "progress" and "advancement." He is seldom quite sure that "reform" is either possible or advantageous. In one of the very few passages in which his clear and powerful style rises a little above its usual restraint, he writes:—

"If this poor old world is as bad as they say, one more reflection may check the zeal of the headlong reformer. It is at any rate a tough old world. It has taken its trend and curvature and all its twists and tangles from a long course of formation. All its wry and crooked gnarls and knobs are therefore stiff and stubborn. If we puny men by our arts can do anything at all to straighten them, it will only be by modifying the tendencies of some of the forces at work, so that, after a sufficient time, their action may be changed a little, and slowly the lines of movement may be modified. This effort, however, can at most be only slight, and it will take a long time. In the meantime spontaneous forces will be at work, compared with which our efforts are like those of a man trying to deflect a river, and these forces will have changed the whole problem before our interferences will have time to make themselves felt."

But this intellectual scepticism, sometimes almost approaching the counsels of despair, never made Sumner hesitate in his condemnation of outrage or error, no matter what unpopularity his opposition might bring on himself. It gave, indeed, a strength to his decisive utterances, as often happens when a sceptical or moderate man takes a strong line at last. We may quote a few examples. Of the lynching of negroes he wrote:—

"It would be a disgrace to us if amongst us men should burn a rattlesnake or a mad dog. The badness of the victim is not an element in the case at all. Torture and burning are forbidden, not because the victim is not bad enough, but because we are too good."

War, and Other Essays. By William Graham Sumner. (Oxford University Press.)

Of war he writes :—

"It is evident that men love war; when two hundred thousand men in the United States volunteer in a month for a war with Spain which appeals to no sense of wrong against their country, and to no other strong sentiment of human nature, when their lives are by no means monotonous or destitute of interest, and where life offers chances of wealth and prosperity, the pure love of adventure and war must be strong in our population. Europeans who have to do military service have no such enthusiasm for war as war."

On Socialism :—

"I maintain that it is at the present time a matter of patriotism and civic duty to resist the extension of State interference. It is one of the proudest results of political growth that we have reached the point where individualism is possible. Nothing could better show the merit and value of the institutions which we have inherited than the fact that we can afford to play with all these socialistic and semi-socialistic absurdities."

Finally, speaking of the sudden passion for Imperialism in the United States, he writes :—

"The sum of the matter is that colonization and territorial extension are burdens, not gains."

Whether we agree with them or not, such sentences show a steadfast, if perhaps a rather inflexible, mind. It certainly was a mind of absolute intellectual honesty and courage, medicinal rather than soothing, and in every way wholesome for the present world.

George the Third and Charles Fox: the Concluding Part of the American Revolution. By Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)

PURISTS may complain that they do not get very much in this volume about George III. or Charles Fox; and the title, as implying a continuous clash of wills between the two, is no doubt a little misleading. The general reader, however, has no cause for grumbling, since he will encounter Sir George Trevelyan in his happiest mood. No man has a defter knack of extracting from the eighteenth century its brightest and most salient characteristics, while passing lightly over the coarseness and brutality which Hogarth drew and Savage wrote down. Sir George by no means abides by the strict canons of biography, nor does he exactly produce history, whether judged by English or German standards. But he catches the spirit of the age, and by a diligent use of pamphlets and newspaper files he imparts to his pages a warmth of colouring which more scientific writers generally contrive to miss. Nothing could be better than his description of the preparations for the defence of Plymouth in 1779, derived from the columns of the daily journals. The whole scene is displayed: the Cornish "tinnerns" leaving their mines and marching off to dig

trenches and demolish houses which obstructed the line of fire, the dispatch of the French prisoners to Exeter, and the arrival of the gentlemen-volunteers from London. The same finish of treatment marks the sketch of social habits interpolated by Sir George into a chapter on Charles Fox's Parliamentary position after his breach with Lord North. It does thorough justice to the great English landowners: "Aristocrats of the right sort, they were fiery, if not very laborious politicians; well-read gentlemen for the most part, and sportsmen every inch of them." They knew their classics, they stocked their libraries with the best editions of modern works, and they kept a good, if plain, table. They were to be seen at their best on their country estates; as Sir George neatly puts it, "the drawing-room at White's or Almack's, after the hazard-table had been lighted up, was no paradise for men of sense and intellect."

George III. receives no quarter in Sir George Trevelyan's pages. Where some can discover certain qualities of royal constancy, he can only descry narrow-minded obstinacy; and he derides the "foolish" and "most cruel policy" of prolonging the war with the American Colonies by holding on to the coast, and relying upon the play of faction in Congress, and disappointment and discontent on the population. Yet on p. 302 we read:

"A bankrupt, faithless, republic would be a novelty in the political world, and would appear among respectable nations like a common prostitute among chaste matrons." So Congress proclaimed to the world in a public address of September, 1779, and none the less in March, 1780, it calmly passed a law enacting that forty dollars in paper were thenceforward to be the equivalent of one dollar in specie. In other words the American Government declared itself bankrupt to the extent of nineteen shillings and sixpence in the pound. That announcement killed the public credit, swept the market bare of cash, and demolished every vestige of commercial utility that still attached itself to the Government paper. The evil consequences fell with intense severity upon the comfort, the discipline, and the efficiency of the army. Congress found it all but impossible to enlist fresh troops, and very difficult to feed and clothe those whom it had already. The soldiers in the Continental camps, except that they spent more nights in bed, were hardly better off than at Valley Forge."

In other words, the policy of husbanding resources and watching opportunities had a good deal to be said for it. The steadfastness of New England remained unshaken, but disintegration was at work in the south, and Cornwallis's Carolina campaigns came within a reasonable measure of success until, through Clinton's fatal inaction, he was driven into a corner at Yorktown.

But we are anticipating events which Sir George Trevelyan will treat in his second volume, already, as we are glad to learn, more than half written. Our present point is that there was nothing in the situation on the American continent, as it stood in 1778, to justify an abandonment of the war, even after

France had taken sides with the United States. Lord North's Conciliation Bill, though hopelessly belated, was sincerely meant, and after the rupture with France, there was nothing for it but to fight on. There was every reason for a change of Government, but, wedded to his system, the King persisted in retaining against their wills about as incompetent a set of Ministers as ever mismanaged the affairs of the country.

In the conduct of Charles Fox during the years covered by this volume Sir George Trevelyan has an easier case, and presents it with remarkable skill. Though his language ran to extravagance, the young man played a patriotic part in denouncing the incompetence of the Lords of the Admiralty in general, and of the Earl of Sandwich in particular. The First Lord's persistent attempts to conceal the real weakness of the Navy, both in ships and men, formed an ample reason for the votes of censure hurled at him by Charles Fox. Yet the King upheld Sandwich at all hazards, forcing Lord North to see that defaulters from divisions were "strongly spoke to." His deplorable partiality is acutely explained by Sir George. George III. found in Sandwich a Minister exactly to his mind, "subservient in the Closet, masterful and overbearing in the Cabinet, and a fearless bully in debate." He was therefore kept safely in office in spite of the scandal which came to light when Hackman murdered Miss Ray, and though the outbreak of war with France and Spain rendered a stronger administration at the Admiralty imperative. Charles Fox did his best for naval efficiency both within and without the House. He seldom appeared to greater advantage than when he posted down to Saltram, eagerly learnt whatever the officers had to tell him, and arranged with Jervis of the Foudroyant to be taken on board if there was a prospect of a battle. Later in life, after long opposition had soured him, Fox rejoiced over the discomfiture of his country's allies.

Sir George Trevelyan's descriptions of naval battles are vivid, and the story of Ushant and the court-martial of Keppel which followed that engagement has never been more happily told. We agree with him that Palliser was no coward when he ignored the signals of his superior officer, and that personal enmity combined with the malice instilled into him by "the Bedfords" while he was at the Admiralty suggested his unworthy conduct. But Keppel's magnanimity was of the Roman type; when Palliser blundered on to his own undoing in the House of Commons, those who heard his reply "thought," as Horace Walpole puts it, "his homely figure was shot up into heroic stature," and his bearing at the court-martial was a model of generosity: "Mr. President, as that alteration in Capt. Hood's log-book affects my life, I shall ask him no more questions."

A hero like Keppel may present few difficulties to an eloquent writer, but it is otherwise with a dark and devious

character like Benedict Arnold. Here, again, Sir George Trevelyan has succeeded to admiration. We need not stop to inquire into the exact pertinence of the chapter setting forth Arnold's attempted betrayal of West Point and the hanging of the unfortunate André in a work which began, at any rate, by being a biography of Charles Fox. Sir George Trevelyan evidently enjoyed writing this chapter, and he displays much insight into Arnold's motives. Arnold despaired of the Republic, and

"in the latter part of the eighteenth century the example of General Monk had still a singular and powerful attraction for ambitious men of the sword. In France, under the Directorate, when a reaction against the Jacobin rule had set in with irresistible force, the admirers of more than one Republican general fondly expected that their hero would consent to play a part analogous to that of the cool-headed and stout-hearted soldier who took the tide at the turn, and landed Charles the Second safely on the throne. There then were Royalists, and many Royalists, who carried infatuation to such a height, and ignorance of personal character to such a depth, as to entertain a hope that Napoleon Bonaparte had possibly made the Eighteenth Brumaire in the interest of his legitimate sovereign."

Dumouriez, Moreau, and Pichegru were, of course, all more or less bitten with the idea of leading a restoration. Much later, the same delusion floated before the bemused vision of Bazaine. But the deliberation with which Arnold planned the surrender of West Point, and the eagerness with which he took up arms against his own countrymen, are unique in the annals of treachery.

Finland: the Land of a Thousand Lakes.
By Ernest Young. With 32 Illustrations. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. YOUNG is a warm admirer of Finland, and his book is so well written as to infect the reader with his own enthusiasm. He has given us a charming description of her lakes and forests, and of the customs and amusements, the arts and industries, of her honest and hospitable people. His illustrations, too, are good; but some views of scenery deserve to have the locality specified. He has written, he tells us, with an eye both to the possible traveller and the general reader; but for the sake of the latter he has "deliberately discarded anything like a guide-book arrangement." The traveller, however, though he will find the book replete with interesting information, will look in vain for any hints for a projected tour. He must go for these to Paul Waineman's excellent volume, or to Mrs. Tweedie's lively account of her adventures; for each of those works contains a good map, which Mr. Young has unfortunately omitted. But the present book, though largely the fruit of the writer's observation, is in no sense a narrative of travel. The following sketch of the "running" of the famous Pyhakoski Rapid, which we quote only in part, makes us regret his self-imposed limitations:—

"The velocity increases from minute to minute; the surface of the stream has a visible slope, it is as though part of the Atlantic were rolling down an incline.... And then, just as you are about getting used to the whirling perilous pleasure of it all, the river makes a sudden bend, a rock impedes the passage, a whirlpool waits for you on the other side of the rock.... To avoid the barrier amid this howling torrent of water and at this speed seems well-nigh impossible. The boatman leans upon his oar, and the boat makes straight for the cliffs as though purposely to dash itself to fragments. Almost as the nose of the boat touches the bank, the whole weight of the pilot is thrown on the pole, and the craft sweeps lightly as a cork out into the mass of seething, boiling foam that swings itself everlastingly from side to side in a mad and ceaseless passion of hate."

The details supplied concerning the country and people are of the deepest interest; for they show that the Finns have made remarkable progress during the past century, in spite of their political troubles in recent years. Finland's principal wealth lies in her forests, which cover more than half the country; and, as in Norway and Sweden, the development of scientific forestry has arrested the heedless waste which threatened their destruction. There is an excellent account of farming operations and village life; but the writer scarcely seems aware that many of the customs which he describes at length are in no way peculiar to the Finns, but are common to the whole of Scandinavia. He gives in rough outline a history of the people, which in its earliest stage is open to some criticism. He tells us that Tacitus mentions the Finns; but he adds in the same breath that from their costume and habits these "Fenni" may have been Lapps. It is evident they could not have been the ancestors of the modern Finns, if the immigration of the latter took place, as he states, about the ninth century. Dr. Nansen, in his recent book, thinks that the "Fenni" cannot certainly be identified with any modern stock.

A few pages are devoted to the recent misfortunes of Finland; and Mr. Young justly considers that the restoration of her constitution in 1905, as a result of the sudden, but perfectly orderly "strike" of a whole nation, is "one of the most astounding events of modern times." On the exact details of the constitution he is less clear. On one page he tells us that "the imposition of taxes has been removed entirely from the control of the Diet"; on another, that "the Grand Duke cannot impose any new taxes without the consent of the Diet." The latter body has attracted considerable attention in Europe; for it is not only largely elected by female suffrage, but also contains a few women members, who are described as "mostly of middle age, grave, and even portentously solemn." But, though females compose 53 per cent of the electorate, they form only 8 per cent of the Diet. A male member is of opinion that "they are a nuisance, but only a little nuisance." The chapters on Finnish literature, music,

and art are full of valuable matter, which had not been previously accessible. Education is universal and highly prized; but the Finn is frequently regarded as stolid and slow, needing "a petard in his back to make him move." That this view is in the main unjust is shown by the last chapter, on 'Social and Economic Movements.' There we read that the Home Research Society—which is less than twenty years old, and deals with the natural history, physiography, archæology, and folklore of the country—counts among its eager workers many labourers and peasants, as well as scholars and professors. Mr. Young says truly that an appeal to the British agricultural labourer to take part in the collection of scientific and historical data would meet with little or no response—indeed, he would be incapable of understanding the aims of such a movement. Another society—the Ungdomsforëning (Young People's Society)—endeavours to improve the intellectual and social life of the villages. In speaking of "the unutterable dullness of the English village in winter," Mr. Young forgets that our labourers are too tired after a heavy day to care for more than the newspaper and the village club. In a country where winter darkness permits little work there is far more energy to spare.

NEW NOVELS.

The Forest on the Hill. By Eden Phillpotts. (John Murray.)

THE first and obvious fault of 'The Forest on the Hill' is its inordinate length, which must amount to somewhere near 150,000 words. Its pace is fatiguingly slow, and the long conversations of persons but little relevant to the main issues would have been better omitted, although they are good in themselves. So, too, the many pages of description lose their value through their very length, and retard the reader disagreeably. Of course, as might be expected, the characters are well defined and (with one serious exception) lifelike; and, equally of course, powerful and passionate situations are set against the wild backgrounds that the author knows so well. The one character whose truth to life seems questionable is an otherwise straightforward young woman, who, yielding to threats of disinheritance from her lover's uncle, gives up the man she loves, denying him any explanation, and, unable to support her loss, proceeds to starve herself to death; but, on her rescue and recovery, speedily transfers her love to a man whom she had for years steadily refused, and ceases entirely to care about her first choice. Of course, a woman of weak, fickle nature might have behaved thus; but this woman is of a fine, strong character, neither timid nor mercenary, and Mr. Phillpotts does not succeed in persuading us either that she cheated her first love for the sake of benefits to him which he despised, or that she was capable, while she knew him living, of being happy with a second.

The Golightlys, Father and Son. By Laurence North. (Martin Secker.)

THE rivalries in the British Press offer a rich satiric harvest, and in the Procrustean adaptation of writers, enamoured of ideals incompatible with journalistic success, to the iron framework of popular organs is that tragedy without dignity which a satirist's graver mood demands. That which is at once gigantic and trivial, unimaginative and speculative, pachydermatous and professionally sensitive, tempts even a critic to limn its features. How, then, does it affect a novelist who accepts it for an inspiration?

On the whole, Laurence North is to be congratulated. The curious parallelism between the periodicals issued by the two magnates who, imitating Sir George Newnes, surpassed him in daring and the noise of their "splashes," appears to have so impressed him as to impel him to appropriate it for fiction and invent a dramatic reason for it. However that may be, his novel is an admirable presentation of the humour and tragedy of the market-place where words are bought and sold. But he has taken care to please lovers of drama as well as likers of satire, and he deserves praise for the fact that, though he indulges in three ironic catastrophes, their romantic value justifies them, while their plausibility does credit to his craftsmanship.

The spirit of regret is almost as impulsive in him as that of satire. Loving the serenity of the scholar, the distinction of the classic note in a volubly commercial age, he is haunted by visions of those who have left not only Oxford, but also the tranquil height of wisdom and art which it inadequately but charmingly symbolizes, to choose the arena where thought is mean and, in Matthew Arnold's too noble phrase, "ignorant armies clash by night." In the character called Dorian Stepney our author realizes the tragedy of a finer spirit self-condemned to intellectual stultification at the call of Mammon. He and the two women who cast a glamour over his life of editorial toil are excellently drawn, and so is the mentor and patron who tells him:—

"You can't create public interest. You can only follow it up, give it a loud voice, and then claim to have created it."

The author deserves a liberal measure of that interest. He has produced an exceptionally bright and sparkling novel, in which tragedy, apart from one harrowing incident, makes an effect like wit.

Almayne of Mainfort. By R. H. Gretton. (Grant Richards.)

FROM the critic's point of view this is a novel of more than common interest. Its faults are considerable; most of them, perhaps, to be accounted for by the fact that the writer has not hit upon a good idea for his plot. The story turns upon the ownership of a patch of London slum

intersected by railway-lines, and the competing parties are Almayne, scion of an ancient, but somewhat impoverished house in the North of England, and a mysterious old man with a daughter. The legal transactions are somewhat hazy; and from the cattle-reiving exploit, with which we start out, to Almayne's return home with his wife, there are too many incidents which send the reader off on a false scent—a proceeding never fully justified by the further progress of affairs. Superficially, the author's method reminds us now of 'Broke of Covenden,' now of 'Sir Richard Calmady'; while we seem to detect, beneath these presumably chance resemblances, the influence of a study of Balzac. Indeed, the view of society, the characterization, and the emphasis in the dialogue, strike us as being in many respects more French than English. This is not intended as disparagement, nor as a denial of originality, but rather as an expression of our sense that it is real work that the writer offers us. His technique is better than his invention, or better than his present luck; and he has plenty of power, if he can but find the true field for its exercise.

The personages—with the exception of one villainous little lawyer—are all of the clean, gallant type, gentle, yet superior; and the best thing in the book is the brief, but lyrical love episode.

"THE PEOPLE'S BOOKS."

THE idea of "The People's Books" (T. C. & E. C. Jack) was, we understand, conceived before "The Home University Library" was announced. It is certainly a remarkable enterprise in the way of cheapness, the little volumes being bound in green cloth and well printed. We think, however, that the limits within which the contributors have had to work have proved a serious handicap to their efficiency. Prof. Herford has under 90 pages for his *Shakespeare*. It is a sound piece of work, but "makes no pretence to even proximate completeness," and omits some of the information we expect to see. Why does not the Professor say, for instance, that the collected edition of the Plays and Poems put forth by Heming and Condell in 1623 is everywhere known as the First Folio, and add, since there is room on the page, how far it is the chief authority for Shakespeare's text? The Bibliography, a matter of prime importance in such a series, is meagre, omitting, for instance, Sir Walter Raleigh's fine book. Mr. A. Ferrers Howell in *Dante: his Life and Work* has a full and excellent Appendix of books for students, and, going less into critical detail than Prof. Herford, has made a survey which should be really useful as an introduction to the subject.

Mr. O'Neill's *Pure Gold* suffers from being arranged in alphabetical order. There are not generally more than two or three pieces from well-known poets, but they are usually either too hackneyed or too little known. The one is not fair to the reader; the other to the poet. Swinburne, for instance, is represented by the first chorus from 'Atalanta' and the dedicatory sonnet of 'Tristram of Lyonesse.' Otherwise this is an admirable anthology. The suggestions for further reading are brief, but sensible.

Mary Queen of Scots played no great part in national history; she is essentially a romantic figure, and this side of her has been happily emphasized by Mrs. O'Neill, who may be depended on for accuracy in her background of history. Mr. Coxon's *Roman Catholicism* is a straightforward account, mainly derived from unimpeachable sources, such as the General Councils of the Church.

In *Women's Suffrage: a Short History of a Great Movement*, Mrs. Fawcett has made good use of the inadequate space at her disposal. She might, however, have filled the page headed 'List of New Books,' if only by adding "and Periodicals," the more so as her booklet is useful rather on the historical side than on that of "history in the making." The few pages on recent developments are already out of date, especially in regard to the inconsistency of Cabinet Ministers. Recognition has been accorded to others whose methods differ from the author's, but we should have preferred, in spite of Mrs. Fawcett's broad-mindedness, to have a chapter from one of the Militants.

Dr. Julius Cohen's Preface admits that some who take up his *Organic Chemistry* will probably lose themselves in its pages, and the fear seems well founded. The subject is not only too vast, but also too technical, to be treated in a hundred small pages, and even to guess at the meaning of what is here discussed requires considerable previous study. The system of notation adopted will be unfamiliar to the general reader, who will gather little from the few words which Prof. Cohen devotes to its explanation. It was discussed at length by Prof. Norman Collie in a special article in *The Athenæum* some years ago. On the whole, organic chemistry is not a matter that can be usefully summarized in a popular handbook.

The Science of the Stars will convey to the attentive reader an enormous amount of information in a small space, being clear and abreast of current knowledge. It takes the student back to the starting-point of the science, and carries him on to the various lines of research that have opened up from it, briefly indicating the extent and contents of the wide field of astronomy to-day. The chapter on 'The Members of the Solar System' is wonderfully comprehensive, especially on the study of the surfaces of the sun and Mars, with which Mr. Maunder's name is closely associated.

Mr. J. A. S. Watson's *Heredity* can be no more than an introduction, but his survey of the subject is accurate, and written in a simple manner which will stimulate those who are interested to wider reading.

Botany: the Modern Study of Plants, by Dr. M. C. Stopes, attempts to deal, *inter alia*, with morphology, anatomy, cytology, physiology, ecology, and palæontology. The author has both verve and knowledge, and has done as well as could be expected; but far too much has been attempted.

In *The Principles of Electricity* Mr. Norman R. Campbell does not seem to have decided for what class of readers he is writing. The first half states at some length, and in an elementary manner, the fundamental ideas of electrostatics, and the remainder is devoted to general theory. The theoretical treatment disqualifies the book for the beginner, while elementary questions—such as What is an ohm?—remain unanswered.

PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

THE Bergsonian philosophy, which was somewhat slow to cross the Channel, and did not, in fact, arrive in this country very long before the philosopher himself, has, even as he did, made itself thoroughly at home amongst us. We recently reviewed two short studies of his writings, Mr. Lindsay's (*Athen.*, July 22, 1911) and Mr. Solomon's (Jan. 13, 1912), the one more critical and technical, the other more expository and popular, but both excellent after their own manner. Already there appear two more essays, differing in scope from each other in much the same way, namely, *An Examination of Professor Bergson's Philosophy*, by David Balsillie (Williams & Norgate), and *Henri Bergson: the Philosophy of Change*, by H. Wildon Carr (T. C. & E. C. Jack).

We wish to say nothing harsh of Mr. Balsillie, who is always thoughtful, and, in some of his criticisms, decidedly penetrating. In the literary presentation of his argument, however, he seems to us to fall between two stools. If his book is addressed to the general reader, as would seem to be the case, it offends by an over-free use of the current jargon of the schools. If, on the other hand, its final appeal is to the trained thinker—not that he, any more than the general reader, is tolerant of jargon—the absence of exact references to M. Bergson's writings constitutes a serious defect. Capable as the work is, it might, we are convinced, be rendered at least twice as effective by thorough recasting. Full to overflowing of his subject, the writer plunges headlong into the tangled tale of his disagreements with M. Bergson, without offering any preliminary survey of the positions he is about to attack. Nor does he make his own standpoint clear at the start, as every critic should do who hopes to carry his reader along with him. Not till we reached the final chapters was our suspicion verified that the Hegelian conception of evolution was being throughout contrasted with the Bergsonian to the disadvantage of the latter. As must be laid to the credit of other modern Hegelians—for instance, Lord Haldane—Mr. Balsillie is in touch with the progress of science, and, with all his respect for an absolute logic, is not afraid to plunge into cosmological speculations of the more concrete kind. We confess, however, that his hints about the action of contraries in the constitution of matter, or about the co-operation of contrary tendencies in the ascent from lower to higher forms of organic being, do not suffice to reveal to us herein a dialectic process “shedding verisimilitude on the Hegelian doctrine that thought and being are one.” For the rest, he undoubtedly convicts M. Bergson of certain inconsistencies, such as may well be incidental to the development of a philosophy, the last word of which is not yet spoken. Some of Mr. Balsillie's most interesting results follow, by the way, from his examination of M. Bergson's very recent utterances made in the course of his English lecturing-tour. It becomes manifest that the philosopher of evolution has at present paid scant attention to certain aspects of his many-sided theme, notably to the ethical implications of that *élan de vie* which reaches its highest manifestation in the life of man.

Of Mr. Wildon Carr's work we have only pleasant things to say. It would almost seem to be the case nowadays that the value of a book stands in inverse ratio to its price. M. Bergson, who himself read through the proofs, must have been delighted to find his views sketched and interpreted so simply

and concisely. The little book is a masterpiece of plain English. Notwithstanding, we would reiterate the piece of advice which Mr. Carr in the Preface offers to his readers, namely, that if they are interested, and therefore desire to become genuine students of the Bergsonian philosophy, their bounden duty is to go on to tackle M. Bergson in the original.

A New Logic. By Chas. Mercier. (Heinemann.)—“There is no new thing under the sun,” said the Preacher. “Perhaps,” adds Heine, “the sun himself, who now beams so imposingly, is only an old warmed-up jest.” A claim to novelty rouses admiration, but provokes scepticism. One of the boldest of the philosophers called his system only a new name for some old ways of thinking. Not so Dr. Mercier. As Euclid was superseded yesterday, he means ‘A New Logic’ to supersede the logic of to-day. But the moral of his parallel is two-edged. Lobatchewski, Riemann, and Poincaré have shown that Euclidian geometry is not the only possible system, but to limit Euclid's application is not to supersede him. This is a bad start. But with Dr. Mercier's next conclusion we disagree even more profoundly. He holds that logic is not only a science, but also an art, and an art in the sense that it is practical. He makes much of the futility of the old logic. Does he think that his own, or any other system, will be any better? Only a pedant could hope to aid man's reasoning by a study of the conditions to which sound thinking must conform. M. Jourdain talked prose without knowing it, and mankind reasoned validly before ‘A New Logic’ appeared, though its author claims that the subject is there correctly stated for the first time.

Dr. Mercier's system appears to us to confuse throughout the spheres of logic and psychology. It does not matter to logic how we pass from one proposition to another, or how from particulars we arrive at a universal. What logic has to do is to inquire how our conclusion is valid if we do so. Induction seeks a general principle underlying the particulars, and whether they be few or many before we perceive the principle, it matters not, for the number of instances, though psychologically important, is not the guarantee of our conclusion. Dr. Mercier so far ignores this fact that he looks on simple enumeration as the criterion of certainty in such matters. He cannot abide Aristotle; but Aristotle's account of the relation of *αἰσθησις* to *νοῦς* contains for us the substance of a truer view. When induction has arrived at the principle it seeks, conclusions can be drawn with syllogistic necessity. We do not pretend that we consciously follow this method in actual life, but it is nevertheless a condition of the validity of thought. As for exalting induction at the expense of deduction, one might as well exalt multiplication at the expense of division.

Dr. Mercier disdains all reference to metaphysics, and therefore rejects all modern views of the judgment. Analyzing the proposition into two terms and the ratio between them, he leaves us in doubt whether subject is distinct from its relation to object, or object from its relation to subject, or relation from both subject and object. He seems to have mistaken grammar for logic, and lost sight of the unity of the judgment. Nor does his system provide for any proof or necessity in thought. With wearisome iteration he speaks of the appeal to experience. But, whether he likes it or not, the “common-

sense” view of the world of experience is of the nature of a metaphysical construction, with difficulties of its own. Has he forgotten Berkeley, and cleared his mind of Kant?

A word as to “Traditional Logic.” Dr. Mercier includes in this compendious title nearly every thinker from Aristotle to the present day. But he objects most strongly to a system which is less Aristotelian than scholastic. Unfortunately, his opposition leads him to cover the same ground, and so to share the infertility of what he combats. He cannot hate such barren rubbish as the “*Palæstra Logica*” more intensely than we do. The Predicables move us not. Fesapo and Felapton our soul abhors. But all this is nearly extinct nowadays, and ‘A New Logic’ will hardly fill the gap. It is more like the epitaph of a process long complete.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Robert Herrick. By Floris Delattre. (Paris, Félix Alcan.)—Few modern critical works are so thorough, discerning, and complete as this study of Herrick and his place in lyric poetry. The biography is treated first, and our approach to Herrick is historical. Here the book is erudite and solid, bringing out many new and important facts as to Herrick's life, and passing in the second part to a synthetic and analytical treatment of special aspects of his art. It has thus a double object, namely, that of material certitude and psychological reconstruction. But when the elements which compose the work of Herrick have been explained, it remains to determine the quality of the æsthetic emotion which it provokes, and which constitutes its essential interest. This is comprehensible only by personal sympathy, and it is his sympathy and insight, which lift M. Delattre's study high above the ordinary level of criticism, and give it exceptional vitality.

It is essentially as a poet of society that M. Delattre envisages Herrick, a poet loving the town, its company, and all things urbane. Further, it is this play, unceasing and changing, of elegant, fine sentiment, this alternation of polite ideas and poetic fancy, which is the mainspring of Herrick's charm—“nuance, irisé souvent comme le nacre.”

M. Delattre supplies a series of close and discerning critical studies on the various aspects of the ‘Hesperides,’ bringing out the underlying egotism and paganism of Herrick's creed. It is rare that Herrick pierces below the surface, and in his treatment of the peasants of Devonshire he is often merely brutal. With Rabelais the riot and intensity of animal spirits sweep before it the groyness of observation. The impression given by Herrick's personal powers M. Delattre finds to be that of perpetual contradiction and antithesis. Lacking interior resonance, the sentiment is of short duration. Woman is a gracious pastime destined for man's pleasure, yet side by side with this irreverent conception of love is an amorous sentimentality, tender and delicate. The ingenuousness of the imagination tempers or transmutes the vehemence of desire. The charm of the ‘Hesperides,’ M. Delattre finds, is in these “fresh and fragrant mistresses,” so English with their blonde tresses and clear complexions, their frankness and their candour, whose faces turn to us from the pages, smiling beneath boughs of spring blossom, or surrounded by garlands of jonquils and roses. If it be true that Herrick was unable

to rise to the height of passion and emotion, and in the play of the imagination the heart has little place. Still no one has been more subtly or gracefully in love with love itself.

Dweller in the tangible, he lives in a walled and secluded garden full of exquisite sensations, vernal freshness, and spring blossom. Like the sentimentalist, he maintains untarnished his golden illusion. Nothing in the beauty of the exterior escapes him. His delicate nature, respondent to every shade of colour and breath of perfume, records its beauty and harmony with perfect expression. When youth is long departed he retains this childlike quality of freshness, which renders his inspiration light, fresh, and intangible. Poet of slight themes, he recognizes his limitations, and remains in his narrow domain without rival.

George Sand, sa Vie et ses Œuvres, 1838-48. By Wladimir Karénine. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit.)—M. Karénine, after an interval of several years, publishes the third volume of his study of George Sand. From 1838 to 1848 she lived in intimacy with Chopin and Pierre Leroux, and round her during this period radiate, appear and disappear, many famous representatives of politics, art, and science. She is at the height of her power, and each of her works is an event impatiently awaited.

M. Karénine, treating in a full and comprehensive manner the circumstances leading to the production of 'Consuelo,' 'La Comtesse de Rudolstadt,' 'Le Meunier d'Angibault,' 'La Mare au Diable,' and the whole series of rustic romances, reveals the veritable key to the understanding of George Sand's best period.

What stands out clear and in high relief in the book is the superhuman serenity which George Sand maintained in the midst of her difficult and melancholy circumstances. In spite of all she remained mistress of herself and her talent. To no one more than to M. Karénine is due the credit of elucidating her confused and elusive life.

Correspondance générale de Chateaubriand. Edited by Louis Thomas. Vol. I. (Champion, Paris.)—These letters have been expected to throw new light on Chateaubriand. How far they will do so is yet to be seen. The volume before us goes only to the year 1817, when Chateaubriand was forty-nine.

The figure which emerges is of a converted pagan, whose piety is the fruit of strangely mixed sources. His defence of religion in 'Le Génie du Christianisme' paid him well, but his practical use of it does not seem extensive. He is blasé at an early age, and requires to be stirred out of his depression by flattering friends.

Women, too, stimulate him. He throws a veil of innocence over tastes epicurean perhaps rather than amorous, and draws raw material from those who are willing to supply emotional experience. With Madame de Staël he seems at his best, most natural and least affected; with her he can throw off what he calls a normal sterility in the expression of sentiments.

His sincerity is an evasive quality. Thus on one occasion he avers that nothing but the hope of being of service to religion would have induced him to accept a post at Rome. Once there, he writes of "le scandale des mœurs"; his life is a hell; he can scarcely be persuaded to stay out his year. Yet, shortly after, his constant theme is a desire to return to end his days among the ruins of a bygone civilization. Truly, Job and Jeremiah are his familiar spirits; grief his element; tears his garment!

While he is in Rome his friend Madame de Beaumont dies. His letters to her relations, in spite of their theatrical tone, are exquisite in their revelation of a devotion deep and sincere while it lasted. He begs to be allowed to defray the cost of a monument to her memory; this necessitates the selling of personalty, and, amongst other things, of one of his carriages. According to an ancient law, consumption is accounted in Rome a contagious disease, and, as Madame de Beaumont had driven sometimes in them, no one will buy.

At 34 this aged young man considers that he has passed the summit of life. The joys of fame are outbalanced by persecution and vexation. The best men of letters are his friends, and he gets his meed of admirers' epistles, but his championship of the faith will never be forgiven; the other side will never be content till they have banished him a second time.

The Breton aristocrat never becomes the sincere democrat. In vain one looks for signs of interest outside the affairs of his own class. Important public events are rarely mentioned. A better man of business than the literary genius often is, he rarely appears ungloved—never *en déshabille*.

M. Thomas's work of collation is a necessary and honourable task, and he is fulfilling it with that Gallic enthusiasm and care which are our admiration on this side of the Channel.

Smolensk. By Baron de Baye. (Paris, Perrin & Cie.)—Any fresh light on the drama of 100 years ago which was enacted in and around the ancient city of Smolensk is as welcome to students of European history as it must be of supreme interest to the grandchildren of those who took part in it. The author's concern has been to describe the history of the town from the ninth century onwards, the battle fought there before Napoleon could march on to Moscow, and the pillage which took place during the terrible flight. He sketches the events as they succeed one another in the terse, plain manner of the military dispatch, but the vivid contemporary letters which follow—many of them hitherto unpublished—throw a blaze of light on the pitiless scenes of August and November, 1812, and give a graphic recital of suffering and mismanagement.

La Chanson populaire de l'Île de Corse. By Austin de Croze. (Paris, Champion.)—Happy are those nations which preserve their folk songs, and all praise to those who rescue them from the oblivion in which a materialistic age buries its past. The very existence of Corsican folk-lore has been questioned, but to doubts of this kind this little volume is a substantial and unanswerable challenge. It represents, we believe, the first attempt to collect the numerous "voceri" and "vendetta" of Corsican tradition—the former, poignant in expression of a grief that knows no resignation, and the latter, with its fierce chants of revenge, primitive and tragical in character.

Many Corsican popular romances offer striking comparisons with the folk-songs of Northern Europe, and there is a startlingly close analogy between our fifteenth-century air 'The Babes in the Wood' and the song of the bandit Nicolai. The book is well written, and is a timely production, for Corsican nationality is becoming rapidly merged in that of France. The collection is made the more useful by an exhaustive bibliography.

Rome au Temps de Jules II. et de Léon X. Par Emanuel Rodocanachi. (Paris, Hachette.)—To E. Rodocanachi's activity in the field of Roman life and manners in the Middle Ages, as well as at the time of the first and second Renaissance, we are indebted for this new volume, a masterpiece of French editing. Coming after 'Les corporations ouvrières à Rome depuis la chute de l'Empire' (1894), 'La Femme italienne à l'époque de la Renaissance' (1907), and 'Le château St. Ange' (1909), not to mention minor works on Cola di Rienzo, Renée of Ferrara, Vittoria Colonna, the Jewish colony of Rome, the Courtesans and Buffoons, &c., this last volume makes the author's illustration of Roman life and civilization complete.

In his work he has had to contend with two difficulties. The first concerns the number and value of existing publications on the same subject, which seem to have left nothing unsaid on the state of the city under the rule of Pope della Rovere and Pope de' Medici. Domenico Groli, for instance, whose delightful contributions to the *Nuova Antologia* include discussions of the Origins of Pasquino, Raphael's House, the Trial of Christopher Longueil, the Hunts of Leo X., and the Census of Clement VII., is but one of Rodocanachi's innumerable predecessors in this special line. I have myself described the "transformation" of Rome at the beginning of the sixteenth century in chaps. i. and ii. of the 'Golden Days of the Renaissance' (1906). I do not think I am wide of the mark if I reckon the names of previous writers quoted by the author in the foot-notes as about a thousand.

The second difficulty is the comprehensiveness of the subject. The "spirit of the age" under Julius II. and Leo X. exploded, as it were, in so many directions, and led to such amazing results in public and private life, art and literature, religion and politics, morals and finance, that even the 460 pages of the text and the 72 full-page illustrations would seem inadequate to exhaust the subject.

The author deserves credit for the way in which he has overcome both difficulties. In the first place, he has drawn a considerable percentage of his information from unpublished documents in the State and Vatican archives, the correspondence of diplomatic agents at the Court of Julius II. and Leo X., or rare contemporary pamphlets. Secondly, while limiting the text to an exposition of the main facts, and so making it intelligible and acceptable to all classes of readers, he adds in the foot-notes as complete a set of references as any student of the Roman Renaissance could desire.

There are five chapters, and an appendix, the former concerning The Pope's Court, Artists and Literary Men, The City and the People, The Civic Administration, and Feasts and Amusements. The Appendix refers to the Pillage of Rome in 1527 by the Connétable de Bourbon, in consequence of which the Renaissance described in the five chapters ended as suddenly as it had blossomed. Those few days of destruction and massacre annihilated the civilizing work of a quarter of a century, and plunged the city again into a semi-barbaric state.

The seventy-two full-page illustrations include portraits, views, and panoramas of the city, tombs, architectural details, medals, furniture, jewels, bronzes, church vessels, &c., all carefully chosen from public and private collections, or original sketches by Dutch and Italian artists. The titles of these illustrations, however, are rather inaccurate, and certain names are misspelt; for instance, Piazza Guidea (Giudea), the Palazzo Massino

(Massimo), and the monastery of *Santo Scolastico* (Santa Scolastica). Illustration xxiii² is said to represent the Garden of Cardinal Cesi in the said Piazza Giudea, whereas its interesting remains are still to be seen near the Porta Cavalleggeri, at the foot of the Monte di Santo Spirito. Lafreri's representation of Pasquino, published in 1550 (pl. xxxv¹), is attributed to the seventeenth century. Dosio's view of the Arco di Portogallo, engraved about 1569 (pl. xxxvii²), is attributed to Cavalieri and the period 1550-90. The rare and fine plate of the Benediction given by Pius IV. from the Loggia of St. Peter's, published by Lafreri, when Michelangelo's drum of the cupola (conspicuous in the engraving) had already reached its full height, is attributed to 1540, the sixth year before the death of Giuliano da Sangallo, and the seventh before Michelangelo's appointment as his successor in the directorship of the works.

The text, on the other hand, is remarkably free even from slips of the pen. Such we may consider, however, the name of "Ferdinand the Fifth" given to the King of Naples, Ferrante the First, who visited Rome in the jubilee year of 1475; and the statement that the present "Via Alessandrina," which joins Trajan's Forum with those of Augustus and Nerva, derives its name from Pope Alexander VI. (1492-1503), since it was laid out only in 1567-70, in consequence of the drainage and sanitation of the Pantano, undertaken by Pius V. and his nephew Cardinal Bonelli.

Apart from these trifling imperfections, the detection of which needs a microscopic eye, Rodocanachi's book will be welcomed by all students of the "Golden Days of the Renaissance"—and their number is legion—because, with the help of its amazing bibliography concerning known and unknown sources of information, it will give them a chance of learning a great deal more than the book itself can tell. R. LANCIANI.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

An English-Greek Lexicon, by G. M. Edwards (Cambridge University Press), is the work of a sound scholar, and, as its 320 pages supply a good grounding in vocabulary, separating verse and prose, it is likely to be adopted for the use of young students. Mr. Edwards does "not advocate the constant use of the 'English-Greek' in composition at school or at the University," and in this view he will have the support of the majority of teachers. But some help is needed, and a trustworthy selection of words with occasional references to the authors who use them, and some of the paraphrase of the *Gradus*, should be appreciated. Additions and corrections will be welcomed, and could be easily supplied. Our own experience tends to the belief that the language of Euripides, simpler than that of his great rivals of tragedy, is unduly ignored. Thus οὐδὲν ὄντως is a convenient and idiomatic equivalent for "unsound" which is mentioned in the Introduction.

This feature of the book is more fitted for advanced Grecians than for beginners. It is, in fact, a sketch of great interest, depending on fine scholarship, and affording an admirable insight into the wonderful grace and variety of Greek, while it provides some of the details which will enable the examinee to solve his difficulties. The style of tragedy and Thucydides, of Xenophon, "a bad authority for Attic," and the new 'Hellenica' ascribed to Theopompus is briefly sketched. It would have been well, we think, to emphasize the crabbedness

of Thucydides, who is hardly a model for Greek prose, though a storehouse of usages which attract the scholastic expert. Mr. Edwards quotes good authorities for his verdicts, but has surely had enough experience as a reader and teacher to speak for himself.

THE title of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's book, *Boswell's Autobiography* (Chatto & Windus), prepares us for his view that Boswell's chief aim in his 'Life' of Johnson was to make a sort of apologia for his own life and actions. His purpose was, we are told, at all hazards to claim the first place in that chronicle. This ingenious paradox the author recently maintained in *The Quarterly Review*, and now enlarges it in a loosely written book, full of repetitions, devoting eight chapters to "motor forces" which impelled Boswell to advertise himself and his claims to notice. The book will interest and entertain those—and they are probably many—who know little of Boswell's extraordinary life, and have not noted, or detected by means of other contemporary evidence, the traces of his spite and prejudice. But much that the author says has been long known to experts, and his special pleading—we cannot call it anything else—frequently fails to convince us. Boswell was not a gentleman in his behaviour, but he was a great artist, with the artist's talent alike for veracious reconstruction and positive embroidery. Above all, he was, we take it, a hero-worshipper with that intense gusto in life which distinguished Samuel Pepys, and we do not believe for a moment that he intended to make Johnson play second fiddle. He was full of himself, like other vivid persons who have a special sense of their own significance, and he had many scores to pay off, as is pointed out.

But the meaning of his phrases seems sometimes overdone here, and in the attribution of motives, always a dubious business, this chronicle does not satisfy us. Boswell's case is not so strange as it is made out. Many people find an annoying amount of Forster in the 'Life of Dickens,' and De Quincey has left us in his views of his associations with the "Lakers" a masterpiece of apparently friendly innuendo.

Mr. Fitzgerald needs to go deeper than he does if he means to convince. Take the case of 'Dr. Watson's Chemical Essays' (pp. 126-7). He does not mention that they were introduced by Boswell because Johnson was reading them, nor would one gather from his subsequent comments that these very 'Essays' received a high eulogium from Sir Humphry Davy, that Watson "threw his science aside for ever" when he was made Professor of Divinity, that he wrote "very forcibly" on equalizing the revenues of bishoprics without giving his own case as an example, and that he was, in fact, a prominent figure in eighteenth-century thought. Our quotations are from Leslie Stephen, who was certainly not prejudiced in the Bishop's favour.

Writing concerning the Shakespeare Jubilee at Stratford of 1769, Mr. Fitzgerald says that Boswell's lament concerning Johnson's absence "had no foundation." He wholly omits the fact, stated by Boswell, that "Johnson's connection both with Shakspeare and Garrick founded a double claim to his presence." He does not tell the reader, indeed, that the whole affair was Garrick's special show.

As usual, we find our author deprecating the methods of Birkbeck Hill, and his "superfoetation" of parallel passages. For our own part, we cherish the illusion that a book requires an index. As Mr. Fitzgerald provides nothing of the kind himself, it

is odd that he should object to Boswell's placing an index at the beginning instead of the end. It seems odd, too, that so careless a writer should take it upon him to abuse other people as unscientific. Finally, we note that Mr. Fitzgerald indulges in the parallels which he scorns in others. In 'Pickwick' and 'Boswell' he detects curious similarities, and "most curious" is the fact that Johnson and Mr. Pickwick were both kissed by young ladies. It is, indeed, prodigious.

An Introduction to the Study of Prices. By Walter T. Layton. (Macmillan & Co.)—It is rarely that a book which is badly wanted is as good as Mr. Layton's. His competence is in no need of testimony, and marks of care and thought abound throughout, e.g., in the valuable note on p. 54 dealing with wheat prices from 1820 to 1875.

The plan adopted is excellent. The text lays down plain broad tracks of thought along which even the beginner in economics can travel easily and profitably. These are followed by neat and copious appendixes containing the statistical materials on which the judgments are based. An excellent chart of average wholesale prices and the world's gold production follows.

The book is an exposition of the theory of prices, checked and supplemented by careful inquiries into the way in which they have varied since 1820. How such changes affect different classes of the community is carefully considered. Similar care is devoted to the question whether periods of rising prices are best for trade, whereon the conclusion is that

"nineteenth-century history shows that national productivity depends much more upon the advance of science and discovery, and on the training, education, and organization of labour, than on the rise or fall of prices."

The relation in time between changes in the supply of gold and in the level of prices is considered, and the connexion between them cautiously, but soundly demonstrated. The book should be read by all who are interested in one of the burning questions of the day.

PROF. HOPE W. HOGG.

THE death of Prof. Hope W. Hogg, to which reference was made in the last issue of *The Athenæum*, removes one of the best-known Orientalists in this country. Prof. Hogg held the Chair of Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Manchester, and, in addition to his tutorial duties, found time to undertake much valuable work for the furtherance of Oriental studies.

Born in Egypt in 1863, he acquired a sound knowledge of classical and modern Arabic, and with the help of his wife prepared in 1896 a translation of the Arabic version of Tatian's 'Diatessaron,' with introduction and notes. He also undertook the cataloguing of the Arabic MSS. in the Rylands Library; and his wide acquaintance with the literature shows itself in an admirable series of articles on 'Mesopotamia,' &c., in the eleventh edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.'

As an Assyriologist, too, Prof. Hogg did much useful work, especially in contributing valuable summaries of Assyriological and other Oriental publications to *The Interpreter*, and elsewhere. From 1895 to 1903 he was a member of the editorial staff of the 'Encyclopædia Biblica,' into the preparation of which he threw himself with his usual enthusiasm. Of his labours the editors say in the Preface: "To his zeal

energy, and scholarship the work has been greatly indebted in every direction." Among the numerous articles which he contributed, special mention may be made of those on the several Israelite tribes, and an extremely interesting one on 'Agriculture.'

He devoted much time and trouble, also, to the superintending of the maps which form a special feature of this 'Encyclopædia,' and have gained the admiration of all who have used and tested them.

Not to mention other work by the late Prof. Hogg, it may suffice to say that he was a scholar of wide and accurate knowledge, enthusiastic and minute in attention to detail, sober in judgment, and always ready to assist in promoting the subjects to which he gave an all-too short life. It may be added that he originated and was the first president of an Oriental Society in Manchester, and had already completed the preparation and supervision of the first number of its *Journal*. S. A. C.

'GRAHAME OF CLAVERHOUSE.'

5, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., Feb. 24, 1912.

IN *The Athenæum* of to-day's date your reviewer—when criticizing my biography of Claverhouse—points out that the battle of Tippermuir was not won by "300 Highlanders." This misprint of the numbers at Tippermuir was discovered before publication, and corrected by an *erratum* slip inserted at p. 256, where the misprint occurs. I can only conclude that *The Athenæum* must have received an advance copy from which the *erratum* was missing.

I take it that the reviewer is thinking of Lord George Murray when he alludes to "Lord George Gordon shortly before Culoden." MICHAEL BARRINGTON.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

Llandaff House, Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1912.

MR. ANDREW LANG, in his letter to you last week on this subject, objects to my identification of the famous prisoner in the new edition of my book 'The Man of the Mask.' My candidate is, as he truly says, an ecclesiastic, and probably a Jesuit. How then, Mr. Lang asks, does he come to be described as "a valet" by the French Government? He then proceeds to bring forward once more the claims of his own candidate in 'The Valet's Tragedy'—who no doubt was a valet, and so far answers to the description.

I should reply that from a hundred other instances of French political prisoners of the period we know that they were never called by their right names, or given their right description in official letters; and that his was a matter of settled and invariable policy. Mr. Lang's objection is therefore no real objection at all, and recoils, so far as there is any force in it, against his own candidate.

When we have said that the candidate was a valet, we have, in fact, said all that there is to be said for Mr. Lang's theory. In nothing else does his candidate meet the requirements of the case. The real prisoner was apparently a gentleman, a man of culture, a fervent Roman Catholic, and a man of political experience, who was possessed of some secret of vital importance. Mr. Lang's valet in no way answers the description.

If there is no stronger objection to be brought against my candidate than this one of Mr. Lang's, I shall begin to be hopeful that I may have made a contribution of real value towards the solution of the mystery. ARTHUR S. BARNES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Burn (Rev. A. E.), *The Athanasian Creed*, 1/ net. Rivingtons

A short survey of the Quicumque, its history, authorship, and doctrines, with a brief commentary. Dr. Burn rejects Dom Morin's recent theories, and adheres to Waterland's view of an early fifth-century authorship. There is a textual appendix. One of the Oxford Church Text-Books.

Carlyle (A. J.), *The Influence of Christianity upon Social and Political Ideas*, 1/6 net.

We are disappointed with this book. Not that it is bad, but if Mr. Carlyle had taken more pains with those parts of the subject which are not covered by his 'History of Political Theory in the Middle Ages,' it might have been infinitely better. His treatment is clear and simple—too simple, perhaps—for it suggests a single stream of Christian thought in relation to political ideas, instead of a separate system for nearly every one of the myriad forms of religion with little in common but the name of Christianity. Nor does he seem to us to give sufficient prominence to the distinction between clerk and layman, or the doctrine of the State as a *pis-aller*, if a *pis-aller* of divine institution, which runs through a good deal of Christian thought even in our own day. His work is one of the Christian Social Union Handbooks.

Dallinger (W. H.), *The Creator, and What We May Know of the Method of Creation*, 6d. net. C. H. Kelly

A cheap edition of a lecture by a Wesleyan scholar, who based his religious teaching on a refutation of materialism supported by his well-known researches on micro-organisms. No. 17 of the Fernley Lectures.

Harrison (Jane Ellen), *Themis: a Study of the Social Origins of Greek Religion*, 15/ net. Cambridge University Press

A revision of the views expressed in the author's 'Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion.' She has been led by the philosophy of Prof. Bergson and the social psychology of Prof. Émile Durkheim to re-examine her material in the light of two ideas: (1) That the mystery-god and the Olympian express respectively, the one *durée*, life, and the other the action of conscious intelligence which reflects on and analyzes life; and (2) that, among primitive peoples, religion reflects *collective* feeling and *collective* thinking. This "group-thinking" or "group-emotion towards life" the author analyzes in the 'Hymn of the Kouretes,' recently discovered at Palaikastro. Other themes, such as magic, *mana*, initiation ceremonies, carnivals, and Olympic games, cluster round the Hymn. On the games Mr. F. M. Cornford contributes a chapter, while Prof. Murray adds an excursus on the ritual forms preserved in Greek tragedy. The book is well documented and illustrated, and should prove of great interest to scholars.

Johnson (Rev. Theodore), *The Visitation of the Sick: some Practical Reflections for the Use of the Clergy and Others engaged in Parochial Visitation*, 1/6 net. George Allen

A manual intended mainly for the instruction of the younger clergy, embodying the normal clerical recommendations and regulations. It is more of a guide to religious exhortation than a practical medical directory.

Law.

Every Man's Own Lawyer, by a Barrister, 1912, 6/8 net. Crosby Lockwood

In the 1912 revised edition there have been few additional incorporations, except concerning the National Insurance and Copyright Laws. Among other Acts of importance are the Protection of Animals Act and the Perjury and Swearing Act, both being codified. Other minor Acts are duly noted.

Ilbert (Sir Courtenay), *Methods of Legislation: a Lecture delivered before the University of London on October 25th, 1911*, 2/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

The author is concerned not with the interpretation of enacted laws, but with the different methods of making them in civilized countries, and the advantages and defects that may be claimed for these methods. Though necessarily sketchy, the survey is of considerable interest. At the end a list is added of

some books on the legislative methods of foreign countries, but the author expresses a doubt whether we can derive many useful hints from such sources.

Morris (Robert C.), *International Arbitration and Procedure*, 6/ net. New Haven, Yale University Press

London, Frowde

We commend to all students of politics this modest and unpretentious book by the counsel for the U.S.A. in the Venezuelan Arbitration. Mr. Morris sketches the history of arbitration, which is as old as war itself, and the conditions of its application, showing that, while almost anything may become a "vital issue" upon which no peaceful award is possible, the use of international agreement is yet extending beyond disputes which arise out of previous treaties or the friction of national debt-collecting. Not the least valuable part of this volume is the chapter on the Hague Conference. President Taft contributes a "Foreword."

Robertson (George Stuart), *The Law of Copyright*. Oxford, Clarendon Press

In this book the text of the Conventions and Statutes is relegated to an appendix. The body of the work consists of a treatise on copyright law as modified by the Act of 1911, the whole subject being reviewed in a series of well-arranged chapters. The effect of the statute law is stated in clear language, and is discussed, criticized, and interpreted, as far as possible, by earlier legal decisions. The book has the great merit of dealing with a dry and complicated theme in a very readable way, and will prove useful to lawyer and layman alike.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Cust (Robert H. Hobart), *Benvenuto Cellini*, 2/6 net. Methuen

Mr. Cust's handbook shows sound judgment, is clear in style, and fortified by excellent illustrations. One of the Little Books on Art.

Embalmed Head (The) of Oliver Cromwell in the Possession of the Rev. H. R. Wilkinson, exhibited before the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland on 5th April, 1911, with some Notes thereon, 2/6. The Institute

A reprint of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Archaeological Institute last April, when the embalmed skull in question was anatomically examined by experts. All the circumstances that could be discovered concerning the survival of the relic are related, and there are illustrations of the head, which is now partly decayed.

Lee (Vernon) and Anstruther-Thomson (C.), *Beauty and Ugliness, and Other Studies in Psychological Aesthetics*, 12/6 net. John Lane

There appeared in *The Contemporary Review* some years ago the essay around which this book has grown. Of its conclusions, some have been sustained, and others largely modified by the latest psychology and philosophy. Though Vernon Lee declares that her aesthetics are "always those of the gallery and the studio, not of the laboratory," they are none the less, but perhaps rather the more, suggestive on that account.

Simla: *The Conference of Orientalists, including Museums and Archaeology, held in July, 1911*. Simla, Govt. Central Branch Press

The Conference, which was attended by many distinguished scholars, discussed Oriental studies, museums, and archaeology, their recommendations being incorporated in this volume. The foundation was proposed of a Central Research Institute, which would offer facilities for acquiring advanced knowledge both to Indians and Europeans. A scheme of administration and regulation was drafted, and the innovation promises well.

Poetry and Drama.

Cook (Augustus H.), *Psyche, and Other Poems*, 3/6 net. Bell

There is a dainty and fanciful exclusiveness about Mr. Cook's poems. He scorns contact with the rough world, and tunes his lyre in Italian bowers for his own satisfaction. There are, however, so many of these travellers in the shadow-world of elegant numbers that we would fain light upon more uncouth stalwarts who do not shrink from actuality.

Drew (Bernard), *Helen, and Other Poems*, 2/6 net. A. C. Fifield

Mr. Drew's verse gains in strength and self-confidence. He used to be an apt phraser and a skilful colourist, but he has now developed resonance and dignity. His command over imagery, always noticeable, has become broader, and at the same time more facile. While retaining his preference for classical

subjects, he is more original and far more capable of welding difficult thought into rhythmical form than in 'Cassandra' and 'Prometheus Delivered.' Hands across the Equator.

New York, the Author

The author informs us that his verse was written "in hours of leisure after days of severe mental toil." The residuum of mental energy available for verse has produced exiguous results. People who toss off a few lines when they can snatch a moment's respite from more serious things can hardly expect to produce good work.

Hebblethwaite (James), *Meadow and Bush: a Book of Verses.* Sydney, *The Bookfellow*

The author's attenuated spirituality becomes tiresome when prolonged through so many pages. He is free from marked lapses in taste and diction, but his inspiration is not sufficient. His muse is a pastoral idler and "touches tender stops"—now with sentimental effusion, now with plaintive wistfulness. Occasionally he strays into the idyllic Elizabethan modes of feeling with success.

Heine and Goethe (Translations from), by Philip G. L. Webb, 2/6 net. A. C. Fifield

It seems impossible for English translators of Heine to avoid the pitfalls of bathos and *simplesse*. They can transmit his words, but never his witchery of spirit. Mr. Webb is *gauche* and limp, but conscientious and free from any trace of insipidity or attitudinizing. The Goethe translations—selections from 'Faust' and 'Iphigenia in Tauris'—are less cramped and bolder in rendering.

Middleton (George), *Embers, and Other One-Act Plays of Contemporary Life*, \$1.35.

New York, Holt; London, Bell & Sons

These plays lack grip, reality, and distinction, and their wording does not ring true to an English reader. Certain locutions that are odd in English, but became familiar in translations from Ibsen—"even that," "also" in unusual places, &c.—betray the source of the author's inspiration; but the disciple has produced only a superficial copy of the master.

O'Riordan (Conal), (Norreys Connell), *Shakespeare's End, and Other Irish Plays*, 3/6 net.

Swift

Cherishing an inveterate prejudice in favour of the Irish drama, we yet do not like these plays. We find 'Shakespeare's End' forced and ineffective, in spite of some well-turned verse; and the fine theme of 'The Piper' is poorly executed. 'An Imaginary Conversation' is certainly the best of the three, as it is the least ambitious, and on the stage it is pleasant enough. Sincere and honest work cannot make up for the lack of dramatic power, and we miss the peculiar flavour so keenly that it is an effort to remember that the plays are written by an Irishman about Ireland, and that at least two of them have been acted at the Abbey Theatre. The most interesting part of the book is the prefatory letter to Joseph Conrad.

Percy (Eliza Duncan), *Poems of Faith and Hope*, 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

Rhymed versions of various Anglican doctrines and incidents, delivered with pietistic and altruistic fervour. They have no poetical merit, nor are some pastoral lyrics in any way notable.

Watson (Edith E.), *Songs and Sonnets, and a Little Play*, 1/ Christian Commonwealth Co.

The author is an elocutionist of promise; but, when she turns from interpretation to creation, she shows none. Her nebulous reveries and "strange, sweet spells" are waifs and strays of verse without the semblance of inspiration. The "little play" is diminutive and amateurish.

Woodward (Rev. Geo. Ratcliffe), *Cupid and Psyche from the Latin of Apuleius, done into English Verse in Nine Cantos*, 3/6 net.

Herbert & Daniel

A conscientious, if somewhat jejune rendering of the mellifluous cadences of Apuleius. The author has evidently made a careful study of Middle English metre, rhythm, phraseology, and composition of sentences, but the directness, *naïveté*, and spontaneity of such poems as 'The Pearl' and the story of Blanchefleur are beyond his horizon. He tells the story with some aptitude, but his muse is too pedestrian for the ethereal charm of Cupid and Psyche.

Music.

Gosling (Henry F.), *Music and its Aspects: a First Series of Essays on Music and its Relations to Nature, Humanity, Science, and History, &c.*, 6/ H. J. Drane

For notice see p. 263.

Rimington (A. Wallace), *Colour-Music, the Art of Mobile Colour*, 6/ Hutchinson

For notice see p. 263.

Bibliography.

Book-Auction Records, Vol. IX., Part I., 5/3 net. Karslake

Philosophy.

Balsillie (David), *An Examination of Professor Bergson's Philosophy*, 5/ net. Williams & Norgate

For notice see p. 249.

Schiller (F. C. S.), *Formal Logic: a Scientific and Social Problem*, 10/ net. Macmillan

A criticism of formal logic from the formal point of view. Destructive in its purpose, the book is meant to prepare the way for "the true logic of real reasoning, which starts from the act of thought, and so does not lose touch with Science and practical life." In fact, it forms Prolegomena to any future logic. A fuller notice will appear in a later issue.

Seth (James), *English Philosophers*, 5/ net. Dent

Prof. Seth, in this concise history of English (including Scotch) philosophy, has, in spite of his professed purpose of confining attention chiefly to "the epoch-making philosophers," happily done justice to the host of lesser names which the student is usually content to ignore, at the cost of making the course of thought arbitrary and discontinuous. The volume forms part of the Channels of English Literature.

History and Biography.

Besant (Sir Walter), *London South of the Thames*, 30/ net. A. & C. Black

This book completes Besant's Survey of London, and forms the tenth volume of the whole work. It contains topographical descriptions of Southwark and the suburbs "over the water" as far as Eltham, Lee, and Shooter's Hill. The illustrations consist of reproductions of old drawings and prints of places now passed away, as well as representations of what still exists.

Cooper (Frederic Taber), *Some American Story-Tellers*, 5/ net. Grant Richards

Most of these essays originally appeared in *The Bookman*, and it seems to us doubtful whether they were worth collecting in book-form. However, Mr. Cooper discusses the qualities and defects of his authors with clearness, and photographs of the chosen add interest to the book.

Fea (Allan), *The Real Capt. Cleveland*, 8/6 net.

Martin Secker

We fail to see either the necessity or usefulness of a biography of the buccaneer who figured in Scott's novel 'The Pirate'; if any interest is attached to him, it is purely local. The author has made up for his lack of material by including a mass of trivial details remotely connected with his subject. The numerous illustrations are uninteresting.

Fitzgerald (Percy), *Boswell's Autobiography*, 12/6 net. Chatto & Windus

For notice see p. 248.

Innes (Arthur D.), *England's Industrial Development: a Historical Survey of Commerce and Industry*, 5/ net. Rivingtons

This is not a complete or comprehensive picture of the development of industrialism in England. It only collects various data, and marshals facts in a skeleton form. Nevertheless, its presentation, which is unbiased and orderly, merits the attention of earnest people uninitiated into the intricacies of the labour problem, and desirous of grasping in rough outline the events, ideas, and tendencies underlying English industrial history.

Johnson (Dr.) and Fanny Burney: being the Johnsonian Passages from the Works of Mme. D'Arblay, with Introduction and Notes by Chauncey Brewster Tinker, 7/6 net.

Andrew Melrose

The principal portion of this book is a reproduction from Fanny Burney's 'Diary and Letters' of the passages relating to Dr. Johnson. These are largely trivial and uninteresting, but the compilation may be of use to the increasing host of Johnsonians.

Learned (Henry Barrett), *The President's Cabinet: Studies in the Origin, Formation, and Structure of an American Institution*, 10/6 net.

New Haven, Yale University Press

London, Frowde

The American Cabinet is none the less important because a council of civil servants works in greater obscurity than a convention of parliamentary leaders, and Mr. Learned has chosen a fitting subject for his elaborate research. The sound judgment and clear style in which the origin and growth of the Cabinet and of the nine Secretaryships are traced give the book an importance of its own.

Lovett (the late Richard), *James Chalmers: his Autobiography and Letters*, 1/ net.

Religious Tract Society

The eighth edition of the life-story of the admirable missionary who worked among the inhabitants of New Guinea, notice of which appeared in *The Athenæum*, July 5, 1902, p. 28. Nevill (Capt. H. L.), *Campaigns on the North-West Frontier*, 15/ net. John Murray

Concerned with the troublesome forays of the natives of the North-West Frontier, the repelling of attacks, reprisals, further inroads, and so on. Such a history is unlikely to appeal to others than those interested or engaged in guerilla warfare. For soldiers who may be stationed in that district of India it should be invaluable, as it comprises the histories of all the expeditions, and offers a suggestive study of the evolution of arms and strategy. There are maps and appendixes. We should have liked to hear something of native customs and social life.

Russell (George W. E.), *Edward King, Sixtieth Bishop of Lincoln: a Memoir*, 7/6 net.

Smith & Elder

A biography well worth writing. The author has made excellent use of correspondence to reveal the generosity, kindness, and simplicity of the bishop. The letters, however, of congratulation after the well-known trial might have been reduced. With four appendixes and a frontispiece.

Southey's Letters, a Selection, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Maurice H. Fitzgerald, 1/ net. Frowde

A neat little book on thin paper. "Southey's private letters are worth piles of epics," was Thackeray's dictum half a century ago. Its truth is beyond dispute. His correspondence has singular spontaneity and charm, and vivifies his connexion with such men as Coleridge, Lamb, Landor, Scott, and Shelley. The selection is excellent. In the World's Classics, Pocket Edition.

Thornton (John), *The Story of India*, 6/

H. J. Drane

The book shows a tendency to obscure general conceptions with a mass of detail. In other respects we like it well enough. Without being in any way profound, it should serve to interest the general reader.

Warren (Charles), *A History of the American Bar*, 16/ net. Cambridge University Press

A portion of this book is reissued with many additions. It has been compiled from innumerable and scattered sources, and is consequently an agglomeration of facts flung into book-form rather than a book. The first part is a résumé of the legal conditions and administration prevailing in the American colonies; the second traces the development of the American Bar from the inauguration of the United States Supreme Court to the opening of the Civil War. Both are overcrowded with non-essential detail.

Wesley (Rev. John), *The Journal of, enlarged from Original MSS., with Notes from Unpublished Diaries, Annotations, Maps, and Illustrations, edited by Nehemiah Curnock, Standard Edition, Vol. III.* C. H. Kelly

The third volume of an admirable edition; its publication has been delayed by the wealth of annotation which accompanies it. This section covers the period from April 16th, 1742, to October 30th, 1751, and has several illustrations of interest.

Geography and Travel.

Cruikshank (J. W. and A. M.), *The Smaller Tuscan Towns*, 3/6 net. Grant Richards

Another of the excellent guide-books compiled on the principle of Grant Allen's recommendations. Within its limits, it presents in compact and suggestive outline the features of the exquisite smaller Tuscan cities, their histories, topography, architecture, sculpture, and painting. For the traveller in the less-frequented parts of Tuscany this book will be indispensable, unless his previous knowledge is considerable. The offensive features of the normal guide-book are happily absent.

Young (Ernest), *Finland, the Land of a Thousand Lakes*, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

For notice see p. 247.

Sports and Pastimes.

Green (Eric H.) and White (Eustace E.), *Hockey*, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash

A creditable and scientific exposition of the game, all its tactics and evolutions being carefully described. Natural aptitude and adaptability are worth a world of theory and book-making; but such books, especially when they are well done, are useful to lovers of the nicer points of the game. Part of the National Library of Sports and Pastimes.

Haultain (Arnold), *The Mystery of Golf*, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 2/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

The book in some measure provides an insight into that mysterious attraction, incomprehensible perhaps to the uninitiated, which the "Royal and Ancient Game" exercises over its devotees. It is unusual in going into metaphysics and philosophy, and certain medical terms which are not generally understood.

Ryle (E. H.), *Athletics*, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash

Consists of expert advice on such points as training, dietary, style, and judgment in running. It classifies the different forms of exercise included under the composite title of athletics, and offers a host of useful suggestions for efficiency in each. There are a number of good illustrations. Also in the National Library of Sports and Pastimes.

Education.

Classics and the Average Boy: a Question for the Nation, 6d. net. *The Times Office*

The controversy in *The Times* of January, which excited some interest in scholastic circles, is here reproduced in paper covers. The gage was flung down by "A Public Schoolmaster" in *The Times Educational Supplement* of January 2nd, and was immediately taken up by a host of educational authorities. Certainly "A Public Schoolmaster's" rational and incisive letter provoked an interesting discussion, though the majority of the combatants showed nervousness in going to the root of the problem.

MacVannel (John Angus), *Outline of a Course in the Philosophy of Education*, 4/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

That education is a social science in which we can trace certain general principles, and that, like other sciences, it has philosophical presuppositions and relations, is more readily admitted than realized. But Dr. MacVannel grapples boldly with this aspect of the subject. We like his suggestive treatment, and, if we disagree with many of his conclusions, we welcome his reminder that education is more than a mechanical art based on empirical foundations.

Sociology.

Gonner (E. C. K.), *Common Land and Inclosure*, 12/ net. Macmillan

An examination, by no means unfavourable, into the effects of inclosure on population and employment in the latter part of the eighteenth century, with a quantity of statistics. The author traces the development of individual occupation of the soil. The most interesting section of such a subject is that dealing with the influence of inclosure on the conditions of the working classes. The author is some distance from the conclusions of Mr. Hammond's book on the same subject, and is altogether more timid and circumspect.

Philology.

Edwards (G. M.), *An English-Greek Lexicon*, 7/6 net. Cambridge University Press

For notice see p. 251.

Owen (Dorothy L.), *Piers Plowman, a Comparison with some Earlier and Contemporary French Allegories*, 5/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

This is a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in the University of London. The study acknowledges contributions bearing on the 'Piers Plowman' authorship controversy since it was written, but the author has apparently not brought her work up to date in the light of these investigations. The most useful side of the treatise is the insight it incidentally affords into the machinery of the French allegorical convention of the period. It discusses with wide knowledge and much documentary citation the setting, personification, treatment, and devices of the allegory, and analyzes its ingredients in a good appendix.

School-Books.

Chambers's Seasonal Nature Poems for Infant Classes, selected and edited by Margaret Riach, 6d. net. W. & R. Chambers

This is better than the majority of anthologies of the same sort, but is still hampered by the current conventionalities besetting this type of poem. We look in vain for a single selection from Stevenson's 'A Child's Garden of Verses' or Blake. Nor is Green's "Weep not, my wanton," a delightful and haunting song for children, included. The principle of this collection seems to be that to please the child-mind you must be puerile. The choice lacks care and discrimination.

Chambers's Supplementary Readers: Norse Fairy Tales; and Norse Wonder Stories, 6d. each. W. & R. Chambers

These stories are selected somewhat at random from the vast storehouse of tales which the Scandinavian genius has preserved, but they serve their purpose well enough. We are attracted by the fresh, open, and spontaneous way in which they are told. There is little or no conventional phrase-making or affectation. Some of the stock language of the fairy books is neatly turned.

Horsley (Reginald), *Victoria, the Good Queen*, 6d.

W. & R. Chambers

The book before us is but another instance of the misleading effects of idealization. Queen Victoria has become a lay figure for panegyric. One of the series of Brief Biographies of the Good and Great.

Jones (Franklin T.) and Tatnall (Robert R.), *Laboratory Problems in Physics*, to accompany Crew and Jones's 'Elements of Physics,' 2/6

New York, Macmillan Co.

These exercises are well selected and arranged to serve as a first course in practical work on physics, as the apparatus needed is of the simplest description, and all necessary instructions are given in detail. The accompanying questions will force the pupil to inquire into the reason for each experiment and the deductions therefrom.

Lamb, *The Adventures of Ulysses*, edited by A. C. Dunstan, with Introduction, Notes, Index, and a Map, 8d. Bell

Lamb's prose version was written in 1807, and was almost contemporaneous with the 'Tales from Shakespeare.' The text is that of the 1819 edition. The 'Adventures' are occasionally too archaic in language, but are full of rich beauties. There are notes, a map of Homer's world, and an index of proper names. We hope this book, which is one of Bell's English Texts for Secondary Schools, will be largely adopted.

Marlowe (Christopher), *The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus*, with Introduction and Notes by William Modlen. Macmillan

As the editor fitly judges, there is no need for an exhaustive *apparatus criticus*, with Dr. Ward's monumental 'Old English Drama' already given to the world. In an edition intended for young people who love literature for itself rather than for its historical or textual significance the barest explanatory notes only are required, and these are adequately supplied. The text is from the 1604 edition, with expurgations.

Newman (M. L.), *Easy Latin Plays*, 6d. Bell

Two simple plays, 'Mater Gracchorum' and 'Gemini,' written "to serve as a reading-book for an Upper Third Form," which should be useful as an elementary introduction to the study of Latin. Vocabularies are appended, and quantities are marked.

O'Connor (Daniel), *The Story of Peter Pan, a Reading-Book for Use in Schools*, 9d. Bell

A reprint of Mr. O'Connor's version of Mr. Barrie's juvenile folk-lore, issued as a reading-book for elementary schools, with pictures and selections of music. It does not make half such an appeal as does the play; the pictorial elements seem more jejune, and the incidents have less vitality and charm. But the idea of using it for schools is excellent.

Scott (Sir Walter), *Stories from the Poems of: Marmion*, 4d. W. & R. Chambers

There is a strained romantic fervour about this interpretation that does not seem likely to imbue the minds of children with a desire for seeking the original. The vague heroics and pomposity of narrative are unsuitable for young people, and are likely to spoil their enjoyment of the story. The prose is very different from the sharp, incisive verse of Scott.

Vernet (Madame Valette), *Grammaire pratique pour le Français de France*, 10d. Bell

This grammar is less mechanical and more idiomatic than the average ones we are familiar with. It is arranged and compiled on the right principle—that is to say, that a grammar is the threshold of a language, and its only practical application is for preparation in speaking and writing.

Science.

Bedell (Frederick) and Pierce (Clarence A.), *Direct and Alternating Current Manual*, with Directions for Testing, and a Discussion of the Theory of Electrical Apparatus, Second Edition, Enlarged and Revised, 8/ net. Constable

This manual consists of a collection of instructions for conducting a series of tests

upon direct and alternating current apparatus. Attention is paid to the fundamental tenets that underlie the various experiments. Hence, throughout, theory and application are neatly combined. Its utility makes it well worth another edition.

Booth (Wm. H.), *Liquid Fuel and its Apparatus*, 8/6 net. Constable

Presents in a handy form the most important points of the author's larger work on the subject issued in 1902. Since that date his ideas have gained general acceptance, and liquid fuel is widely used instead of coal—e.g., in naval manœuvres. The book is mainly confined to the use of such fuel "in steam raising and in direct power production in the internal combustion engine." The examples of apparatus have been reduced in number, but brought up to date. Part I. is concerned with 'Theory and Principles,' Part II. with 'Practice,' and Part III. with 'Tables and Data.'

Brislee (F. J.), *An Introduction to the Study of Fuel: a Text-Book for those entering the Engineering, Chemical, and Technical Industries*, 8/6 net. Constable

The first volume of a series which aims at providing a link between elementary chemistry up to the matriculation standard and the larger text-books dealing with details of separate industries which are "beyond the intellectual and financial reach of those who enter industrial employment." The book before us is the outcome partly of teaching and partly of technical experience. Dr. Brislee's writing is occasionally clumsy, but it is clear and practical, and with its numerous illustrations his book should serve its purpose well. It appears in the *Outlines of Industrial Chemistry Series*.

Ceylon, *Administration Reports, 1910-11: Part IV. Education, Science, and Art: Marine Biology, Report of Mr. Joseph Pearson, Director of the Colombo Museum and Government Marine Biologist.*

Contains paragraphs on pearl banks, the Tamblegam Windowpane Oyster Fishery, freshwater fisheries, and on a biological survey of Trincomalee Harbour.

Jordan (Whitman H.), *Principles of Human Nutrition: a Study in Practical Dietetics*, 7/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

Not so much an original treatise as a popular exposition of the conclusions of science, and of their bearing on the ordinary life of man. The latter half of the book should be of considerable use to students of domestic economy.

Knipe (Henry R.), *Evolution in the Past*, 12/6 net. Herbert & Daniel

For notice see p. 259.

Lewis (Leonard P.), *Railway Signal Engineering (Mechanical)*, 8/ net. Constable

A compendious and well-equipped treatise dealing with one of the most important branches of engineering. It gives a concise and lucid exposition of the practices prevailing in mechanical railway signalling. There are numerous illustrations and diagrams. One of the Glasgow Text-Books.

Lydekker (R.), *The Ox and its Kindred*, 6/ Methuen

A popular and at the same time scientific account of the ox and its place in the animal kingdom. British cattle are, perhaps, treated at greater length than their importance warrants, but this does not limit the scope of the book unduly. There are numerous illustrations.

Nature Book: a Popular Description by Pen and Camera of the Delights and Beauties of the Open Air, Part I., 7d. net. Cassell

We welcome this new periodical, to be published in fortnightly parts for a year and a half. The first number is excellent, but there is much danger of falling away from a high standard of writing where there is excessive self-advertisement.

Nicholson (Edward), *Men and Measures: a History of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern*, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

For notice see p. 259.

Perkin (W. H.) and Kipping (F. Stanley), *Organic Chemistry*, Part I., 7/6 W. & R. Chambers

A revised and enlarged edition of an authoritative text-book. In view of the constantly shifting perspective of organic chemistry, readjustments have been necessary, and new subject-matter regarding the carbohydrates, the cycloparaffins, and the like—has been added. It is particularly useful as a guide to practical experiment.

Phin (John), *The Seven Follies of Science*, to which is added a Small Budget of Interesting Paradoxes, Illusions, Marvels, and Popular Fallacies: a Popular Account of the Most Scientific Impossibilities, and the Attempts which have been made to Solve Them, Enlarged Edition, 5/ net. Constable

Every right-minded person is attracted by the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, and other like studies, out of which science has sprung. This book gives a simple and readable account of some of the more famous of these vulgar errors.

Ridgway (Robert), *The Birds of North and Middle America*, Part V.

A scientific and comprehensive account of the higher groups, genera, species, and sub-species of birds known to occur in North America, from the Arctic lands to the Isthmus of Panama, the West Indies, and other islands of the Caribbean Sea and the Galapagos Archipelago. Forms Bulletin 50 of the United States National Museum.

Salmon (George), *A Treatise on the Analytic Geometry of Three Dimensions*, Vol. I., revised by Reginald A. P. Rogers, Fifth Edition, 9/ Longmans

The new edition of this important work has been published by the direction of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin. A large number of articles have been introduced, the most important dealing with the expression of twisted cubics and quartics by rational or elliptic parameters; but the bulk of the additions to the text are of the nature of comment and illustration rather than of emendation. A few more figures might have been included with advantage.

Spolia Zeylanica, issued from the Colombo Museum, January, Re. 1.25.

Colombo, Ceylon, Cottle

All the specimens described in this work are preserved in the Indian Museum of Calcutta.

United States National Museum, Proceedings, Vol. XL.

The fortieth of a series of publications designed to place before the world the most recent discoveries of biology, anthropology, and geology, derived from the collections of the United States National Museum. As a catalogue of research and a compilation of material contained in the Museum, it is useful and handy.

Wilde (George), *Chaldean Astrology: How to Cast and Read the Horoscope and Calculate Star Courses*, Second Edition, 6/ net.

Werner Laurie

We hear a great deal in this manual of the laws of planetary influence, the casting of horoscopes, Malefics and Benefics, and astrological formulæ in general. The author comfortably acquits astrology of having been in any way associated with necromancy or the black arts, and proceeds to demonstrate the obscurantist superstitions of this form of imposture.

Fiction.

Baker (James); Mark Tillotson. Chapman & Hall
A popular edition of this pleasant but diffuse novel.

Bennett (Arnold), *The Old Wives' Tale*, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A new edition of one of the very few modern novels which have survived their day, and seem likely to be permanently remembered in the future. Since it was published, the author has largely increased his reputation, but we doubt if he has done better than in this fine and solid piece of work. The book has a preface and a picture of the author.

Bowen (Marjorie), *The Quest of Glory*, 6/ Methuen

A vivid and powerful story of the time of Louis XV. The hero is a Sir Galahad, whose strenuous pursuit of lofty ideals amongst the base and meretricious personages in power gives the author good opportunities for striking situations and dramatic contrasts. The story of the beautiful and mysterious Carola is well told; the characters of the blasé monarch, his powerful minister, and Voltaire are skilfully drawn; and the gradual deepening of the tragedy towards the final scene is effective.

Brooke (Emma), *The House of Robershaye*, 6/ Heinemann

Miss Brooke belongs to the small band of writers who are never shallow and never slipshod. She thinks out her subject—generally rather some moral or mental crisis than any clash of events—and keeps resolutely to it. In her present book this characteristic merit becomes almost a defect, so much does the central interest, Robert Robershaye's change of heart, dominate all other matters. The very characters are individualized only to the degree

required by the story; neither the altruistic cousin nor the lady whom both men love is more than a profile.

Conyers (Dorothea), *The Arrival of Antony*, 6/ Hutchinson

It is, we think, chiefly the charm of Ireland and the Irish which accounts for the regret with which we lay down this book, though the situation created by the author is not without originality. There is a singularly unfortunate villain, whose appearance is usually the signal for some all too trivial catastrophe. In spite of the cloud which hangs over the hero, the happy ending will have been suggested to the hardened novel-reader from the first chapter.

Cullum (Ridgwell), *The Twins of Suffering Creek*, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A gold mine is the scene of this story, which is effectively and convincingly told. The twins' Sunday bath, an operation requiring the assistance of four miners, and the subsequent "Bible talk," form an amusing scene. Wild Bill is a wonderful hero, who achieves a mad drive to the neighbouring city to bank the gold; much happens on the way, and his success has many results.

Danby (Frank), *Joseph in Jeopardy*, 6/ Methuen

It is difficult to understand how any pleasure can be obtained from an analysis of the leech-like beings of both sexes who surround this Joseph. His physical attractions are emphasized *ad nauseam*, but he always tries to play the game. His character is a tribute to the cleverness of the author, for he belies the common impression that virtue must be dull.

Freestone (Saie), *The Repentance of Cyrus* Keen, 6/ Drane

The book is melodrama of a sort which seems to us to lack adequate justification.

Garvice (Charles), *Love in a Snare*, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This "present-day romance" flows easily along to the inevitable happy conclusion. The plot is to a certain extent ingenious, and the author's admirers will probably be well satisfied.

Gerard (Morice), *Crenland Castle*, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

Here is plenty of sensation and romance, but we fear that much of it will leave the reader unconvinced. The story deals with the fortunes of a young Army officer who suddenly finds himself the inheritor of wealth and a title. There is also a stage villain of a conventional type, who retires into obscurity without accomplishing much harm.

Greenhoe (North), *Aunt Ursula's Bequest*, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

A capital short ghost-story explicable by the hypothesis that ghosts are entities possessed of a single fixed idea due to peculiar distress of mind at the time of death, and therefore usually associated with revenge or remorse.

Gretton (R. H.), *Almayne of Mainfort*, 6/ Grant Richards

For notice see p. 248.

Hocking (Joseph), *God and Mammon*, 3/6 Ward & Lock

The author relates the vicissitudes of a young Cornish lawyer who, full of youthful ambition and determination, and tired of the monotony of a country life, decides to seek fame and fortune in the great metropolis. The interesting story is somewhat marred by its lack of originality.

McAulay (Allan), *Beggars and Sorners*, 6/ John Lane

Readers whose tastes lie in the direction of historical fiction will find much of genuine interest in Mr. McAulay's work. The story describes the adventures of a young Scottish lady who, on a visit to Holland in the year 1750, finds herself unexpectedly involved in a Jacobite conspiracy. The author writes in a pleasing and facile manner, and would appear to have considerable knowledge of his subject, while his characters possess decided individuality. A general air of mystery and intrigue tends to keep one in a state of continuous expectancy, which is perhaps hardly justified by a somewhat weak climax. The dialogue, though spirited, is rather too suggestive of the twentieth century.

Metcalfe (Thomas), *The Prince, with some Account of his Principality and Courtiers*, 6/ Mills & Boon

This is apparently a first novel by a writer who has not yet mastered the rules of his craft, the most imperative of which is to be clear. Since the names of actual Brighton traders are boldly introduced, the scene of the tale is presumably within measurable distance of that town; but the odd dialect employed by some of the characters does not recall the Sussex speech.

North (Laurence), *The Golightlys, Father and Son*, 6/ Martin Secker

For notice see p. 248.

Norris (W. E.), *Paul's Paragon*, 6/ Constable

Concerns a young man who, after having been cared for by a distant relative, is faced with the existence of a disreputable father. The results as pictured by the author seem to us unconvincing and out of date. This last book from the well-known author is very disappointing.

O'Sullivan (Vincent), *A Good Girl*, 6/ Constable

This book's title is belied by its contents. We see very little of the "good girl," who is overshadowed by one of decidedly opposite tendencies. The Censor would probably have risen to the occasion had the author attempted to enter the dramatic field. We find the story unpleasant and lacking in interest.

Page (Gertrude), *The Rhodesian*, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

A mildly written novel which adds little to our knowledge of Rhodesia. The story is chiefly concerned with the love-affairs of four persons, and, as one of the characters succinctly puts it, "Which did he actually marry in the end, and what became of whom?"

Phillipotts (Eden), *The Forest on the Hill*, 6/ John Murray

For notice see p. 247.

Pratt (Ambrose), *A Daughter of the Bush*, 6/ Ward & Lock

The hero of this tale of the Australian bush tells his own love-story, and the many sensational incidents connected with it, in a colloquial and lively style.

Roberts (Morley), *The Man who Stroked Cats, and Other Stories*, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

The title story is one of five, which are all delightful. The author gives us a pathetic idyll in 'The Man who Stroked Cats'; a love 'Drama in Venice'; stories of two men who won a fair lady over the telephone, and of two men who lost a fair lady over the water; and the tale of a burglar whose charm was equalled only by his cleverness.

Scott, Anne of Geierstein, 2/ Frowde

The latest volume in the handy and well-printed Oxford edition of Scott. There are 24 illustrations and a brief glossary.

Sienkiewicz (Henryk), *Through the Desert*, 5/6 net. New York, Benziger Bros.

London, Asher

There are wild doings here. A small girl and a small but most precocious boy plough unscathed through a series of adventures from the first to the five hundred and fortieth and last page of the story. Personally, we dislike precocious boys who outwit Mahdis and put their elders and betters to shame, preserving all the while the true chivalrous spirit of proper little gentlemen.

Stephens (James), *The Charwoman's Daughter*, 3/6 net. Macmillan

Though it is not acknowledged in a preface or in the text, this novel has already appeared in a periodical. Mr. James Stephens's slender volume entitled 'Insurrections,' which was published a year or so ago, was one of the grimmest and most powerful productions in modern verse. The novel is in lighter vein, and its limpid spontaneity and sincerity are altogether refreshing.

Warden (Florence), *Mollie the Handful*, 6/ F. V. White

To the two gentlemen who were her guardians Mollie certainly proved herself a "handful"; throughout the book she keeps them thoroughly uncomfortable and alarmed, and the reader well amused. The tale is pleasantly told in the style familiar to the author's many admirers.

Warden (Gertrude), *The Path of Virtue*, 6/ F. V. White

This is what it purports to be, "a romance of the musical comedy stage," of a cheap and sensational order, though occasionally witty. The person who prevents the successful climax lives so long that we are not unprepared for the railway accident in the last chapter.

Wemyss (Mrs. George), *A Lost Interest*, 6/ Constable

The characters in this book, one and all, have the art of making light and witty conversation. They belong to the Smart Set, they view life with a well-bred cynicism, their manners are polished, and their remarks to the point (and occasionally somewhat beyond it). We are thoroughly amused, except when the author allows the "youthful innocence" of a precocious girl of fifteen to form a cloak for remarks which go beyond any ventured by the adults. That, we think, is neither a fair nor a pleasing feature of the book.

Wright (Oliver), *The Riverport Hail*, 2/ net.

Eveleigh Nash

A tale of mystery showing more than the average amount of skill, though the plot is not strikingly original. The interest centres around the disappearance of a will and the appearance of an unexpected heir.

General Literature.

Adam (Hargrave L.), *Woman and Crime*, 10/6 net.

Werner Laurie

As the author justly remarks: "It is not a pleasant thing to have to devote nearly an entire volume to denouncing in unmeasured terms—at times with unappeasable wrath—members of that sex which one has been reared to regard with the eye of compassion...." The book can hardly be regarded as a scientific inquiry into feminine criminology. The narrative has sensational features and some illustrations.

Graham (Harry), *The Perfect Gentleman, a Guide to Social Aspirants*, compiled from the occasional Papers of Reginald Drake Biffin, 6/

Edward Arnold

A pleasing extravaganza, with plenty of laughable irony in it. Its purport is to satirize the excessive decorousness which is the bane of the modern *jeunesse dorée*, and it abounds in sly pleasantries at the expense of that wonderful animal. The style is one of grave, ceremonious mock-seriousness, and Mr. Graham enjoys himself with a zest which is infectious. This type of work is best as delicate rapier-play, but if the author occasionally takes to the broadsword, we must remember that rapiers are brittle, and that the book contains nearly 300 pages.

Graham (R. B. Cunninghame), *Success, and Other Sketches*. Duckworth

A reprint of a striking collection of sketches which we noticed favourably, and at length, on November 15th, 1902. In the Shilling Net Series.

Newspaper Press Directory, 1912, 2/

C. Mitchell & Co.

In this sixty-seventh issue due tribute is paid to Walter Wellsman, who was responsible for forty-seven issues of the Directory, and was looked upon as a walking encyclopædia on all matters relating to newspapers. Among original articles is one by Mr. W. T. Stead, 'Then and Now,' in which he compares the Press of the present day with what it was in 1846. In it he states "that the British Press floats on its advertising columns. As the advertiser keeps the concern going, he has only to withdraw his orders, and the newspaper collapses." Among recent innovations Mr. Stead mentions "the offer of *The Times* to insert advertisements for servants from its subscribers free of charge." The volume contains many portraits of merit.

People's Books (The): Henri Bergson, the Philosophy of Change, by H. Wildon Carr; Botany, the Modern Study of Plants, by M. C. Stopes; Dante, by A. G. Ferraers Howell; Heredity, by J. A. S. Watson; Mary, Queen of Scots, by Elizabeth O'Neill; Organic Chemistry, by Prof. J. E. Cohen; The Principles of Electricity, by Norman R. Campbell; Pure Gold, a Choice of Lyrics and Sonnets, by H. C. O'Neill; Roman Catholicism, by H. B. Coxon; The Science of the Stars, by E. W. Maunder; Shakespeare, by Prof. C. H. Herford; and Women's Suffrage, a Short History of a Great Movement, by M. G. Fawcett, 6d. net each.

T. C. & E. C. Jack

For notice see pp. 248 and 249.

Rees (Sir J. D.), *Current Political Problems, with Pros and Cons*, 5/ net. Edward Arnold

We think the author might have dispensed with his afterword of "pros and cons," which represent the popular short cuts to thinking. Though he investigates the Persian question, he does not so much as mention the objections to the policy of absorption. In short, he has produced a handbook for the Conservative partisan to "get up" the normal controversial answers to the programme of his adversaries.

Royal Statistical Society, *Journal*, February, 2/6 The Society

Ruskin (John), *The Political Economy of Art; Unto this Last; Sesame and Lilies; The Crown of Wild Olive*, 3/6 net. Macmillan

The two lectures dealing with 'The Political Economy of Art' first appeared in 1857, 'Unto this Last' in 1862, and 'Sesame and Lilies' in 1865. They are here reissued together, well printed and got up, with a bibliographical note. But 'Sesame and Lilies' has been issued so many times that we hardly see the need of another edition. The volume is one of the Library of English Classics.

Story (Alfred T.), *Vagrom Men*, 2/6 net.

Duckworth

The ten essays contained in this short volume have the advantage of spontaneity, and will, we think, appeal to most readers who care for literary grace and charm of style.

Strong (the late S. Arthur), *Critical Studies and Fragments*, with a Memoir by Lord Balcarras, 5/ net.

Duckworth

A number of these studies have appeared in *The Times*, *The Morning Post*, *The Academy*, *The Guardian*, *The Art Journal*, *The Athenæum*, &c., and it is convenient to have them collected and reissued in a single large volume. The contents cover a very wide field, including painting, fine art, history, literature, religion, philosophy, and archæology; in fact, Strong did too much to do uniformly well. An adequate memoir, illustrations, appendixes on Strong's purchases for the Chatsworth Library, his contributions to Orientalism, and subsidiary articles are added, with a copious index. The volume is part of the Crown Library.

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: Paul Louis Courier, Pamphlets Politiques et Lettres d'Italie; and Alfred de Musset, *Nouvelles*, 1/ net each. Dent

Two more additions to the attractive companion series to "Everyman." The choice of volumes is commendable.

Wilson (P. W.), *Welsh Disestablishment*, 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

We find the preface by David Lloyd George, short as it is, more interesting than the book as a whole, which, while it marshals its facts clearly, and is logical, reasonable, and conciliatory in tone, is dull and too dependent on what other people say. There is a mass of statistical evidence and quotation from well-known authorities.

Pamphlets.

Abercrombie (Patrick), *Centripetality not Parliamentary, or the Vizier New-Visaged: a Philosophical Enquiry into the Results likely to ensue from Certain Proposed Latter-day Female Incontinencies*, 4d.

Liverpool Booksellers' Co.

An extraordinary pamphlet advocating a system of eugenics for the preservation of female beauty. "Female Parliamentaryism" would be disastrous, says our author. It would "spoliate" Man, and we should ultimately be plunged into a "temporary Satyriasis," which sounds terrible.

Persian Crisis (The), 1912, 3d.

This pamphlet contains the chief addresses delivered at the public dinner in honour of Mr. Morgan Shuster at the Savoy Hotel on January 29th. Mr. Shuster's able and temperate indictment of Russian policy is its main feature, and the proposals of the Persia Committee to the Foreign Minister to secure the immunity of Persia from further molestation, the text of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, and a poem from the pen of Mr. John Galsworthy, entitled 'Persia—Moritura,' reprinted from *The Nation*, are included. We commend its solidity of reasoning, its generosity and justice of feeling, and hope that its circulation will fulfil the expectations of its promoters. No. 1 of the Persia Committee Pamphlets.

Sanders (T. W.), *Window Gardens*, 1d.

Agricultural and Horticultural Association. One of the One and All Garden Books. These booklets, fertile in suggestion and advice, ought to be welcomed by the public. They are condensed and scientific, and at the same time not overburdened with irrelevant information.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Lasteyrie (R. de), *L'Architecture religieuse en France à l'Époque romane, ses Origines, son Développement*, 30fr. Paris, Picard

An exhaustive and monumental study of Romance architecture in France by the hand of a master. It embodies the quintessence of M. de Lasteyrie's lectures at the École des Chartes during the last thirty years, and brings us from the earliest origins of Christian architecture down to the dawn of the Gothic era. Admirable by reason of its broad treatment, its luminous attention to detail, and the way in which it brings out the great lines of development, it cannot fail to mark an epoch in the study of the period. It is beautifully illustrated by more than 700 plates.

Livres à Figures de l'École allemande des XVe. et XVIe. Siècles: Catalogue LXXXI., avec une préface, une table des artistes, une table

des villes d'impression, 328 facsimilés, et 3 planches hors texte, 10fr. Florence, Olschki

This is a beautiful and illuminating catalogue, and a tribute to the extraordinary picturesqueness, variety, and vividness of Renaissance decorative art. In graphic sequence it reveals the evolution of the art of book-ornamentation to the period beyond the death of Albert Dürer, when engraving declined. The numerous specimens of art forms woven round the initial letter are most interesting. The examples are mainly from Frankfurt, Cologne, Leipsic, Mayence, and Strasburg.

Meyer (Eduard), *Der Papyrus Fund von Elephantine*, 2m. Leipsic, Hinrichs

What interests the author most, in this study of the papyri discovered at Elephantine, is the light they throw on the part played by Persia in the external development of the Jewish religion. The military colony of Jews, which since the sixth century B.C. had for generations inhabited this outpost, still worshipped as their fathers worshipped before the days of Ezra and Nehemiah, and even possessed a temple of their own. Within the short space of 98 pages Prof. Meyer reconstructs something of their life and its relations to the world around them, and this so skilfully that, however fragmentary, the picture is definite and vivid. The last part of the work deals with the remains of literature found by the explorers, and chiefly with the history of the wise Achigar—a tale widely current throughout the literature of the East, which this Aramaic rendering enables us to recognize as the oldest known survival from a great substratum of common thought and art.

Poetry and Drama.

Croze (Austin de), *La Chanson populaire de l'Île de Corse, avec conclusion de M. Paul Fontana*. Paris, Champion

For notice see p. 250.

History and Biography.

Karénine (Wladimir), *George Sand, sa Vie et ses Œuvres, 1838–48*, 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

For notice see p. 250.

Mitteilungen aus der Königlichen Bibliothek, herausgegeben von der Generalverwaltung: I. Briefe Friedrichs des Grossen an Thierot, herausgegeben von Emil Jacobs.

Berlin, Weidmann

We have here the first number of a series which should attract no little attention. Prof. Harnack, on behalf of the Board of Directors, announces that it is intended to publish from time to time selections from the treasures contained in the Königliche Bibliothek at Berlin—including not only accounts of MSS., autographs, old printed books, &c., but also reproductions of texts. The Directors have begun with these letters—written by Frederick the Great as Crown Prince to his French correspondent Thierot—in view of the coming jubilee of the King, who was the second founder of the Bibliothek. The letters themselves are interesting, though rather as giving fresh and amusing illustration of well-known traits in the character of Frederick than as affording much that is new.

Science.

Caillet (Albert L.), *Traitement Mental et Culture Spirituelle*, 4fr. Paris, Vigot Frères

This book covers an extraordinarily large area, for it contains some mention of the histories and the teachings of the distinguished psycho-therapeutists of all countries; while special attention is given to Yoga methods and the subject of mesmerism. The author of a volume which deals with so many aspects of one subject cannot be accused of having an axe to grind, as is often the case with writers on these topics, and it is satisfactory to find the use of hypnotism strongly discouraged—a somewhat curious prohibition in view of the lengthy expositions of mechanical and other methods of suggestion.

Neugebauer (Dr. Paul V.), *Stern Tafeln von 4000 vor Chr. bis zur Gegenwart*. Leipsic, Hinrichs

This work—to be completed in three parts, of which this is the first—is intended as an aid to historians and students of literature who are not themselves astronomers, but need to check chronological statements by a reference to astronomical data. In a series of tables it gives the position of 518 stars, century by century, for six thousand years. The two following parts will give: (1) tables for sun, moon, and planets for the same length of time; and (2) tabulated statements of such other astronomical facts as are useful for work in history and letters.

Literary Gossip.

LAST WEEK there were sold in Edinburgh two volumes described in the auctioneer's catalogue as Burns's "Common-Place Books," "in the handwriting of the poet." Both were purchased by Mr. Hugh Hopkins of Glasgow for 65*l.* each. The volumes originally formed part of the Whitefoord Mackenzie collection, sold in Edinburgh in 1886. At that sale one was bought for Sir Robert Jardine of Castle-milk for 310 guineas, and the other for Lord Rosebery for 270 guineas. The purchasers found, however, that the catalogue statement to the effect that the thirty-three pieces in the volumes were unpublished was misleading, as they were not the composition of Burns, but merely transcripts of verse which was in print before his day. In these circumstances the volumes were returned to the Misses Mackenzie, who have since died. The writer of a special article in *The Glasgow Herald* of February 24th gives good reasons for the contention that the volumes are not even the holograph of Burns.

Caution is needed in such cases. Some verses of similar origin were sent to us recently, and described as not in the published works of Burns. That was true, but the sender did not take the trouble to ascertain that they had been familiar as the work of a well-known contemporary and admirer of his for a century or so.

PROF. HOPE MOULTON delivered the first of his course of Hibbert Lectures on 'Zoroastrianism' at the University of London on Tuesday last. The course, as announced in the syllabus, covers the early history of the faith only, and the lecturer further announced that it would stop at the period of Alexander the Great. In his first lecture Prof. Moulton took the view, now common among philologists, that the original home of the Aryan or Indo-European race was in Europe, whence they migrated to Asia, and there split into two peoples, one stopping short in Persia, where they became the ancestors of the Iranians, while the other proceeded to India, and founded the Sanskrit literature. This separation, he thought, might be dated as early as the second millennium B.C.

In the course of his lecture Prof. Moulton expressed his entire dissent from the late James Darmesteter's theory that the Gâthas, now supposed to be the oldest part of the literature of which the Zend-Avesta forms part, owed much to borrowings from Philo of Alexandria, generally called Philo Judæus. The resemblance between the Powers of Philo, whom he makes intermediate between God and the world, and the Amshaspands or archangels of the Zend-Avesta, is too close to be accidental, and affects besides nearly all the religious speculation of the first Christian century. There does not seem enough evidence to decide definitely whether Philo, as Darmesteter thought,

invented this doctrine, the reformers of the Zoroastrian religion borrowing it from him three centuries later, or whether the Jews, as Prof. Moulton evidently thinks, acquired it during the Babylonian captivity, and carried it with them when sent back by Cyrus. In the latter case, what became of it between the days of Cyrus and those of Philo?

A MEETING of those favourable to the formation of a Bibliographical Society in Glasgow was held in the Council Room of the Royal Philosophical Society there on Thursday, February 22nd. Dr. David Murray occupied the chair. After a statement by the chairman showing the need for a body of the sort mainly designed to cover the West of Scotland, it was agreed to form the society, and a large and influential committee was appointed to draft the necessary rules and constitution. Over fifty have already intimated their intention of becoming members. The interim secretary is the Rev. W. J. Couper, 26, Circus Drive, Glasgow.

MR. S. B. JEVONS has been appointed literary adviser to the publishing house of Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

'THE PASSING OF WAR,' a new book by Canon W. L. Grane, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. next Tuesday. The work is in some sense the complement of 'The Great Illusion,' by Mr. Norman Angell, and is based on the author's belief that the cult of blood and iron will only be exchanged for that of national fraternity by the growth of moral forces.

PROF. J. B. BURY's new work, 'The Eastern Roman Empire from the Fall of Irene to the Accession of Basil I. (A.D. 802-867),' will be ready shortly. While it is an independent work, it continues on a larger scale the Professor's 'History of the Later Roman Empire.' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers.

MR. EDWARD CARPENTER's new book, 'The Drama of Love and Death: a Study of Human Evolution and Transfiguration,' will be published by Messrs. George Allen & Co. next Friday. The earlier chapters will be a kind of continuation of the author's 'Love's Coming of Age,' while the latter part deals with the problems of death and the world beyond. Throughout copious reference is made to recent discoveries in physics, biology, and psychical research.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are bringing out a sixpenny edition of Dr. J. N. Figgis's Hulsean Lectures, which, as was anticipated in our columns, have had a remarkable success. The new edition will contain a reply to criticisms. The same firm will shortly publish the lectures delivered by Dr. Figgis last spring at Harvard, which will be called 'Civilization at the Cross-Roads.'

'Some Things we have Remembered,' by Mr. P. M. Thornton, will also be published by the same firm. The object of

the author has been to record various matters of public interest contained in the century covered by a father and a son—Samuel Thornton, Admiral, 1797-1859, and Percy Melville Thornton, 1841-1911, for seventeen years M.P. for Clapham—members of the family of Thorntons of Birkin in Yorkshire, and allied to the Rices of Mothvey in Carmarthenshire.

MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY is publishing through Mr. Heinemann his first book of poetry, entitled 'Wild Oats: Moods, Songs, and Doggerels,' which will be ready on the 21st inst. Uniform with this volume will be 'The Lure of the Sea,' by Mr. J. E. Patterson, whose vivid autobiography, 'My Vagabondage,' we noticed last autumn.

MISS MARGARET B. CROSS has a new novel appearing with Messrs. Chatto & Windus next week. The book is entitled 'Up to Perrin's,' and, as the title implies, the scene is laid in the West Country.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus also announce a cheaper issue of Sir Walter Besant's four topographical books—'London,' 'Westminster,' 'East London,' and 'South London.' The new edition will contain all the original illustrations.

'ONE LOOK BACK,' the latest book by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, is a volume of reminiscences, not a collection of miscellaneous essays, and it covers the greater part of the social and political changes witnessed by Mr. Russell during his life. It will be issued by Messrs. Wells Gardner & Co.

'PICKWICK,' as is well-known, contains some lapses, "oversights," contrarieties, &c., owing to the haste and boisterous spirit of the writer. No true Pickwickian would wish a single one away. Messrs. Gay & Hancock are issuing a collection of these oddities, gathered by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who has already furnished some six treatises on 'Pickwick.'

CANON R. L. OTTLEY's new volume for Lent, entitled 'The Rule of Faith and Hope,' is announced for immediate publication in Mr. Robert Scott's "Library of Historic Theology." This work is an exposition of the Apostles' Creed from the devotional standpoint, the subject headings including 'The Mysteries of the Incarnate Life,' 'The Reality of Redemption,' and 'Mysticism and Prayer.'

OUR apologies are tendered for the carelessness which attributed in our last issue Mendelssohn's setting of the words "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" to Handel—a slip which more than one correspondent has already pointed out. In answer to others we may say that *The Athenæum* of April 24th, 1909 (p. 496), contains the verses, a quotation from which concluded our article on 'Industrial Unrest.'

BEGINNING with next week, we propose to follow our 'List of New Books' with a List of Forthcoming Books, particulars of the dates of which we shall be glad to receive as early as possible.

SCIENCE

Ruins of Desert Cathay: Personal Narrative of Explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China. By M. Aurel Stein. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

As some authors publish their works first in parts and afterwards in book-form, so recent important contributions to geographical science have usually been preceded by shorter popular versions. Thus Sir Sven Hedin issued 'Adventures in Tibet' before his monumental 'Scientific Results,' and 'Trans-Himalaya' before another great work which has yet to appear. So also Dr. Stein sent forth 'Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan' before his 'Ancient Khotan,' and now he presents two massive volumes preliminary to a 'Detailed Report.' The procedure is sound because there are many readers for a well-told tale of travel, and few, comparatively, who would or could wade through the detailed works. But, unless great care be taken, the popular story is apt to exceed reasonable limits and encroach on the domain of the record on which it is based.

The object of the present book is to

"furnish the general reader with a personal record of the archæological and geographical explorations which, during the years 1906-1908, I carried out under the orders of the Government of India in remote parts of Central Asia and Westernmost China."

In recognition Dr. Stein received the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society; his detailed report, we are told, must take years to compile, and for many reasons be inaccessible to the general public whose interest he desires to enlist. We hope he may succeed, for his labour and judgment justify a favourable result; but many persons will have difficulty in tackling the 1,038 pages of this book, whilst others, frightened at its size, may avoid the task.

The work was undertaken in favourable circumstances with the prestige of official patronage. The Indian Survey Department provided men and money for the field operations, the results of which are shown in the creditable maps attached to the volumes. The Sappers and Miners supplied a Sikh corporal, Ram Singh (of whom more hereafter), who developed photographs, drew plans, and was in general a handy man.

It is impossible to mention the names of all the distinguished experts who have helped Dr. Stein, but a few may be given: Prof. A. Foucher of Paris assisted in Græco-Buddhist art; Sir Arthur Church in analyzing materials; M. E. Chavannes and Dr. Hoernle in the investigation of ancient Chinese and Indian Brahmi records; and Dr. Francke in Tibetan matters.

Examination of the scientific results of Dr. Stein's discoveries must be deferred till details are published; for the present some account of his journeys must suffice. To make this clear without a map is

not easy, for even geographers fail to remember the relative positions of towns or districts when they are not familiar with their names. The simplest plan is to imagine the scene of work as a great horseshoe set in the heart of Asia, with the open end to the East; the area enclosed is mainly desert, the Takla-makan to the West, and Gobi to the East. The toe of the shoe is the vast range of hills, the Roof of the World, about the Pamirs and the sources of the Oxus. From them the drainage of the western sides flows towards the Sea of Aral; that from the eastern slopes forms the Tarim or river, which, passing through the Takla-makan with ever-diminishing volume, is eventually lost in the terminal and migratory lake known as Lob- or Lop-nor. The northern boundary of the horseshoe is formed by the T'ien Shan; the southern by the Kuen-lun and the Altin Tagh, which bound Tibet on the north and extend to the ranges near Su-chou and Kan-chou. The best-known towns in the enclosure are Kashgar, where Great Britain and Russia have representatives; Yarkand, the commercial capital; and Khotan. Ak-su and Karashahr on the north side are the gates towards Russia.

Dr. Stein approached this country by a route nowadays unusual, though one whereby Greek influence and Buddhism entered. He left Abbottabad late in April, 1906, and marched through Swat and Dir to Chitral and Afghan Wakhân, where he was well received and taken care of by order of the ruler, whose liberality deserves recognition. Here he reached the Oxus near the part visited by Olufsen (*Athenæum*, November 25th, 1911), but on the opposite bank, and made his way by its sources to the Pamirs; thence he descended by Sar i-kol to Kashgar. The description of this journey fills a hundred pages, and is full of interest, recalling many events connected with frontier expeditions, such as the Edwardes and Fowler episode of 1895 and the siege of Chitral.

At Kashgar final preparations were made, and a Chinese secretary, by name Yin Ma Chiang, a "Ssü-yeh" or candidate for office, like the "ummedwar" of India, was engaged. His help throughout was of great value, and is suitably acknowledged. Here also Chinese hospitality was enjoyed; the Tao-tai entertained Mr. Macartney and Dr. Stein to lunch, a small, informal feast of eighteen courses,

"but all so neatly served and relatively wholesome that my apprehensions as to its results on one long accustomed to simple diet proved wholly unjustified.... At his table I first realized how much the attitude of the Chinese official class in the 'New Dominion' towards Western, in this case specially Russian, customs and imports had changed during the few years since my previous visit. There were clean well-ironed napkins, instead of the damp hot towels, for use during the meal. My conservative feelings received a shock when I was asked to seat myself at a table spread in white, that colour of mourning formerly tabooed on all festive occasions. Knife and fork were handled with perfect familiarity by our

convives, and eating-sticks seemed to lie on the table merely out of deference for time-honoured convention. It was curious to recognize in such changes small but significant effects of that great historical movement of Chinese 'reform' to which the Russo-Japanese War has given the final impulse."

From Kashgar, by way of Khargalik and Kökyar, the Kuen-lun range was explored and Khotan was reached; the oases are reported as extending into the desert further than they did five years before, the result of improved irrigation, which has led to expansion of towns and increased population. The mountains were again entered, special attention being given to the upper basins of the Kara Kash and Yurung Kash rivers. Here Dr. Stein was close to where Schlagintweit had passed, it is stated, in 1862; the date seems to require verification, for 1857 is, according to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' the year in which Adolf Schlagintweit crossed the ranges and was put to death by Yakub Beg. Hermann as well as Adolf seems to have penetrated into the Kuen-lun range, which in 1865 was crossed by Johnson, a surveyor whose route Dr. Stein wished to verify.

As winter approached, hill surveys were abandoned, and excavation of ruins in the desert was begun: first, near Khotan, and then westwards to Keriya, Endere, Charklik, &c., names familiar to readers of Sir Sven Hedin's and Dr. Stein's former books. Relics of the usual sort were found, including inscribed tablets with seals showing classical origin, which, strange to say, old manure heaps yielded in the greatest profusion. To the lay mind this would not seem testimony to their value; indeed, in view of the destruction resulting from war and fanaticism, treasure-hunting, and age and natural causes, it is a marvel that anything is left. The winter of 1906-7 was thus spent not far from the routes of Hsüan-tsang and Marco Polo; at a site marked Miran many interesting discoveries were made, the most remarkable being frescoes of winged figures, and a fresco frieze in a Buddhist shrine, representing, according to Prof. Foucher, a portion of the legend of King Vessantara, which is related on p. 490 of vol. i.

Before passing from Miran and Abdal, it is interesting to note that, in the records discovered, the name Nob seems to supply the phonetic link between Na-fo-po, used by Hsüan-tsang, and Lop, by Marco Polo, to describe the district. In Yule's 'Marco Polo' (ed. Cordier, i. pp. 197-203 fn.) an excellent note about the locality of the lake usually called by English geographers Lob-nor will be found. From Abdal Dr. Stein went westward to Tun-huang, otherwise Sha-chou, and on the way there first saw the remains of the Great Wall, with its watch-towers, and the site of the Jade Gate, "the barrier of the pleasant valley," where dwelt the officer in command of the fortifications.

Returning from the desert, he explored the cave temples of the "Thousand Buddhas." They are still a place of pilgrimage, so that archæological activity

has to be restrained, and near them is the sanctuary of the crescent lake, with the famous rumbling sandhill. In one of the temples a library, in rolls of manuscripts, mostly Chinese, was discovered, and how Dr. Stein overcame the scruples of the priest in charge and became possessed of many beautiful paintings on silk showing scenes from the life-story of Buddha, figures of Bodhisattvas, &c., is well described. The manuscripts have not yet been, nor will they soon be, translated, as they filled twenty-four cases, which, with five more of paintings and art relics, are now in the British Museum. Some of the paintings are reproduced in colour, Plates VII. and IX. deserving special commendation.

At Yarkand Dr. Stein reduced his camp, sold his camels, and went on to Khotan, arriving on June 9th, 1908. There he packed his collections, but had not been long in the place when Naik Ram Singh, the man selected for photographic work, returned hopelessly blind. This Sikh, with the courage of his race, after losing the sight of one eye, persevered with his work; the other eye soon failed, but still he remained at his post in hope of recovery. That proving desperate, he rejoined at Khotan, but still believed he would regain his sight, and for reasons of caste he insisted on cooking his own food, in spite of burns and other accidents. But his case was hopeless, and he was taken to his native village, near Firozpur. He lived for a short time on a pension, which, in part, has been continued to his widow and daughter.

A final expedition to the sources of the Kara Kash and Yurung Kash was undertaken, and Dr. Stein had the misfortune to get frostbitten; he had to be carried to Leh, some 300 miles distant, where an operation was performed. It has, happily, proved successful, and he hopes

"that the gate will open for work in those fields to which cherished plans have been calling me ever since my youth, and which still remain unexplored."

Such is the story, greatly condensed, of some two and three-quarters years' work, and on the whole it is well told. There are, however, defects, some rather annoying, such as the introduction of foreign words when English equivalents are available and references in one volume to maps and plates or figures in another, and to ruins by letters and numbers nowhere to be found on the maps, while the maps themselves are on easily torn paper, and bound into volumes which weigh four pounds apiece. The spelling of Oriental words seems in cases to be odd, but a note prefixed to the index (which is well prepared) intimates that the system adopted by the International Congress of Orientalists has been followed. The illustrations, 333 in number, are admirable, well chosen, and well reproduced; besides these, there are coloured plates, panoramas, and the maps. Dr. Stein's work is a valuable contribution to our limited knowledge of a country abounding in interest, in which extremes of rigour are met alike on the hills and glaciers and in the sandy desert.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Men and Measures: a History of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern, by Edward Nicholson (Smith & Elder), is a perfect monument of industry, and teems with information on out-of-the-way points connected with the history of weights and measures of all kinds and in all countries. The author holds that there are no arbitrary standards of weights and measures, but that all have a directly scientific basis, or a lineage reaching, perhaps far back, to such a basis. Proceeding on these lines, Col. Nicholson goes on to unfold the history of measures of length—the story of the cubits; and the history of measures of capacity and of weight—the story of the talents—from the earliest Chaldean and Egyptian times, through their transformations in Greek and Roman times, down to their modifications as introduced into Britain, and the modern world generally. The earliest measures were, undoubtedly, those of length, but Col. Nicholson has a greatly exaggerated idea as to the accuracy with which measures of a definite length on the earth's surface (the meridian mile, as he calls it) could have been made sixty centuries ago. Not until the time of Eratosthenes, in the third century B.C., would it have been possible to determine such a length with any approach to modern accuracy, and a very little experience in practical measurements would demonstrate the unsoundness of the view held on this point by the author.

The chapters on measures of value—the history of currency—and on measures of time are full and interesting. There is an obvious misprint on p. 195, where the date of full moon in November, 1912, should be November 25, not "17" as printed; and we are amazed at the statement (on the same page) that agriculturists find the Epact useful in reckoning the moon's age. We should rather expect the farmer to exclaim with Bottom the weaver, "A calendar, a calendar! look in the almanac." We note another misprint on p. 198, in the chapter on 'Measures of Heat and of Density,' where, in the directions for converting Fahrenheit degrees into centigrade, "double the degrees" should read *halve* the degrees. The final chapters (on the metric system) are of such a character as to detract from the value of the work as an impartial and scientific survey of the entire field of its subject. The book itself, which demonstrates in a full and able manner the complexity and multiplicity of existing systems of weights and measures, might surely be used as an argument in favour of simplification and unification in these matters.

IN 1908 Dr. Robert Francis Scharff delivered in London a course of Swiney Lectures on 'The Geological History of the American Fauna.' These lectures, rewritten in an expanded form, and including brief references to the American flora, constitute *Distribution and Origin of Life in America* (Constable). The title is, perhaps, rather misleading, inasmuch as the work does not discuss the profound problem of the "Origin of Life," nor among the living things that are described is any place found for Man. But even with this limitation the work is sufficiently extensive: it evidently represents a great amount of research in the literature of zoology, palæontology, and zoogeography, and it is rich in interest to the geologist. Dr. Scharff is not a great believer in the accidental dispersal of organisms by means of

wind and wave, but holds that land communication is generally essential for the transmission of terrestrial and freshwater forms of life. If certain groups have originated in a particular area, and are now found scattered in isolated colonies far distant from their original centre, it seems fair to argue from their present discontinuous distribution as to the former position of land over which they must have migrated. This is what the author has done, in many cases with great ability and not without some boldness.

It must not, however, be overlooked that in the reconstruction of ancient geography many authorities will demand physical as well as biological or distributional evidence. In pre-glacial and early glacial times there was probably land communication between Europe and America through what are now Scotland, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador; but the author, while recognizing this connexion, throws another land-bridge across the Atlantic, stretching from Lapland to North Greenland by way of Spitzbergen. Whilst the Atlantic was thus shut off from the Arctic Sea, the Pacific was also closed northwards by land across Bering Strait. It is held that the southern shores of these great land-bridges would be under the influence of comparatively warm ocean-currents, thus supporting Dr. Scharff's contention that, from biological evidence, the Glacial period was not one of extreme cold. Such a view has been occasionally held by certain other scientific writers, but it can hardly stand against the strong body of opposing evidence which the glacial geologist can bring forward.

ALREADY known as an enthusiastic student of evolution by his epic entitled 'Nebula to Man,' Mr. Henry R. Knipe now sends forth *Evolution in the Past* (Herbert & Daniel), which is planned on practically the same lines as its predecessor, but this time in sober prose. It is a comprehensive work, giving a popular yet accurate account of the long procession of living forms which have appeared upon the earth throughout the ages of the Past, and seeking to show the relationship between the successive forms and their forerunners.

The subject is one of much fascination for the inquirer, but obviously needs for its successful treatment a wealth of palæontological knowledge. Fortunately the author has shown himself not ill-equipped for the undertaking. The value of the book would perhaps not have been lessened by the omission of the tabular 'Chronology of the Earth,' which stands at the beginning of the volume. It needed a bold pen to write such words and figures as these: "Surface of the Earth so far solidified as to support vast seas, 100,000,000 B.C."; or the following item: "Foundational Ages extending over 70,000,000 years." Where so much is pure speculation and the opinions of the highest authorities are subject to serious modification as science advances, it seems rather dangerous, notwithstanding safeguards, to make any attempt at numerical precision in a work intended for the layman. The physical side of the volume is, however, but slight; its strength lies in its palæontology. To any one who desires to read the story of life upon our planet as revealed by the record of the rocks, and interpreted in the light of evolution, it would be difficult to recommend a safer or more pleasant guide than Mr. Knipe. His story is illustrated by many excellent plates, mainly by Miss Alice Woodward, who happily unites much scientific knowledge with artistic ability.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 22.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The Bakerian Lecture was delivered by Prof. H. L. Callendar, 'On the Variation of the Specific Heat of Water, investigated by the Continuous Mixture Method.'

The experiments of Callendar and Barnes 'On the Variation of the Specific Heat of Water between 0° and 100° C. by the Continuous Electric Method' (*Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., A*, 1902), with platinum thermometers, agreed with those of Lüdin by the method of mixture with mercury thermometers more closely than with those of any previous observers, but gave results nearly 1 per cent lower than Lüdin's over the range 60° to 90° C. Within the last year the results of Lüdin have been very closely reproduced by W. R. and W. E. Bousfield (*Phil. Trans., A*, 1911), employing a Dewar calorimeter electrically heated by a mercury resistance, the rise of temperature being observed by means of mercury thermometers standardized to 0.1° C. every 5°. The present investigation was designed to verify the results of Callendar and Barnes by a new and independent method, called the Continuous Mixture Method.

Dr. C. Chree read a paper on a 'Short Index to Reports of Physical Observations—Electric, Magnetic, Meteorological, Seismological—made at Kew Observatory.'

Messrs. R. T. Lattey and H. T. Tizard read a paper 'On the Velocities of Ions in Dried Gases.' The authors have determined the velocities of positive and negative ions in dried hydrogen and carbon dioxide. The results obtained are completely parallel to those already obtained in a previous investigation on air (R. T. Lattey, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. lxxxiv. p. 173). The velocity of positive ions is but little affected by the presence of moisture in the gas, and is proportional to the force (x), and inversely proportional to the pressure (p). The same relation approximately holds good for the velocity of negative ions in moist gases. When the gas is extremely dry, however, the negative ions are apparently very easily deprived of their customary envelope. Their velocity, therefore, does not increase proportionately to x/p , but at a very much greater rate.

Prof. T. H. Laby and Mr. P. W. Burbidge read a paper on 'The Observation by means of a String Electrometer of Fluctuations in the Ionization produced by γ -rays.' The authors claim to have demonstrated that there are fluctuations in the ionization produced by γ -rays, and have worked out the technique for future experiments, where the absolute amount of the fluctuation is very small. Further experiments are necessary before the experiments can be said to support either a corpuscular or pulse theory of γ -rays.

Mr. F. B. Pidduck read a paper on 'The Wave-Problem of Cauchy and Poisson for Finite Depth and Slightly Compressible Fluid.' The paper is in some respects a completion of a former one on the propagation of a disturbance in a fluid under gravity. The solution of the two-dimensional Cauchy-Poisson problem for finite depth is worked out numerically, the effect of limiting the depth being very considerable. The fact is brought to light that up to a certain point a limitation of the depth causes an increase in the elevation at a given point for a short interval of time after the beginning of the motion. The wider question presents itself as to the sense in which the initial disturbance can be said to be confined to a definite portion of the fluid. Difficulties connected with the assumption of incompressibility are avoided by considering a heavy compressible fluid. The application of an extension of Fourier's theorems, due to Orr, gives the solution of the problem of such a fluid held with every part in a given state of compression and then released, the free surface being maintained at constant pressure. The known formulæ for incompressible fluid for both finite and infinite depth follow as limiting expressions, and it is possible to detect the existence of an advancing wave-front when the compressibility is different from zero.

Some papers originally announced for the meeting of February 15th, which was adjourned on account of the death of Lord Lister, were taken as read.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 22.—Mr. W. Dale read a paper on 'The Implement-bearing Gravel Beds of the Valley of the Lower Test,' in which he described the gravel pits which occur near Ramsey and Dunbridge, and showed a large quantity of palæolithic implements from them. These implements are diverse in form and in the condition of their patination. The gravel is usually

whitish at the top, which is attributed to the action of the weather in dissolving the iron and depositing it lower down. Implements from this horizon are whitish, while those at a lower depth are yellowish or brown, according to the colour of the gravel. At the base the implements usually have a double patination, caused by ferruginous matter being deposited more on one side than the other. Implements of various forms occur at all depths. At the Kimbridge Pit there is a preponderance of the rough ovate implements to which the name of "Chelles" has been given, while at the Dunbridge Pit there are found remarkably fine pointed implements, not water-worn, and with a white patina. Photographs of the sections were shown, and it was suggested that at Dunbridge, where the gravel rests on Bagshot sands and clays, the gravel may have been deposited under sub-glacial conditions. Some of the implements seem to have been made on the spot, while others must have travelled far.

Mr. L. Salzmann read a paper on 'Excavations at Selsey in 1911.' The earthwork at Selsey is a roughly circular work about 250 ft. in diameter, consisting of ditch and vallum, evidently thrown up to protect the entrance of the harbour. Excavations undertaken last year showed that the vallum rests on a deposit of black earth 2 ft. in thickness. As this black earth contains pottery, not only of the Roman period, but also of the type usually ascribed to the fourteenth century, and in the case of one small fragment possibly as late as the sixteenth century, it is clear that the vallum is of comparatively late construction. The whole evidence points to the truth of the local tradition that the mound was thrown up at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion in 1588. Within the enclosed area were found two fragments of walls and quantities of building materials, of which the few worked stones are chisel-tooled. Of the smaller finds, the most interesting was a small bronze belt tag of the tenth century, ornamented with human figures, apparently unique.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 20.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward, V.-P., in the chair.—Dr. A. T. Masterman gave a demonstration, illustrated by a large number of lantern-slides, of recent investigations on age-determination in the scales of salmonoids, with special reference to Wye salmon.

Dr. H. Lyster Jameson read a paper 'On the Structure of the Shell and Pearls of the Ceylon Pearl-Oyster (*Margaritifera vulgaris*, Schum.), with an Examination of the Cestode Theory of Pearl Production.' The author began by reviewing the work on the subject of pearl production carried out in Ceylon by Prof. Herdman and his successors. He examined the theory, enunciated by Prof. Herdman, that most Ceylon "fine" pearls had for their nuclei the remains of cestode larvæ, and that these larvæ, which are abundant in the liver and connective tissues of the pearl-oyster in Ceylon, were the "cause" of the most valuable pearls. Dr. Jameson maintained that the evidence adduced in support of this theory by Prof. Herdman and Mr. Hornell was insufficient, and that the only drawings in Prof. Herdman's 'Report on the Ceylon Pearl-Oyster Fisheries,' published by the Royal Society, that purported to show the remains of cestodes in the centres of pearls, were capable of other interpretation. Moreover, he could not find in any of the sections of pearls by Prof. Herdman, numbering some twenty-five or more, which the Professor had kindly allowed him to examine, a single instance of a cestode larva forming the nucleus. This observation was borne out by the results of the examination of between 300 and 400 pearls from *Margaritifera vulgaris*, mostly from Ceylon, but also comprising examples from the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Cutch, the Mediterranean, Madagascar, New Caledonia, &c., none of which, on decalcification, showed cestode or other platyhelminthian larvæ as nuclei. The centre of such a pearl was (where it consisted of material other than the nacre or other normal constituents of the shell) nearly always composed of an abnormal form of shell-substance, analogous to that formed to repair an injury to the shell, which, owing to its opacity, might easily be mistaken for a foreign body. These repair-substances were sometimes associated with granular matter, the origin of which was obscure; this matter might perhaps be derived from the tissues, or might possibly be of parasitic origin, but Dr. Jameson saw no reason for regarding it as derived from a cestode larva. He considered the presence of these cestodes as a disease parallel to, but independent of, "margarosis"; and compared the case of a pearl-oyster containing both cestodes and pearls to that of a man suffering simultaneously from echinococci and scabies, or of a

dog infested at the same time with tapeworms and mange. The author then discussed the systematic position of these cestode larvæ. He claimed that he had found *Tylocephalum ludificans* in specimens of the Ceylon pearl-oyster in Dr. Kellart's collection in the British Museum, and had considered the possibility of their being concerned with pearl production, and dismissed the theory as untenable, previously to Prof. Herdman's original departure for Ceylon.

The second part of the paper dealt with the structure and formation of the shell and of pearls. The various repair-substances, which replace the ordinary shell-substances under abnormal or pathological conditions, were described, their relations to the normal substances of the shell discussed, and their occurrence in the pseudonuclei of pearls dealt with. The "calcospherules" which Prof. Herdman regarded as free concretions, and as the cause of "muscle pearls," were considered to be in fact minute pearls, composed of the hypostacum, or special shell-substance to which the muscles are attached. This conclusion had been reached independently by Rubbel, in Marburg. The author said that his observations on the real cause and mechanism which led to the formation of pearls in the Ceylon pearl-oyster were still too incomplete to communicate; but he maintained that, as he had already laid down in his 1902 paper, the real cause of pearl production would have to be sought, not in the nuclei or pseudonuclei of pearls, but rather in the pathological conditions under which the tissues of the mollusc gave rise to the pearl-sac. It was only in a few cases, like the trematode pearls in the common mussel, that the cause of the pearl-sac—i.e., in this case the trematode—remained to form the "nucleus" of the pearl and tell the tale of its origin. The author had found that, as observed by Prof. Herdman, a minority of Ceylon pearls may have foreign bodies, such as sand-grains, in their centres.

Mr. R. Shelford communicated a paper on 'Mimicry amongst the Blattidæ, with a Revision of the Genus *Frosoplecta* Sauss.,' in which he dealt with a number of exceptions to this usually cryptically coloured type of cockroach, and in greater detail with the *Frosoplecta*, nearly all the members of which present a remarkably close and detailed resemblance to other insects.

A paper entitled 'A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Spiders and Other Arachnids of Switzerland' was contributed by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge. It was based on a number of specimens collected for the author by various persons at different times, and contained the description of one new species.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Feb. 21.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. J. Spitta, with the help of the projection lantern, demonstrated the principles which should influence the photographer in the preparation of negatives from which coloured lantern-slides were subsequently to be made.

Mr. Rousset communicated the 'Fourth List of New Rotifera since 1889' (i.e., the date when Hudson and Gosse's 'Monograph of the Rotifera' was completed by the issue of the supplement, recording altogether 400 species at that time).

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 21.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. Fairgrieve read a paper on 'The Thunderstorms of May 31, 1911.' He dealt with the thunderstorm which visited the London district on the Derby Day, and especially with the movement of the rain which accompanied the storm. Having obtained information from nearly 700 observers as to the time of rainfall or absence of rain, he has been able to prepare an interesting series of maps for each quarter of an hour from 12.30 to 8.45 P.M., showing the areas over which rain was actually falling.

Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert read a paper on 'The Thunderstorms of July 29, 1911.' This storm was of the line-squall type. The author has been able to trace the spread of the phenomenon across the British Isles, and he showed by a map of isochronous lines that it first struck the extreme end of Cornwall about 2 P.M. on July 29th, and passed across Shetland at 3 P.M. the next day. He pointed out that the disturbance may be regarded as the displacement of an easterly by a southerly current, but the process of displacement was unusually complicated. The general sequence of events seems to have been somewhat as follows. A moderate east wind was interrupted

suddenly by a squall from the south. After the squall had passed, the wind returned temporarily to an easterly direction, to be again interrupted by another squall from the south. A period of several hours of light and variable wind, during which easterly directions predominated, supervened, and finally the wind settled down to a steady southerly or south-westerly wind of moderate force. In many cases the squalls were not accompanied by rainfall. What appears to have struck observers most forcibly was the way in which huge quantities of dust were whirled up by the wind. Accounts from Cardiff state that dust was brought from the south side of the Bristol Channel by the squall winds, which did much structural damage.

Mr. S. Skinner read a paper on 'The Drosometer,' an instrument for measuring the amount of dew.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 21.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Rev. W. A. Laughlin and Messrs. H. J. Farrow, J. H. Searey, and L. A. Woodward were elected Members.

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on 'The Dunwich Mint,' in which, after reviewing the history of the city in Saxon times, when, after attaining the height of its prosperity in the closing years of Ethelred II., its decline gradually set in owing to the denudation by the sea, he attributed four coins to the mint, namely, one of each of the last two types of Ethelred II., and one of each of the first two types of Canute. The author explained that the coins thus synchronized with its history, for only at that particular period would Dunwich be likely to have exercised its privilege of a mint.

Mr. B. Roth exhibited the contents of a remarkable archaeological hoard found at Peterborough in 1886. It comprised Roman coins and other relics, a bronze torque, and three ancient British coins. One of these was a gold stater similar to Evans, Plate B, No. 8, and the other two were silver money of the Iceni. Amongst other exhibitions were a copper siege-piece issued at Cork in 1647, by Mr. L. L. Fletcher; and the original die for the obverse of William Mossop's medal to Dr. Henry Quin, by Mr. F. W. Yeates. Mr. Henry Symonds presented a series of numismatic works to the Society's library.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—The Later English Renaissance: Inigo Jones and his Works, Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—The Trolley Vehicle System of Railless Traction, Mr. H. C. Adams.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'A Theory of Material Fallacies,' Mr. H. S. Shelton.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Oils, Varnishes, and Mediums,' Prof. A. P. Laurie.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Loom and Spindle: Past, Present, and Future,' Lecture II., Mr. L. Hooper. (Cantor Lecture.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Optical Determination of Stress, and some Applications to Engineering Problems,' Lecture II., Prof. E. G. Coker.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Early Christian Architecture,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 4.30.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Roller and Ball Bearings,' and 'The Testing of Anti-Friction Bearing Metals,' Prof. J. Goodman.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Tribes of the Central Province of Southern Nigeria,' Mr. N. W. Thomas.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'The Classification, Morphology, and Evolution of the Echinoidea Holoctypoida,' Mr. H. L. Hawkins; 'Blood-Parasites found in the Zoological Gardens during the Four Years 1908-11,' Mr. H. G. Plimmer; and other Papers.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Old Bridges in England and Wales,' Mr. A. Vallance.
— Entomological, 8.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Grounds, and the Methods of Painting,' Prof. A. P. Laurie.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some modern Problems of Illumination: the Measurement and Comparison of Light Sources,' Mr. T. Thorne Baker.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Wellington's Army,' Lecture II., Prof. C. Oman.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Devitrification of Silica Glass,' and 'The Volatility of Metals of the Platinum Group,' Sir W. Crookes; 'An Optical Load-Extension Indicator, together with some Diagrams obtained therewith,' Prof. W. E. Dalby; 'The Velocity of the Secondary Cathode Particles ejected by the Characteristic Röntgen Rays,' Mr. R. Whiddington; and other Papers.
— British Archaeological Association, 5.—The Site of the Globe Theatre, Mr. W. Martin.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Tariffs for Electrical Energy, with Particular Reference to Domestic Tariffs,' Mr. W. W. Lackie.
— Linnean, 8.—'Internodes of Calamites,' Prof. P. Groom; 'On *Psymphyllum majus*, sp.n., from the Lower Carboniferous Rocks of Newfoundland, together with a Revision of the Genus and Remarks on its Affinities,' Mr. E. A. Newell Arber; 'Historic Doubts about *Vaunthompsonia*,' Rev. T. R. K. Stebbing.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Isomeric Change of Diacylanilides into Aeylamino ketones: Transformation of Dibenzoylparachloro- (and parabromo-) aniline into the Isomeric Benzoylchloro- (and bromo-) amino Benzophenone,' Mr. A. Angel; 'The Chemistry of the Glutaconic Acids, Part III., Messrs. N. Bland and J. F. Thorpe; 'Asymmetric Quinquivalent Nitrogen Compounds of Simple Molecular Constitution,' Messrs. W. J. Pope and J. Read; 'The Interaction of Phosphorus and Potassium Hydroxide Solution,' Mr. M. N. Banerjee; and other Papers.
FRI. Astronomical, 5.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'The Chemistry of Building Stones and Cements,' Prof. A. P. Laurie.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Effects of the Thirty Years' War,' Dr. A. W. Ward.
SAT. Royal Institution, 8.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture III., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

THE problems of genetics are coming very rapidly to the front, and seem likely to receive a great deal of attention in the present year. M. Blaringhem, in his inaugural address at the Sorbonne published last Saturday, summed up recent discussions on the subject by declaring that sudden and transmissible changes in pure stocks are the way in which the characteristics of species and varieties make their appearance; and that the cause of these must be looked for in differences of the chemical constitution of the protoplasm. We are therefore brought back to chemistry to discover the ultimate cause of the differentiation of species, which, as M. Blaringhem reminded his audience, is what M. Armand Gautier predicted twenty-three years ago.

EVERY new science seems to demand an "Institute" nowadays; and the foundation at Brussels is announced of one for what is magniloquently called Universal Plasmology and Bio-mechanics. Its committee claims to be international, and the names upon it which should be most familiar to readers of *The Athenæum* are those of M. Raphael Dubois (of Lyons), Dr. Stéphane Leduc (of Nantes), Dr. von Schrön (of Naples), and Prof. Jacques Loeb (of New York). To judge by the recent work of these distinguished scholars, the Institute will chiefly concern itself with researches into the origin of life, as illustrated by the experiments in the production of artificial cells by M. Dubois and Dr. Leduc, in the formation of crystals by Dr. von Schrön, and in parthenogenesis by Dr. Loeb. It will issue a periodical review, and the Secretary is Prof. Léon Guinet of Brussels.

THE BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION has just published a memoir of original observations of variable stars made by twenty-five of its members in the five years 1905-9 inclusive. This particular branch of astronomy, which is likely to prove of much value in the study of stellar physics, and already forms the basis of promising hypotheses, is not practised at the national observatories, that at Harvard College being the only large observatory where it is followed systematically, and this amateur organization ably fills the want, so far as its resources allow, for Great Britain. That its task is worthily done may be judged from the facts that the Royal Society made a substantial grant towards the expense of publication of this memoir, and that the observations of the Association receive full recognition from the leading astronomers of other countries, as well as of our own. The present volume contains observations of twenty-five long-period variables, including the "wonderful" star Omicron Ceti, the first recognized as a variable, which is sometimes as bright as the Pole star, but fades after a few weeks.

DR. E. T. WHITTAKER, who has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh University in succession to the late Dr. Chrystal, has filled since February, 1906, the Chair of Andrews Professor in the University of Dublin, which carries with it the Directorship of the Observatory at Dunsink, and the title of Royal Astronomer of Ireland. Dr. Whittaker had an astronomical record before 1906, for he held the Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition when at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served as Hon. Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society for five years, but his tastes evidently lie in the direction of mathematics and physics rather than in that of practical astronomy.

FINE ARTS

Greece and Babylon: a Comparative Sketch of Mesopotamian, Anatolian, and Hellenic Religions. By Lewis R. Farnell. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

THESE very interesting and suggestive lectures are the work of a master who has devoted years to the study of ancient religions, and published standard books on the subject. His style is easy and correct, though he does use the word *phenomenal* loosely when he speaks of the keeping of sacred prostitutes about a temple as a "phenomenal practice." It seems to have been a very real one, and widely spread through Semitic lands. He rightly distinguishes it from the sacrifice of virginity, of which Herodotus tells us among the Babylonians, and he is much perplexed concerning its meaning. Quite apart from mystical explanations, there is an obvious, but probably too vulgar solution. Such a class was undoubtedly a perennial source of income to the temple. A city like Corinth was exactly the place where these people would be most profitable. It is, indeed, among the curious vagaries of the human mind that in some highly civilized societies sexual asceticism was not in high esteem, and the opposite was practised as a religious rite, while in others the latter was regarded as the lowest degradation, and the repression of all such animal instincts as the ideal of purity and piety.

On the other hand, the likenesses between the religious beliefs and practices of widely separate nations are often, in primitive conditions at least, so great that it requires all Dr. Farnell's authority to prevent us from assuming that there must be a common origin. Take, for example, the Babylonian and the Greek beliefs about the next or lower world:—

"Both accept as an undoubted fact the continued existence of the soul after death, and both imagine this existence as shadowy, profitless, and gloomy. Both also vaguely locate the abode of the soul under the earth, with a downward entrance somewhere in the West. In both we find the idea of a nether river to be crossed, or the 'waters of death'; of a porter at the gates of hell, and of a god or goddess rulers of the lower world."

Yet all this likeness is worth nothing as evidence, if we find some strong contrasts, because such similarities are perpetually cropping up in all ethnological studies.

Striking differences weigh far more with Dr. Farnell, and we are disposed to agree with him, but it were well if we had from him some general discussion on this curious subject. We find him much less inclined to dogmatize on remote and uncertain things than the folk-lorists, but even he is sometimes betrayed into a trenchant judgment like the following:—

"It has often been popularly and lightly maintained that the Hellenic deities were subordinate to a power called Fate. This

is a shallow misjudgment based on the misinterpretation of some phrases in Homer. We may be certain that the aboriginal Hellene was incapable of so gloomy an abstraction," &c.

Dr. Farnell may be right, but we cannot go with him so easily. The feeling of a dreadful Fate hanging over the house of Ædipus or of Atreus, which no god could avert, is surely immanent in the great tragedy of Æschylus. It is, of course, inconsistent with an omnipotent Zeus, but, as the author tells us a dozen times, such inconsistencies are common in all early religions. To say that the Hellene, as we know him, was incapable of framing gloomy pictures is not, we think, sustainable. What the aboriginal Hellene could or could not imagine is a matter of mere speculation.

The general scheme of these brilliant lectures is to compare the Babylonian and Hittite and early Semitic religions with the Greek. But it must be the earliest Greek we know, and this is unfortunately a millennium at least later than the wonderful documents recovered from Babylonia. Dr. Farnell is quite right when he says that various cults practised in the early Greece of history—nay, even many found in Pausanias—have their origin centuries before, and are probably derived from the pre-Hellenic (Ægean) population of the country. But all these huge intervals and gaps in our knowledge make his conclusions largely provisional, as he candidly tells us. The most curious gap in the plan of his book is the omission of all comparison of Greek with Egyptian religion (except in a passing sentence). Surely, if likenesses of cult or ideas with Babylonians, Assyrians, Hittites, and Phœnicians are worth discussing, Egypt had every right to be considered, since we can prove mercantile intercourse of Egypt with Mycenæan Greece, whereas Mesopotamia was hidden far away in the heart of a continent. There must have been some distinct reason for this omission, and we wish Dr. Farnell had told it to us, for a diligent perusal of his book has not disclosed it.

The longest and last chapter is on a comparison of the rituals of the nations discussed, and here the author has shown great learning and not a little ingenuity. But to us the problem of finding out what a ritual means seems rather hopeless, since the very people who use it have come by long use to perform it automatically, or have forgotten all about its significance. Even in our modern Europe a vast number of people practise a religion, and observe cults, of which they understand little, and which they could not explain to any inquirer; how much more must this be the case among primitive peoples, without the common use of letters! Nor can it be doubted that if one of the ancient Babylonian or Hittite priests were revived from the dead, and told the wonderful explanations invented by the learned of to-day for the mysteries of his cult, he would regard many of them with pity or

with contempt, if not with profound amusement. Nevertheless the comparative method has made some conclusions probable, and if the further study of comparative religion be carried on with the patience, the candour, and the caution that Dr. Farnell displays, this inquiry may, after some time, have a claim to be called a science. If we could but find a key to the Cretan scripts, it would illuminate much of the old Ægean civilization. But without some bilingual texts, there seems little hope; for even the Etruscan, which is probably an old Ægean language, has resisted all our attempts on account of the strangeness of its vocabulary.

EXHIBITIONS.

THE selected water-colour drawings at Messrs. Agnew's (in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution) are presented in a way which must make it difficult for a casual visitor to do justice to the accomplished work which patient investigation reveals—we are presented with a large number of gold frames of "fidgety" pattern, the pictures are crowded together, and the smaller and better drawings are overshadowed by a number of large and bad ones.

No. 99, *Roslyn Castle*, by T. Hearne, is an example of the somewhat coldly correct drawing-master's product. It is delightful to look at, as is any work in which the artist is completely absorbed in his task, but its intention is as much to instruct as to delight, and it is, as a rule, only when they retain this utilitarian object of workaday record that the water-colours here remain respectable. The swift accuracy of Callow's pencil work, reinforced by businesslike washes, is only spoilt in No. 122 (*Stadthaus, Lucerne*) by the showy, meretricious sky, introduced as a decorative afterthought, and this criticism in some form or another might be passed on most of his work here. Compare again J. Holland's large and cloying drawing *The Rialto, Venice* (86), with the delicate precision of the perspective of waterside palaces which makes the central passage of No. 59, *A Palace on the Giudecca*, by the same artist. This work also is made into a would-be attractive picture by the introduction of a gondola which is false in colour, and fails to be flat on the water.

When Turner set out to please by picture-making he was, of course, infinitely better equipped than Holland, yet even Turner in his later work, while master of every technical adroitness, had not the fine æsthetic sense needed to make this, the play of the water-colour painter, as respectable as his earlier and severer manner. In No. 24, *Exeter*, it makes us a little uneasy to see so slender a body of paint teased and fretted in the perpetual endeavour to provide little exciting episodes, although it is parcelled out with considerable skill into large groups of hot and cold colour with a view to maintaining as much tranquillity as possible. With infinitely less device his *Wells Cathedral* (27) is far more dignified in its unpretentious exactness. A good drawing by S. Prout, No. 109, *Old Church and Shops in a Brittany Town*; two excellent examples of J. Downman, Nos. 112 and 161; and a dignified *White House, Chelsea Reach*, by T. Gitzin (28) should also be mentioned. Millais's tiny version of *The Vale of Rest* (138) looks more like a copy

from the picture than a study for it. The indifference to truth of tone in the painting of the nuns' coifs detracts much from the sentiment of the scene.

Among the original etchings shown at Messrs. Connell & Sons' Gallery are many which have the virtues current among contemporary etchers—a tolerable technical capacity, acquaintance with good models, and in a negative sense good taste. *The Tate Gallery* (11), by Mr. Nathaniel Sparks; *Place du Centre, Morlaix* (22), by Mr. Ian Strang; *Stock Exchange, Glasgow* (28), by Mr. T. Maxwell; *Church of the Holy Sepulchre* (29), by Mr. William Hole; *Landermere, Essex* (70), by Mr. Martin Hardie; and *Buckingham Palace* (78), by Mr. William Walker, are all much about the same respectable level of distinction. Mr. D. Y. Cameron's *Door of the Mosque* (40) shows more power of sustained effort than the works already cited, but is in that mood of polite receptivity towards an architect's design which makes least demand on the etcher's powers of draughtsmanship; it is almost an "elevation." Mr. Strang's *The Column* (20) grapples with a simple problem in perspective not too successfully. The fact that the principal horizontal surfaces are not kept horizontal disturbs the impressiveness of what would otherwise be a dignified design. His other plate, *The Shopwindow* (82), is lively and freshly observed. It has a certain unreality, because the (presumably) dummy figures in the window are so much more lifelike than the crowd of real people outside.

The three further rooms at the Baillie Gallery are occupied by Miss Mary MacRae, Mr. Ralph Smith, and Rustom Vicaï by work which does not rise above the level of the flood of water-colours which flows perennially through West-End galleries. In the first room there is a well-observed sketch, *Cliffs, Berneval* (46), by Mr. R. G. Eves, but the knowledge of natural colour shown here, and in a less degree in No. 47, *A Lane at Berneval*, fails him in his portraits, which are pitilessly objective—No. 45, *Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy*, is the best.

PICTURE SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the following pictures: Allan Ramsay, King George III., in Garter robes, seated, holding the sceptre in his right hand; Queen Charlotte, in white and gold brocade dress, with red velvet train lined with ermine, seated (whole-lengths, a pair), 262l. 10s. F. Cotes, Lady Frederick, in white dress with blue sash, resting her head on her left hand, 304l. 10s. Raeburn, Mrs. Hay of Mordington, Berwickshire, in dark dress, and grey shawl with spotted border, white head-dress, seated, 304l. 10s. Hoppner, Marquis de Sivrac, in dark-blue coat, with white vest and stock, 315l.; Mrs. Mantelini, in white dress with muslin veil, resting her right arm on a stone ledge, 336l. J. van Goyen, A Frozen River, with sledge, skaters, and other figures, 220l. 10s. A. Ysenbrant, The Madonna, in red dress and blue robe, nursing the Infant Saviour, 325l. 10s. J. Crome, The Trout-Stream, a peasant angling from a rustic bridge, three sheep on the right, 241l. 10s.

Messrs. Sotheby have sold recently the following: H. Fantin-Latour, Roses in a Vase, painting, 250l. J. R. Smith, Mrs. Carnac, mezzotint after Reynolds, 67l. Elizabeth Judkins, Mrs. Abington, after the same, 46l. Henry Alken, a series of eight plates of Fox-hunting, after W. P. Hodges, 186l.

COINS AND MEDALS.

Messrs. SOTHEY'S sale of coins and medals, held on Thursday, February 21st, and the following day, included an Officer's Gold Medal for the Capture of Seringapatam, 1799, 70l. Naval General Service Medal, with bar for the Onyx, January 1st, 1809, 15l. Military General Service, with ten bars, 15l. 10s. Portrait Medal by Pas-torino of Alessandro Guarini, 1556, 20l.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. FRANK BRAMLEY has been at work for the last three years upon a "one-man" exhibition which is to take place shortly at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, where he will be represented by fifty canvases.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION of the Water-Colour Society of Ireland opened this week at the Leinster Hall, Dublin. The exhibition is of unusual excellence, especially in landscape work. Amongst the exhibitors are Mr. Lee Hankey, Miss Rose Barton, Mr. Bingham MacGuinness, Mr. R. Orpen, and Miss Mildred Butler.

M. EMILE BLÉMONT, the French poet, has announced his intention of bequeathing to the Louvre one of Fantin-Latour's famous portrait groups known as 'Le Coin de Table.'

AN important loan exhibition of portrait paintings by Ricard and sculpture by Carpeaux will be held during May in the Orangery of the Tuileries. This will be the first assembly of representative works by Ricard, and many well-known collectors are supporting the exhibition.

THE Salon of the Decorative Artists, which opened yesterday (Friday) at the Pavillon de Marsan, Paris, is full of interesting work. Among the more important exhibits are the interiors by Baignères and Mares, the groups of furniture by Gaillard, André Groult, Jallot, and Sue, the decorative panels by M. Henri de Waroquier, pottery by Simmen, the embroidered curtains of Madame Ory-Robin, and the remarkable printed fabrics of MM. Jean Deville and Émile Roustan.

THE exhibition of the Italian Futurist painters at MM. Bernheim's Galleries, Rue Richepanse, Paris, has now been succeeded by a collection of the sane, vigorous paintings of M. Lucien Simon, whose art is greatly admired by Mr. Brangwyn and other English artists.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. expect to publish this month 'The Venetian School of Painting,' by Miss Evelyn March Phillipps, who hopes to supply a want, as there exists in English no work which deals as a whole with the Venetian School and its masters. The author has attempted to estimate the painters, to set them in relation to one another, and help the reader not only to trace the evolution of the school from dawn to decline, but also to realize what it was, and what was the philosophy of life which it represented.

THE death of Mr. W. Harcourt Hooper in his 78th year removes one of the last of the wood engravers who were associated with that art at its best period. He worked for *The Illustrated News* in the fifties of the last century, and for such artists as Fred Walker, Du Maurier, Leech, and Millais. From 1891 to 1896 he was engaged in the Kelmscott Press, for which he did a great deal of excellent engraving.

BY the death on February 22nd, in his 82nd year, of Mr. Bruce Home, Curator of the Municipal Museum, Edinburgh has lost one of the chief authorities on the history of the city. Originally a music printer, Mr. Bruce Home became early enthusiastic about the conservation of the old monuments of his city. His chief work was a series of drawings of 'Old Houses in Edinburgh,' but several papers in the *Transactions* of the Old Edinburgh Club also testify his antiquarian knowledge. He was president of the Rymours' Club.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THERE are certain analogies between colour and sound which have often been described and discussed: emotion is called into play by both; both are produced by vibrations; and, again, there are seven notes and seven colours. Sir Hubert von Herkomer, in an Introductory Note to *Colour-Music, the Art of Mobile Colour*, by A. Wallace Rimington (Hutchinson), thinks that the author may have overstated his case, but, he adds, "much allowance must be made for the enthusiasm of the pioneer." The author has invented an instrument which he calls a "colour-organ." It has a musical keyboard, by means of which he projects colours on to a screen, and the spectrum-band is split up in accordance with the musical octave. That keyboard can be either mute, or made to produce musical sounds simultaneously with the colours. Colour, as Mr. Rimington remarks, has always been more or less associated with form, and he therefore feels that it will be difficult for persons, especially painters, to consider a pure colour-art. But if colour-sense were stimulated and developed, it would, he says, and very truly, "apart from any possible artistic or emotional value, benefit all the arts into which colour enters." The author declares that in many sunsets there is little form, and in some there is none, yet, he adds, "there are few people who cannot admire a sunset." Of course the beautiful colouring can be enjoyed, just as the beautiful sounds of a fine voice or instrument can; but, as an art, music appeals to the intellect as much as to the emotions: it is a science as well as an art. The interest of the mingling and moving of colours, as shown in the experiments made by Mr. Rimington by means of his colour-organ, must be great:—

"To sit at this instrument and improvise for half an hour whilst watching the ever-varying combinations of colour on the screen produced by the playing is not only an unspeakable delight, but of real health-giving effect on the sense of colour."

Such is the testimony of Sir Hubert Herkomer. Whether the author will evolve a colour-art is open to question, but, to quote Sir Hubert Herkomer once more,

"There is so much in the author's experiments, opening out such vistas of possibilities, that the whole matter should be carefully investigated before judgment is given."

A colour-art would appeal, no doubt, to the modern leaders of the impressionistic school. Debussy, to give only one instance, in his 'Nuages' Nocturne tries to depict "the slow, solemn movement of the clouds dissolving in grey tints lightly touched with white."

Chap. xiii., 'Remarks upon Criticisms,' also chap. xiv., will greatly help readers in forming an opinion on the merits of the new art. Chap. xii., containing the opinions of scientific men on the resemblances between colour and sound, is particularly interesting.

SOME of the essays in *Music and its Aspects*, by Henry F. Gosling (Henry J. Drane), appeared originally in *Cremona*, but these have been greatly enlarged. The author deals with a variety of subjects, but he does not throw much fresh light on them. He also quotes copiously from various writers, the names of most of them being familiar. Some of his own statements are, however, rather startling. He speaks of Bach's great technical

resources, but considers his music "almost unemotional"; and discovers in it, instead of melody, "intellectual structure." This judgment is severe, even curious, for later in the book we are informed that in melody Bach "is quite on a level with any of the great masters that followed him." Again, 'Dido and Æneas' is said to be Purcell's "first" opera, whereas it was really the only one that composer wrote; and a few pages further on we are told, that "Purcell's operas were quite equal to those of his contemporaries"! We give one more of Mr. Gosling's opinions, and all three show that his book is not at all points invulnerable. He admits Verdi's "wealth of melody," but many Italian operas—among which the reader gathers that those of Verdi are included—are described by him as "all jam and puff-paste."

Musical Gossip.

THE performance of Strauss's symphonic poem 'Ein Heldenleben' at the London Symphony Orchestra concert last Monday evening at Queen's Hall was the special feature of the evening. Of Herr Mengelberg's admirable conducting we have recently spoken. His reading of Schubert's romantic 'Unfinished' Symphony, though everything was in perfect order, did not create a marked impression, whereas in the Strauss there was not only masterly command of the music, but also genuine enthusiasm. Franz von Vecsey, who first appeared in London as a prodigy eight years ago, gave an excellent performance of the Brahms Concerto.

MR. BEECHAM gave the first of two orchestral concerts at the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon. His interesting programme included French and Italian music, vocal and instrumental, of the eighteenth century. The singers were Miss Olga Loewenthal and Mr. Bertram Binyon.

AT the fifth concert of the Classical Society at Bechstein Hall last Wednesday two rarely heard works were performed: one, Mozart's Serenade in B flat major for wood-wind without flutes, but with basset-horns and contra-bassoon, and four horns; the other, Dvorák's Serenade in D minor for wood-wind, three horns, and cello and double-bass. Both works are interesting, for both composers were skilled in matters dealing with tone-colour. The performances were excellent. Miss Fanny Davies played Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor with thought and feeling.

MR. ALFRED M. HALE's orchestral concert, largely devoted to his own compositions, at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening opened with a spirited performance by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. This was followed by a long excerpt from Mr. Hale's opera 'The Tempest,' the libretto of which consists of the actual words of Shakespeare's play. The composer is ambitious, but ambition of itself will not bring about a great opera. Mendelssohn was hit off as one who had little to say, but said it very well. Of Mr. Hale we must say that he has very little to say, and even that is expressed in a feeble, and, as regards the declamatory part, monotonous manner.

OF the young pianist Mlle. Susanne Morvay we spoke in high terms last year. At her concert on Wednesday evening at the Æolian Hall she again displayed qualities of a very high order. Her rendering of the Bach-Liszt Fugue in G minor was dignified,

while in her performance of Beethoven's F minor Sonata, Op. 57, except that the last movement was not quite so good as the first, owing perhaps to excitement, she fully brought out the grandeur and poetry of the composer's 'Tempest' music.

By permission of the Dean, J. S. Bach's Passion Music according to St. John, with full orchestral accompaniment, will be sung by the Bach Choir under the conductorship of Dr. Hugh P. Allen, in Westminster Abbey, on Friday evening, March 29th. The soloists will be Miss Rhoda von Glehn, Miss Norah Dawnay, Mr. Gervase Elwes, Mr. J. Campbell McInnes, and Mr. Frederick Ranalow. Admission will be by ticket, to be obtained through members of the Bach Choir only.

FORTY-FIVE British choirs have entered for the International Choral Competition to be held at Paris, May 26th-28th. Each choir has to sing the stated test-piece, and music of its own choice.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	F. S. Kelly's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
	Procter Brown's Song Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
	Frederic de Lara's Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
	Dr. Dezzo Szanto's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
	Marion Cori and Minnie Melville's Song Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Smallwood Metcalfe's Concert, 8.10, Queen's Hall.
	Ella Ulrich's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
	Franz von Vecsey's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Beryl Freeman's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Margery Courtney and Constantine Morris's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
	Barns-Phillips Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

'98-9' AT THE CRITERION.

ANONYMITY is a pose which it is rarely wise for the playwright to adopt. "G. B. S." may do it with impunity, because his style so easily betrays itself. Mr. Loraine, therefore, was well advised not to keep the authorship of '98-9' a secret for long. Miss Gertrude Kingston tried this course of mystification at the Little Theatre, and abandoned it. There is always the possibility that the public may fail to be impressed and take no interest in the revelation. Even the new Criterion comedy, brimful as it is of wit, and rich in fun and ingenuity as are some of its situations, is not of sufficient importance to make such an experiment worth while. For, after all, its scheme and its thesis are not enormously original. There were dashing lovers and "dear Lady Disdains" before the age of Bernard Shaw, and the moral that it is unsound policy to assail with a display of force and all the airs of conquest a woman who is only too ready to surrender is not a novelty in the theatre.

It is the consistently entertaining dialogue, the audacity of some of the hero's devices for capturing his shy victim, and the author's adroit use of the latest scientific inventions which will ensure popularity for '98-9' when a few scenes have been cut out and its pace has been quickened. He makes great play with both the aeroplane and the cinematograph—the sounds accompanying the flight and descent of the former are very successfully imitated, and the latter is artfully

employed to convict the heroine of having lied about her feelings to her lover. Such mechanical effects, however, would be a small matter in themselves did they not suggest that Mr. Fernald is alive to the ideas which are finding expression to-day, notably on the subject of marriage. If his characters are little more than puppets, their talk has thoughtfulness as well as vivacity.

The most amusing act of the play is the last, in which Stanley Miles makes his final effort to break down Grace Challiscombe's resistance to his suit. Hearing that she wishes to convert a room in a country cottage into a studio, he fits it up as a nursery, and tempts her with the offer of a key. It is packed with children's toys, and on its walls are such bold mottoes (how could our Censors pass them?) as "May Grace descend upon us," "Be fruitful and multiply," "The more the merrier"—surely an odd method of reconciling even an up-to-date young woman to the prospect of matrimony. Fortunately, Grace possesses a sense of humour and a healthy nature, and, having sufficiently snubbed her suitor, in the end relents.

Mr. Loraine has a part after his own heart in the mercurial-tempered Miles, and rushes through the love-scenes with characteristic energy; while Miss Mabel Love, the Grace of the occasion, whose temperature is supposed to lend the comedy its title, has come back to London a finished actress.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — A. L. — H. P. C. — H. B. — H. C. O'N. — W. N. — Received.

F. E. W. — Too late for notice.

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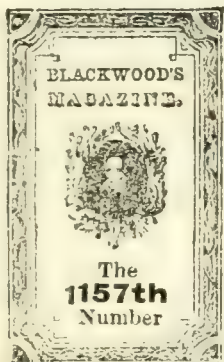
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LITERATURE

PEACE.

FOR years the cause of Peace has depended on the advocacy of a very small body of opinion, which has been sincere and courageous, but at the same time not very convincing. The arguments were based on an appeal to the better instincts of mankind, and the response was timid and uncertain. Wars were frequent, and the final arbitrament of arms in disputes between nations was regarded as inevitable. National ambitions had always been pursued by aggressive action. National pride had always responded with defensive action. A Peace party was a party to be despised as not being sufficiently alive to national responsibilities, and not sufficiently imbued with what was considered to be the proper spirit of patriotism. This may be called the sentimental and humanitarian stage of the Peace movement.

Unforeseen changes brought about a complete transformation in human relationships. Suddenly almost, as a result of inventions and discoveries, the world became smaller, and a host of circumstances occurred which gradually broke down a number of the barriers which separated and estranged the nations from one another. The full significance of this change and of the effect it must

have on international relations was but dimly apprehended till Norman Angell, discarding all the old arguments which were based on sentiment, and which depended on the increase of humanitarian feelings, stated the case in the light of cold reason and well-balanced logic. He did not claim to make any discovery, but he expounded, with admirable precision, a view which had been presenting itself in different ways to many minds, and by his book he roused the whole world to a fresh discussion of the problem of war in new terms and with new arguments. The Peace movement was at once stimulated. It left the region of pious aspiration, and entered an economic and rational stage.

Canon Grane, in a new volume which will be a valuable addition to the literature of Peace, is anxious that the moral appeal should not be lost sight of, but should be combined with more recent economic arguments, in order to give them inspiration and strength :—

"They are not to be accounted hinderers in this crusade who hold that social reformations are to be worked out by spiritual means, and that the seed of social ethics will best fructify in the soil of spiritual experience....To demonstrate with Mr. Angell's skill the Reasonableness of a right course is invaluable work. Nevertheless, to persuade men of its Rightness is often the surest and sometimes the only way to stir them to take it."

He emphasizes one of the most important considerations, which is the difference in motive in war to-day compared with wars a hundred years ago :—

"The Napoleonic period is over for ever. War is no longer the concern of one man, nor even of a Cabinet plus an army—Nations are armies now. The participation of the people in this great affair of State grows less and less a negligible quantity."

Speaking as an orthodox Christian, Canon Grane openly acknowledges that "the breach between the creed and conduct of Christendom is peculiarly flagrant" where war is concerned. Even more attention might be called to the attitude of the clergy, especially those of the Church of England, in time of war. For one who lifts his voice in the pulpit against violence and against the wholesale extermination of human life, there are scores who openly or covertly fan the flames of passion and hatred, in direct violation of the very essence and spirit of their creed. In a small book just reissued for the use of schools which we add to our notice, the story of two bishops (one in the Argentine, the other in Chili) who, by their eloquent and incessant exhortations to the people, actually prevented an outbreak of war between the two countries, is a striking testimony of the power of religious influence in a great national crisis.

But something more is wanted than the moral argument, even when it is supplemented by economic and financial considerations. The author of 'The Passing of War' touches the next stage of this great world-problem when he declares :

"Labour is the great Conqueror. Not war, but work is the great Educator." Labour and Education must undoubtedly be the two great factors in bringing us to the third stage of the movement, which will be social and intellectual. The peoples of the world—that is, the masses that constitute the true organic life of nations—are more and more on the side of peace, because they are becoming international in their sympathies. They are absorbed in their work ; they are occupied with their own industrial difficulties ; their power is increasing ; and the more they are consulted, and the better they are informed of the broad lines of our foreign policy, the greater will be our safeguard against war. But they must know the causes of our quarrels ; they must be allowed to understand the aspirations of other countries ; and they must themselves make a study of foreign national character. The rich and the idle will often be on the side of war, and, so long as there is an idle class who have great social and some political power, the risk of their occupying their abundant leisure in encouraging the spirit of suspicion and hostility against the foreigner will still be great. The more, therefore, political power can be transferred from the idle few to the workers in every nation, the weightier will be the consensus of opinion against the destructive force of war : the greater the conviction of its futility.

In most of the books which deal with the Peace movement there is a tendency to disregard some of the indestructible instincts, not only of individuals, but also of human beings in the mass. There may be no such thing as racial animosity to-day, and the primitive instinct of combat may have become very much mitigated, but there is in every nation a great force of combined energy which demands an outlet. The fact that this energy has been often devoted to a destructive purpose, leads many to suppose that it should be condemned. But it should neither be condemned nor ignored. There is a spirit of adventure and enterprise, particularly noticeable in the British race, which will break out sooner or later, and cannot be confined by any humdrum negative doctrine of existence. It is to be met with in its crudest form in the boy mind, and though such a book as 'True Patriotism' is to be highly commended to teachers, most boys will still turn with far more eager and far more natural interest to read of Nelson boarding the enemy's ship, sword in hand. Miss Pease no doubt appreciates this point, for she gives in a simple and telling way several instances of heroic exploits in time of peace. Martial heroism to-day is necessarily very different in character from what it was in the past, and it is far less attractive, even to the youngest imagination.

The truth is that action must be offered in exchange for action. The passive and negative attitude of the old-fashioned pacifist and the dispassionate reasoning of the modern opponent of war are insufficient in themselves, unless they can be supplemented by an indication of the

The Passing of War : a Study in Things that make for Peace. By William Leighton Grane. (Macmillan & Co.)

True Patriotism. By Margaret Pease. (The Pilgrim Press.)

real channel into which this great and increasing force of mental, moral, and physical energy which is generated by civilized humanity can be directed. Where is the enemy? How can we get at him? Those are the vital questions. Not "Lay down your arms and fold your hands in pious resignation," but "Pick up the right weapons, and put all the force and power you have at your command into a mortal combat with the real foe," is the true injunction. We realize more clearly every year that our fellow-men in foreign lands are not our enemies. The great strides made of late in convincing us of the wastefulness, futility, and barbaric nature of war, should put men on their guard and prevent them from submitting to be used as tools for the aggressive ambitions of governments, unscrupulous statesmen, and financiers. Canon Grane's book in the hands of statesmen and thinkers, and Miss Margaret Pease's indication of a line of instruction for children, should both be of value in fostering the proper sense of social responsibility and international goodwill. But to the conviction that war turns us against our friends, must be added a determined concentration of effort in order to seek out the real enemy that lurks in our midst, and forge the proper weapons for a far more formidable, but a far more invigorating and ennobling encounter against the deadly forces that stand in the way of social advancement.

VISIONS OF LIFE.

THE appearance of a new book by Mr. Edward Carpenter is that of a comet in the literary firmament; so rare are its visitations; so iridescent, yet remote and unfamiliar its presence. He belongs, indeed, to those latter-day Victorians who, in an age of atrophy, Philistinism, and artistic decrepitude, placed on its old and palsied head a fresh coronal of hopes, visions, and liberation. In another age, poor in achievement, confused in its purport, lacking a distinctive voice to concentrate and declaim its inchoate, embryonic ideals, which it none the less possesses, those Victorians are already stored in the archives of memory; hence the falling among us of a star from that bright constellation has something portentous, almost Delphic, in its significance. We have an impression that Mr. Carpenter's reputation is much below its deserts. Mr. H. W. Nevinson, on the publication of 'Civilisation: its Cause and Cure,' labelled him as "The Complete Anarchist," and it is as the exponent of anarchistic doctrines in their most enlightened, visionary, and pacific forms, and as the interpreter of the democracy according to Whitman, that he is best known to English readers and thinkers. He also shares with William Morris, Mr. W. H. Hudson, and Mr. H. G. Wells

the credit of having enriched our nation with Utopian conceptions of the ultimate blessedness of the evolution of man.

In his new book, which was no doubt partially suggested by 'Love's Coming of Age' and 'The Art of Creation,' but which extends the volume and scope of its material far beyond them, he tacitly claims to be considered in what is to a large extent a new light—not only as a psychologist of exceptional intuition, but also as a religious speculator whose tentative deductions may yet shake the marshalled forces of orthodoxy. To our minds, the supreme achievement of 'The Drama of Love and Death' is its comprehensiveness. It stretches feelers far and wide, reaching out into philosophic, social, psychical, and scientific theory, and in one way or another—consciously or unconsciously—concerns itself with the two verities which, amid the flux and conflict of mortality, have their fibres fast rooted in eternity—love and death. The spiritual unity of mankind and the permeation of life and intelligence through all the phenomena of nature are the keystone of this philosophy, and the romanticist, the theologian, the teacher, the reformer, the artist, and the man of science—all who have sifted and scrutinized life, as well as lived it—are concerned. They will have to reckon not only with the potential and centripetal development of Mr. Carpenter's creed of pantheistic unification, which is tolerably familiar and indeed inherent in the majority of religions, but also with the wonderful interrelation of their own crafts, professions, and gospels, which, with the arrival of a wider self-consciousness, will operate from a central, original base into a similarity of conclusion. That potent relevancy the book before us amply demonstrates.

Three salient features, which differentiate 'The Drama of Love and Death' from the earlier prose works, strike us forcibly. In the first place, the theories expounded are more formative and definite in character. The vague, symphonic opulence of language is happily untarnished by contact with psychical, physiological, and scientific factors, that demand the utmost coherence and lucidity of argument in the exposition of them. Secondly, we notice the accretion of stores of Oriental conjecture in the framework of the thesis, gleaned from many sources, and incorporated implicitly and by suggestion, chiefly through the tenets of reincarnation and its implications. Bhagaran Das's illuminating book 'The Science of Peace' is more than once directly quoted. Lastly, we find an apparently incongruous departure from the elemental doctrines of the monists and the pantheists in the theory of the survival of the identity of the personality into ever-widening spheres of consciousness.

Mr. Carpenter, in this connexion, makes a careful distinction between the self, bounded by the local and ephemeral conditions of earthly life, and the subliminal self, the revelation of which is only vouchsafed to us through those "fallings from

us, vanishings, blank misgivings of a creature moving about in worlds not realized," of which it is the cause, and through love, which is the denial of annihilation. Indeed, within this sphere of thinking, the association with 'Intimations of Immortality' and 'We are Seven,' which has been analyzed so luminously by Mr. A. C. Bradley, is close. Nor is the survival of certain functions of the Selfhood inconsistent with the final mystical fusion with the universal consciousness.

The book as a whole is concerned with what we may call the metallurgy of souls, their intrinsic meaning, their origin in the "All-Self," their pre-existence in a "fourth dimensional" state of being, their evolution, and the possibility of their liberation after the dissolution of the body. That portion of the book which deals with the memorizing capacity of the subliminal self, its intense and incessant creativeness, betraying the "very source of the visible and tangible world," and its forms of materialization, is a development of the theory of the "Mass-man" and the "Unit-man," which is embodied in 'Civilisation: its Cause and Cure.' To its elucidation Mr. Carpenter brings a mass of circumstantial evidence drawn from the Psychological Research Society, and from the investigations of Frederick Myers, in support of his conception of its immortality and perdurability through various phases of existence, both hereafter and in pre-vital cosmogonies. This world, he says, is "a curtain concealing a vast and teeming life," fuller and richer than our own, and the human soul is for ever passing through countless "sloughings, moultings, and metamorphoses," made possible through love-consciousness and postulating eternity. Survival of the subliminal self is through "continuity of consciousness," which, affiliated to some cosmic life "at once the soul of each and God of all," as Coleridge says, forms the basis of successive incarnations.

Through all this complex and composite massing of scientific data and personal religious belief, we are confronted with a sureness, a rapidity, and a subtlety of reasoning, which only a powerful mind, endowed with the keenest sensibilities, could have successfully evolved. Innumerable channels of thought have flowed into this receptive mind, have irrigated it, and swept out again in one, broad, confluent stream, which, in the present reviewer's opinion, may profoundly modify the ethical, social, and religious beliefs of the future.

The idea that the macrocosm, which is the pantheist's "heaven of heavens," should connote an individualizing tendency of soul-survival, is an empirical audacity which will excite attention. It is due in part, says the author, to the inflexibly personal character of love, which moulds the progressive embodiments and manifestations of the "world-soul," and in part to a theory of the "All-Self" and the "Race-Self," which is contained in the latter portion of the book. In the early stages of life, both in the animal and vegetable kingdom and in primitive man, the

"Race-Self" was paramount. Each self of a particular animal species, for instance, springs from its own "Race-Self," and at death returns to and is merged into it. The "Race-Self" is "rich with the countless memories" and "wise with the united knowledge" of the individuals which have comprised it, until at length in the epoch of civilization "a soul-bud is detached from the race-life and re-embodied as a separate identity." It persists, expands, and radiates into successive condensations in other spheres, finally being reunited into the "All-Self," which is the very fount of being.

The preliminary and introductory chapters, which treat mainly of the theme of love, are an extended re-affirmation of 'Love's Coming of Age,' and also serve as the groundwork for describing later the interplay of love with the immortality of the soul. The book as a whole leaves us with a dim cognizance of unplumbed, Titanic forces within us, about us, and in eternity, of which we are the stuff and essence, and from the perception of which we recognize the transfiguring divinity of mankind.

Mr. Carpenter comes to us from another age, with vitality and enthusiasm unimpaired, and bearing a message we cannot afford to neglect. His triumphant command over language, his searching perspicuity, retain their dominion, and the rich ore of his mind is as unalloyed as ever. To a singular degree he has succeeded in reconciling those world-old foes, romance and rationalism, and in revealing the spiritual potentialities huddled away under the cloak of the formulæ of science. For no religion can abide which reckons not of science. He rolls away the "pall from our dark spirits," and displays something of the immensity and infinitude of the deeps within our personalities. The man who, however incompletely, can do that, is not to be placed within the pigeon-hole of one age or another.

TWO FRIENDS OF LETTERS.

THE two civil servants who are the joint subjects of our article were both prominent in literary circles, and will be best remembered as the friends of men whose names are household words in literature. Allingham had, *per se*, a measure of literary distinction denied to Rickman, but his best writing was due to his intimacy with the leading spirits of his age.

When, some time in 1800, John Rickman was introduced to Charles Lamb, clerk at the East India House, by that "dispenser of benevolence," George Dyer, the thought could not have entered his mind that the quaint-looking little man before him would be the means of conferring upon him, eventually, the patent

of immortality. It is not known exactly when the introduction took place. Mr. Williams states that, though Rickman was familiar with Lamb's name, he had not made his acquaintance when, in a letter to his friend Southey on July 29th, he told him that "Mr. Lamb is soon to be my neighbour in Southampton Buildings." A certain statement, however, in a letter of April 18th to the same correspondent, makes the conjecture not improbable that there had been a meeting at least as early as that month, for Rickman writes: "I learnt at the India House that Mr. Coleridge had taken flight northward." Who was there at the India House to know of that fact but a certain clerk in the Accountant's office?

For the greater part of his career, Rickman was Clerk at the Table of the House of Commons, having been for a few years previously the Speaker's Secretary. He was also the originator of the Census. He met Southey in 1797, and between them there sprang up a friendship which lasted until Rickman's death in 1840. The Southey Rickman correspondence—to which Mr. Williams has had access—consists of over 1,200 letters. Those written by Lamb amount only to twenty-three. Eighteen of these were published by Ainger in 1904 (not 1906, as stated by Mr. Williams); one by Mr. E. V. Lucas in 1905; the remainder had been printed previously. Unfortunately, Rickman's biographer has not been allowed to use the Ainger letters.

The earlier part of the book, which deals chiefly with personal matters, is the more interesting. The remainder is devoted almost entirely to politics, and, we must confess, makes but dreary reading. There are a few fresh details relating to Lamb, one interesting fact having been unearthed, namely, that on two occasions during Mary Lamb's sad absence from home, Lamb stayed with Rickman at his house in New Palace Yard, although it is a pathetic comment on the friendship, which was described so glowingly by Lamb in 1800, that his host should be characterized in 1829 as only "a sort of a friend."

Two amusing stories are told concerning Dyer. With reference to one of them—how the Lambs succeeded in talking him into love with Miss Bengier—Mr. Williams states that "Lamb makes no mention of it." Not directly, it is true; but in two of his letters Lamb is probably referring to the incident when he writes to Rickman (November 24th, 1801): "He [Dyer] talks of marrying"; and, again, to Manning (April 23rd, 1802): "George Dyer is in love with an Ideot [*sic*]." It is incorrect to say that the letters in the book written by Dyer are the only private ones by him hitherto known. There is a long one printed in *The Mirror* for 1841, in a sketch of Dyer's life; and others have occasionally turned up in the salerooms. There is a misquotation in each of two extracts from Lamb's letters; for one of them, however, Mr. Williams can hardly be held responsible, as it occurs in every edition of the

'Letters' from 1849 onwards, except in that published by the Boston Bibliophile Society. It is the statement that Rickman is very intimate with Southey, "but never reads his poetry"; whereas the true reading is "but does not always [read] his poetry"—a very different pronouncement. It was not Amos, but Joseph Cottle who was the author of the tremendous poem 'Alfred,' in twenty-four books; and the slip spoils the point of Lamb's story of his visit of condolence to the latter on the death of his brother.

There are several interesting reproductions of views of the buildings in New Palace Yard in Rickman's time.

The interest of 'Letters to William Allingham' is mainly literary: it is the correspondence of the young Irish Customs House officer who, by sheer force of character and enthusiasm, became the editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, a verse writer of merit, and the friend and correspondent of most of the literary and artistic set in London during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. "You describe better than any letter-writer I have had since the time of Shelley," says Leigh Hunt, writing with that "heart and imagination," as his correspondent prettily puts it, "that have not had time to grow old." Leigh Hunt's generous letters of sympathy and encouragement to the young and struggling poet of Ballyshannon will, we are sure, have the happy result of sending many readers to the 'Diary' published not so long ago, and thence, it is to be hoped, to the poetry, not a little of which—*The Athenæum* is glad to remember—was published in these columns. "I am genuine, but not great," he says of himself. These pages reveal, indeed, a genuine enthusiasm for good letters and great writers. In Allingham's work his achievement is highest when he records with least artifice a simple experience, an unforced thought. It is this quality of genuineness that gives their peculiar merit to such poems as 'The Pilot's Daughter' or 'Four Ducks on a Pond.' The charm of his work, as Mr. Yeats has said, is everywhere the charm of stray moments and detached scenes that have moved him. He should have his place in any anthology of English verse.

From such a temperament one may naturally look for an output of good letters, especially when they are addressed to men like Browning, Tennyson, Emerson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Arthur Hughes, and almost all the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Unfortunately, there are few of Allingham's own letters preserved here, and a great many mere business notes or perfunctory letters of acknowledgment from great men. But there are some "good obsairves" in the few printed. "The only quality Browning wants to be perfect is a little stupidity." Clough is "secret as an oyster; opens a little at certain times of the tide, but snaps to again in a jiffy if touched, and maybe bites your finger." Of Carlyle, whose letters reveal him generously helpful to

Life and Letters of John Rickman. By Orlo Williams. (Constable & Co.)

Letters to William Allingham. Edited by H. Allingham and E. Baumer Williams. (Longmans & Co.)

the young student, characteristically prolific of good advice and encouragement, Allingham says in a letter to Emerson :—

"Carlyle's company I enjoy immensely, and his wife's too I like. Amidst his atmosphere, frowns and laughters, is the finest upland exercise, climbing rocks, and racing half-rolling down hillocks. Knowing him, too, his books have become twice as enjoyable; one can see real fire spurting in every emphasis, and recognise undoubtingly the faintest sly twinkle of humour, will o' the wisps and volcanos together. Yet his books also seem but pails of water from a river...."

Amongst the more notable letters from other correspondents is a vigorous exposition by William Morris of his political views. Much of this correspondence is naturally concerned with poets and their works. We are reminded that 'Maud' was considered unsatisfactory by nearly all the critics. Leigh Hunt, referring to the "Indian Air" of Shelley's lines "I arise from dreams of thee," promises to send it to Allingham: "I am to have it before long from the lady herself, who furnished Shelley with it." Mr. Rossetti showed that the story of Shelley having written the words to an air brought from India by Mrs. Williams cannot be correct. Mr. Buxton Forman, in his edition of Shelley (1882), says that the air to which that lady sang it is very widely known in India, and can scarcely be beyond finding. Yet, so far as we know, that inspiring, but elusive melody has never been recovered.

Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics:
Vol. IV. *Confirmation—Drama*. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

THE new volume of this 'Encyclopædia' will be welcomed with as much heartiness as was each of the previous instalments.

The treatment of the subject of 'Confirmation,' with which the volume opens, presents an acceptable feature of some novelty in the method of showing the different aspects of the theme under consideration. Canon H. J. Lawlor's article, written from the usual Anglican scholarly point of view, is followed by an equally learned contribution from the pen of the Rev. H. Thurston, S.J., which is designed, not only to supplement the data furnished by the first-named writer, but also to controvert some of his views from the Roman Catholic standpoint. The two articles will no doubt be carefully scanned by theologians of various schools of thought.

The design of placing before the reader different sides of the same problem may have also been present in the editor's mind when he assigned the articles 'Confucian Religion' and 'Confucius' to two writers so different from one another as Prof. de Groot and Mr. W. Gilbert Walshe, the former aiming at being philosophical, and the latter writing down his statements in as transparent a fashion as possible. The impressions left on the reader's

mind by the two contributions are by no means identical, but the facts are of a very complex character, and it is perhaps as well that they should be dealt with from entirely different points of view. We must object to Prof. de Groot's use of the term "universalism" in the sense of worship of the universe, or nature-cult, the word being reserved in English to denote some such doctrine as that all men will be ultimately saved. Nor can we regard his suggestion that one may "just as well call Confucianism Classicism" as very happy, for Classicism does not of itself call to mind any set of religious ideas whatsoever.

The paper on 'Conformity,' by Mr. Henry Barker, includes the following courageous and defensible expression of opinion on one of the burning questions of the day. Speaking of "clergymen who do not accept certain propositions in the Apostles' Creed in their literal sense," the writer says that

"the only objective definition of the extent of the clergyman's obligation is that which is given to it by the authoritative organs of the Church's government. And if he satisfies his own ecclesiastical superiors, outsiders have no right to apply to his action a standard which implicitly sets aside the Church's authority."

As we are here face to face with a question of personal truthfulness as distinct from that of truth, it would not have been amiss to discuss this interesting problem under the heading 'Conscience,' a subject which is by no means treated exhaustively in the volume, the six articles of the series only including, besides an Introductory Paper, the Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek and Roman, Jewish, and Muslim branches of the theme. Why not, one may ask, an article on 'Christian Conscience'? and is there no question of conscience in connexion with Buddhism and other religious and philosophical systems? Nor can it be said that the series, as it stands, satisfies throughout all just requirements, for under the heading 'Conscience (Jewish)' we really have an essay on ethics rather than an article on conscience.

Regretfully passing over a long list of interesting topics, such as 'Conscientiousness,' 'Consciousness,' 'Consistency,' and 'Conviction,' we come upon a long series of articles under the heading 'Cosmogony and Cosmology.' The introductory article is by Dr. Louis H. Gray, and the list includes no fewer than eighteen special sections, dealing, amongst others, with the North American, Babylonian, Buddhist, Chinese, Christian, Jewish, Polynesian, and Teutonic branches of the subject. The longest of these articles is that on Buddhist Cosmogony, by Prof. L. de la Vallée Poussin, who has spared no pains to make his contribution as comprehensive as possible, both as regards subject-matter and bibliographical information. The Christian section appears rather meagre, notwithstanding its subdivision into an "early and mediæval" and a modern section; but fuller information on the cosmological systems of

certain Christian or semi-Christian sects will no doubt be given later under 'Gnostics,' 'Manichæans,' and other headings. Some shortcomings of the Jewish part of the series may also be remedied under the heading 'Kabbalah,' but the entire absence of a reference to the doctrine of *Sephiroth*, or emanations, is rather surprising.

We can only note briefly the shorter series of papers on 'Councils and Synods,' consisting of a Buddhist and a Christian section; and on 'Creeds and Articles,' which in their Christian and Jewish portions must necessarily overlap what has already been said under 'Confessions' in Vol. III. of the 'Encyclopædia.' Much attention will no doubt be bestowed on the long series of articles dealing with 'Crimes and Punishments.' Here is, indeed, matter that will be interesting alike to the moralist, the legislator, the jurist, and the historian. Dr. J. MacCulloch opens the list with an elaborate and highly important contribution on crimes and punishments in primitive and savage times; and among the other writers are Dr. T. G. Pinches (Assyro-Babylonian), who, however, gives us rather less in the article than he appears to promise in the opening paragraph; Sir Edward Anwyl (Celtic); Mr. W. Gilbert Walshe (Chinese); Dr. Th. W. Juynboll (Muhammadan); and Dr. M. N. Dhalla (Parsi, the writer holding the rank of high priest among the Parsis). Dr. R. F. Quinton's contribution under the heading 'Criminology,' which follows the above-named series, deals effectively with the theory, practice, and general results of punishments in modern times.

The longest series of articles in the volume treats on 'Death and Disposal of the Dead.' The introductory and primitive section, contributed by Mr. E. S. Hartland, alone occupies pp. 411-44, and is by no means too long, being filled with well-arranged and highly important information on almost every conceivable part of the subject. It is, however, difficult to accept without qualification his statement that "the obstinate disbelief in the necessity of death" in primitive times was caused by "horror of death." The inability of the savage to understand the natural causes of physical decay must have been a strong contributing cause, if not the chief one. In the "early Christian" part of the subject we find (p. 457) a long list of authorities for the statement that "the Christians did not fear cremation, though they preferred 'the ancient and better custom of burying in the earth.'" In the Babylonian section, contributed by Dr. S. H. Langdon, the question as to cremation in the regions concerned is decided in the following way :—

"Cremation appears to have been the rule in certain parts of ancient Sumer and Akkad, as in the region north of Lagash; but in other parts interment in coffins and vaults is more frequent."

Among the other sections dealt with are Buddhist, by Dr. L. de la Vallée Poussin; Chinese, by Mr. W. G. Walshe; Coptic, by the late Mr. P. D. Scott-Moncrieff;

Egyptian, by Mr. R. H. Hall; Muhammadan, by Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole; and Tibetan, by Dr. L. A. Waddell.

Students of folk-lore and occultism will find abundant material to interest them in the series of articles on 'Demons and Spirits' and on 'Divination.' Of more general interest are the eleven papers under the heading 'Disease and Medicine,' dealing with the various notions and practices in vogue among savages, in mediæval times, and among the nations of antiquity. It is, however, difficult to see why a brief survey, from the moral and psychological point of view, of some present-day aspects of the subject should have been excluded from an Encyclopædia which avowedly embraces an exceedingly wide range of topics. Still less excusable seems to us the absence of an article on the modern stage from the series given under the heading 'Drama' at the end of the volume. There surely is an æsthetic and ethical side in the drama of recent times which demands treatment in a work like the present.

We have so far dwelt mainly on the principal series of articles contained in the volume, and we can now only refer briefly to some few of the other contributions which have specially arrested our attention. The article on 'Conversion' strikes us as valuable, though we think that emphasis should have been laid on the psychological aspect of the theme. Particularly bright and spirited are the papers on 'Criticism,' the history and bearing of the Old and New Testament parts of the subject being treated in different contributions. There are well-illustrated articles on the Christian Cross and non-Christian Crosses, as well as a separate paper on the American Cross. Mr. Andrew Lang writes on 'Crystal-gazing,' and Mr. Benjamin Kidd considers 'Darwinism.' The German heading 'Deutsch-Katholicismus' is given to an interesting paper on the reform movement which "sprang up within the Catholic Church in Germany about the middle of the nineteenth century," and has ended in the renunciation of

"all definite formulation of doctrine, in order to avoid falling back into the dogmatic Christianity which they condemn in other Churches."

Noteworthy in the history of this body is the alliance into which they entered in 1859 with the free Protestants known as "the Friends of Light" (Lichtfreunde).

Among the comparatively few biographies contained in the volume special mention might be made of the accounts given of Constantine the Great, Democritus, and Descartes, much stress being, of course, laid on the philosophical systems of the last two named. Nor should one omit to mention Dr. Goldziher's paper on the great Muhammadan jurist Dawud b. Ali b. Khalaf (815-33). We have looked in vain for an article on the arch-heretic Dositheus. The missing information may, of course, be supplied later under such a heading as 'Heresies and Heretics,' but at least a cross-reference from the name should have been given.

POETIC CRITICISM.

Lectures on Poetry. By J. W. Mackail. (Longmans & Co.)—This is the final instalment of the lectures which Mr. Mackail delivered from the Chair of Poetry at Oxford. In an inaugural lecture he announced his purpose of taking the "Progress of Poetry" as the dominating idea of his professorship. This idea he illustrated first in three lectures on Chaucer, Spenser, and Milton; next in a series of lectures on the development of poetry in Greece; and now, in the volume before us, he takes subjects apparently at random—Virgil and Virgilianism, Shakespeare's Sonnets, Arabian Romances, Poetry and Life, The Divine Comedy, Imagination—and treating these sometimes from the literary, sometimes from the scholastic, sometimes from the philosophical point of view, still interweaves from time to time the idea of a progress of poetry.

Mr. Mackail's emphasis is not laid, we think, on what is really most valuable in his contribution; and the ideas which underlie his treatment are, perhaps, too large and vague to be of much service in criticism. For example, when we speak of the progress of poetry, we may mean its passage, pageant-like, from one country to another, or its successive appearance in the mind first of one, then of another, representative poet; we may mean that the form and content of future poetry are conditioned by the form and content of past poetry; or we may simply mean that, as a poet grows older, there will be progress, a developing manifestation of the spirit of poetry, in his work. The phrase, in fact, may have many different associations; all of them useful and significant, so long as we distinguish between them; but Mr. Mackail, in availing himself of them, fails to distinguish. Thus, in the course of his lecture on 'The Poetry of Oxford,' the question arises whether there is at Oxford a progress of poetry or not. Mr. Mackail's first answer seems to be in the affirmative. He quotes close on a hundred lines from 'Aeromancy,' a work of the Oxford poetess, Mrs. Woods, and says that they exemplify "the new method in Art," and that in them "the poetry of Oxford speaks still the same language as that of the 'Scholar Gipsy,' though in a different manner and with a different accent; and also, I may add, with a new grace." Yet he has hardly made this pronouncement before we find him admitting, apparently, that the present period is unpoetical—so unpoetical, and so deeply to be despaired of, that we might almost infer from our wintry state the imminence of a new poetic spring:—

"The poet in every age is under the impression that he has been born too late; and that cry is generally most audible just at the time when poetry is on the verge of its greatest movements and its most splendid achievements."

Mr. Mackail is at his happiest, we think, when he allows his rare power of critical tact and discernment to work untrammelled by any artificial scheme of thought. His charming remarks on Shakespeare's romances, his enthusiastic tribute to Keats, bring him out in his true character, that of a poet appreciating poetry. His philosophy he holds in common with many other writers, some of whom are perhaps able to express it more persuasively than he; but, face to face with the poets, he shows an insight and a grace of sympathy which are individual, and cannot be too highly prized.

THE expressed purpose of *Poetry and Prose: being Essays on Modern English Poetry*, by Mr. Adolphus Alfred Jack (Constable & Co.)—"to make a little clearer what every one feels about poetry"—is both vague and vast. It is moreover unsatisfying in view of the fact that a distressingly large proportion of modern readers do not "feel about poetry" at all. Whether or not Mr. Jack has succeeded in his aim does not greatly matter. He has, in either case, produced a series of critical essays of singular value and marked individuality. Much familiar ground has of necessity been retraversed—eighteenth-century rhetoric and didacticism, the inevitable "Romantic Revival," and the changing phases of the Victorian era. Such a "backward glance o'er travelled roads" may easily fail to instruct, suggest, or entertain, for the average reader who dabbles in these things is prone to think in the groove which criticism has hollowed out for him—to accept theories of literary movement and tendency without vitalizing them for himself by personal study. Mr. Jack, on the other hand, while paying all reverence to expert contemporary commentators and those great ones who have gone before, has the merit of independence, by virtue of which his "backward glance" becomes at once illuminative and, in a mild degree, controversial. A single instance will suffice.

Mr. Jack is keen to detect the elusive beauties which lurk in Wordsworth's simplest poems. We should imagine that the famous lines from 'Peter Bell,' touching

A primrose by the river's brim,

would arouse in him, and rightly, as much appreciation as they excited undiscerning laughter in the poet's own day. When, however, he comes to the 'Ode on Intimations of Immortality,' he develops a tendency more unorthodox. He writes:—

"The fact is of course, that these experiences are not spiritual at all, and Wordsworth's fond thesis that the child is more spiritual than the man is the exact contrary of the fact."

To those who are fated to dwell continually within sound of a nursery this view will seem plausible enough, but it is not poetical criticism. Wordsworth bases his "fanciful" theory on a doctrine of pre-existence which, being, as Mr. Jack observes, "a belief, like all other beliefs is incapable of proof." He omits to make allowance for the fact that, for precisely the same reason, it is also incapable of disproof, and does not appear to perceive that its actual truth or untruth is a question of no poetical moment. If we approach the matter on scientific grounds, such data as exist are both meagre and ambiguous. But poetry has no concern with data. It has been given to the poet, in the present case, to visualize for mankind his own conception of existence; and the militant-minded may reasonably contend that, inasmuch as Wordsworth's "fanciful" theory touches sublimer heights than those attained by Mr. Jack's eminently practical, somewhat prosaic view, it is therefore poetically more nearly true.

For the purpose of his volume the author has chosen poets representative of the various phases of poesy—Gray for "social or prose poetry," Burns for "natural or spontaneous poetry," Wordsworth for "basic or elemental poetry," and Byron for "oratorical poetry"; while the "Poetry of the Intellect" is represented by Emerson, Arnold, and Meredith. The selection is perhaps a trifle unexpected; we should have imagined Browning—for one—worthy of separate treatment; but Mr. Jack goes his own way, and we are on the whole

content. Not infrequently he makes assertions to which we feel bound to take exception, such as that (p. 63) to the effect that "the small nations produce our only literature"; yet, as a set-off, it must be conceded that he epitomizes with truth and dexterity. Thus the eighteenth century is aptly described as a period of literary "stock-taking"; and of Gray's 'Elegy' it is said—

"Sometimes I think this Elegy the greatest, the most universal thing in the world; it so perfectly expresses the feelings of man as man, of an erect peripatetic biped one day to lie quiet and at full length."

In his estimates of Burns and Byron, laying emphasis on the "terrifying" lapses of the former, and the latter's "maddening habit of stressing the metre as if his readers were metrically deaf," Mr. Jack is felicitous and penetrating, as also in his exposition of the power possessed by Arnold—pre-eminently a "Poet of the Intellect"—of blending the critical and creative faculties, so as to produce that rarest of phenomena, the "critical poet."

Students of English poetry, and others, will peruse Mr. Jack's volume with pleasure and much profit, differences of opinion notwithstanding. A word must, however, be spared for certain mannerisms. A superfluity of foot-notes may perhaps be a fault on the right side, but the same can hardly be said of the use of "poeticalize" and similar words, or the phrase "quite uniquely"; while the dictum that "Dickens when he is most Dickens has no consciousness of a vast" recalls faintly the two "Literary Ladies," friends, it will be remembered, of the Mother of the Modern Gracchi.

A Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth. Edited for the Concordance Society by Lane Cooper. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This Concordance is a portly demy quarto of some eleven hundred and fifty pages. Within a year after his announcement of the enterprise in December, 1907, Prof. Lane Cooper had enrolled a staff of forty-six volunteer assistants, and issued his 'Instructions to Collaborators.' The 'Oxford Wordsworth' was chosen as the basic text, and loose sheets distributed. With scissors, paste, and rubber stamps, slips of "copy," mainly in type, to the number of about 211,000, were prepared, sorted, and finally arranged in groups for the printer; and in this way—though the editor and most of his staff were new to the work—the huge task of compiling the whole was accomplished within less than seven months. After some delay a publisher was found, and in May, 1910, the printers set to work. Within two years and three months from its actual beginning, the whole was in print. To the editor's wise foresight, his careful partition and economy of labour, and the zealous co-operation of all concerned, this satisfactory result is due. Of him and his staff it may be said, in the words of Prof. Dowden, that they "have shown their reverence for Wordsworth, if not by fervid words, at least by industry and fidelity in their record of facts."

The plan of the Concordance is, briefly, this. Under each catchword is cited, in the page-order of its occurrence in the basic text, every line or versicle in which the word appears. The quotations or excerpts from the text are in every instance limited to a single line—those from the prose portions of 'The Borderers' alone consisting of "what seemed to be the most germane bit of context." This arrangement of the lines in the sequence of their paginal numbers holds even where the catchword happens to be a homograph, that is, a form common

to two or more words of different sense, radically or grammatically distinct. For example, the lines assembled under the catchword "well" are printed in the order in which they occur in the pages of the text—not in three separate subdivisions exhibiting respectively the form "well" as (1) substantive, (2) adverb, and (3) interjection. In a very few cases only—as in that of "can"—has a subdivision of the group according to the different senses of the catchword been carried out; where this plan has been adopted, the subsection exhibiting the sense of rarest occurrence is placed first under the common catchword of the group. Thus under "can" the lines containing the noun are ranged first, and below them, in a separate lot, those containing the verb. Over against each line are printed (1) its paginal number, (2) the Concordance-title of the poem whence it is taken, and (3) the number of the line itself. No attempt is made to register the variant readings of successive editions other than those recorded in the 'Oxford Wordsworth.' Poems not included in this, but found in the 'Eversley' edition, in that of Mr. Nowell Smith, or in 'The Letters of the Wordsworth Family,' have been indexed for the Concordance by the editor. About fifty words—pronouns, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, &c.—belonging to the fixed element of the language, objective and invariable in use and meaning, find no place in the Concordance; while one hundred and fifty of a similar character, yet not wholly incapable of subjective treatment, are partially indexed.

The distinction of Wordsworth's vocabulary lies less in its numerical strength than in its delicacy as an instrument of precision. Discarding the suits and trappings of poetic diction, Wordsworth set himself to fathom the potentialities of common speech; and by dint of enormous pains he finally attained that perfect mastery of the dynamics of plain words which "makes his work, at its best, as inevitable as Nature herself." As in his choice of subjects, so in that of words, his aim was to give the charm of novelty to things of every day. He new-minted the well-worn coinage of ordinary life. Words dimmed and devitalized by custom acquire at his hands a point, a pregnant force, a nice fitness, which lift them above the dead level of prose to the plane of poetry. Wordsworth toiled indefatigably to render his style a transparent, colourless medium of his thought—a "window plainly glassed." So resolute was he to avoid whatever might defeat this end that he would discard the most familiar word (such as "frame," removed from over thirty places in the text of 1827) rather than retain it with an obsolescent or unusual shade of meaning. The vocabulary of so conscientious an artist must surely deserve and repay diligent study.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Charwoman's Daughter. By James Stephens. (Macmillan.)—It is not easy to decide precisely why this book is charming, but charming it certainly is, in spite of a mixture of styles that might reasonably be expected to spoil it. A very young girl, delicately and realistically drawn from her own point of view, occupies the centre; slightly behind stands the less fully indicated figure of her mother, stronger, more passionate, perhaps more really interesting. Beyond the pair lie, first, their immediate neighbours, and then the streets of Dublin, with shop-windows and people going into theatres, in clothes that charwomen and their daughters love to stand observing,

and big policemen with eyes and feet that turn naturally in the direction of shy young girls. Through every scene runs a twisted thread of humorous observation and of kindness somewhat akin to the spirit of 'Wee Macgregor'; but the humour of 'The Charwoman's Daughter' is subtler, and its literary style is far finer. Some bits of description are exquisite. Page 135, for instance, calls up all Dublin, and almost all Ireland, in a single paragraph that contains the very essence of a grey Irish as distinguished from a grey English day; and the paragraph is not allowed to spread into and overwhelm the history of a worthy woman's shopping. The women throughout are the people of interest, the subjective figures. The men matter only in so far as they affect the women.

Suddenly, all this sober story of real life collapses into a fairy tale. The charwoman's illusive dream of unearned wealth comes true, the curtain runs swiftly down, and the reader perceives ruefully why the name of the heroine was Mary Makebelieve.

THE FABIAN WOMEN'S GROUP is producing by degrees a valuable series of tracts, all of which deserve careful reading. The information in *Women and Prisons*, by Helen Blagg and Charlotte Wilson, is full and particularly well arranged, and no thinking person will be able to read the twenty-four pages of facts without perceiving the urgent necessity of certain reforms. It is shocking to think that in 1910-11 24,999 women were sent to prison in default of payment of fines. Even if we subtract a thousand to represent such women as Militant Suffragists who refused to pay on principle, we have 24,000 women punished with imprisonment, not because their offence demanded it, but because their poverty enforced it. Upon many of these the mere fact of having been in prison must have brought the further punishment of being debarred thenceforward from honest employment. When it is considered that in the same twelvemonth the total number of female prisoners (including reconvictions) was considerably under 43,000, we see how comparatively small is the number of convictions for serious crime incurred by women. The corresponding number of men convicted was nearer to 199,000 than to 198,000. In fact, the problem of crime among women resolves itself, practically, into three lesser problems, of which two (drink and prostitution) are large, and one (feeble-mindedness) is small.

Important as it is to reform an inhuman prison system that works evidently more injuriously upon women than upon men, it is more urgent still to fight these evils nearer to their source; and the only effectual ways of fighting them are, on the one hand, by opening to women more avenues of independent and adequate earning, more social interests and safe recreations, more knowledge of the dangers around them, and more education in the duty of taking care of themselves; and, on the other hand, by the punishment, for an offence common to both, of men as well as of women, and by a genuine attempt to render really dangerous and unprofitable the trade—now extremely lucrative—of persons who live upon the immoral earnings of women.

Histoire abrégée de la Franc-Maçonnerie. Par Robert-Freke Gould. Traduite de l'Anglais par Louis Lartigue. (Brussels, Lebeque.)—That Mr. Gould's work should have been translated into French is indeed high testimony to its appreciation on the

Continent, where already the subject of Freemasonry has found such able philosophic exponents as Findel, Ragon, D'Alviella, and many others.

The work has received the further recognition of having been awarded the Peeter-Baertsoen Prize of 4,000 francs by the Grand Orient of Belgium, as being the most important contribution to Masonic literature in the decade 1899-1909. Hence, it was fitting that a distinguished Belgian Freemason, M. Louis Lartigue, should have been entrusted with the translation, and he appears to have brought to his aid much scholarship and sympathetic perception. To all who are familiar with Mr. R. Freke Gould's 'History of Freemasonry' in three quarto volumes his recent 'Concise History of Freemasonry' must be very welcome, for to render his work "concise" he has eliminated what was but of local or personal interest, while adding much new matter of the highest value. The result is a compact book, which, though of necessity covering an enormously wide field, presents to the reader a well-knit history, full of references, and impresses him with the vast research and labour devoted to its production.

The average reader has no idea of the difficulties dogging every step in the path of him who would trace the rise and progress of any secret society. Societies which really have any secrets worthy the name will be careful to keep these inaccessible to the uninitiated—they are still perpetuated from master to pupil, mouth to ear. Hence the barrenness of real inside knowledge which disappoints the reader of books on Alchemy, Rosicrucianism, and Freemasonry, should he be without the key thereto. At times, however, these contain in the guise of fable or allegory much of real value to the enlightened searcher for truth. For instance, Mr. Gould himself would seem to mistake the Rosicrucian husk of allegory for the kernel when he tells us that

"a universal practice of the sect—without distinction of philosophers and Fraternity—was a search for the substance which is at the base of the vulgar metals"—

a statement we must traverse, by saying that this is such a veil or allegory as is used in the Masonic ritual—used to mislead the careless and indifferent, but to illumine the student who has really been "given the light." It is thus that most writers on Freemasonry impress us—they are more concerned about dates, charters, constitutions, archæology, and other interesting non-essentials, than about the cosmic verities enshrined in the symbols and allegories of the records.

Mr. Gould tells us that symbolism is the soul of Freemasonry. Concerning the body he is naturally silent, but the garments—

"our Manuscript Constitutions—have come down to us from very remote times, and are the connecting links—in a corporeal sense—between Ancient and Modern Freemasonry."

He recognizes the Moors as passers-on of the torch which has never been totally extinguished. They shed its light over Spain from 712 to about 1250, when its rays were dimmed by the persecution of Christian ecclesiasticism, and those wandering *litterati* were driven out whose influence was so marked a feature in the mediæval history of Europe. These had their signs of mutual recognition, their vows, and practical brotherhood.

We are told by our historian on the authority of Cumont that the exclusion of women from the Mithraic mysteries preceded their downfall. Has it ever occurred to him how much Masonic labours would gain in breadth and significance of meaning by the admission of women?

IN *Two Visits to Denmark* (Smith & Elder) Mr. Edmund Gosse has made no attempt at writing a travel book, but, in jotting down impressions received at first hand, has, as he himself puts it, "sought to present the portrait of a condition of national culture" as it existed in Denmark some forty years ago. This composite portrait is made up of a number of individual ones, and the author supplies a series of vivid pen-drawings of many men whose names have since become household words in Europe, as well as of the intellectual and artistic life of Denmark—and especially of Copenhagen—in those days. His friendship with Hans Christian Andersen provides some interesting side-lights on the character of that prince of fairy story-tellers. "The face of Hans Andersen," Mr. Gosse tells us,

"was a peasant's face, and a long lifetime of sensibility and culture had not removed from it the stamp of the soil. But it was astonishing how quickly this first impression subsided, while a sense of his great inward distinction took its place. He had but to speak, almost but to smile, and the man of genius stood revealed. I experienced the feeling which I have been told that many children felt in his company. All sense of shyness and reserve fell away...."

Mr. Gosse's narrative flows on in that easy, distinguished style which is the most compelling of all, since it carries the reader along without effort, while leaving on the mind distinct impressions—and those of permanent value—that make him anxious to learn more.

WE have not found that *The New Life of George Borrow*, compiled from unpublished official documents, his works, correspondence, &c., by Herbert Jenkins (John Murray), differs very materially from the old; a good deal of fresh knowledge is now available, but hardly enough to prevent the present work from seeming in the main a repetition of work excellently done before. It is, of course, convenient to have an authoritative account of Borrow's career in one volume, and certain passages in it—the *affaire Borrow* in particular, which nearly brought about serious misunderstandings between England and Spain—appear in even brighter colour and more picturesque than formerly, now that their details and intricacies are more fully known. Borrow's great gift of romantic description is apt to create a suspicion that he had the romantic cast in his eye, and saw romance at will in the daily prose of life. His gift was in effect much profounder; it was the gift, as one might say, of romantic drama, of making the actualities of life romantic wherever he went. This appears nowhere more strongly than in the wonderful letter which he wrote from St. Petersburg to his employers of the Bible Society, explaining all the processes and transactions through which he had arrived at the printing of the New Testament in Manchu. This letter had not come to light in Dr. Knapp's days, but Mr. Jenkins gives it to us in full; it covers six pages in close print, and is as good reading as any six pages Borrow ever wrote—a romantic achievement literally described.

The tone of Mr. Jenkins's narrative is pleasant and unobtrusive, but he does not often give the impression of new knowledge, except of the accidentals of his hero's life; he brings little constructive penetration to bear upon his theme, with the result that his comments are sometimes rather flimsy, and the want of a keen critical appreciation is also felt. His industry in the search for new documentary evidence deserves our gratitude, and we congratulate him upon its success.

NOTES FROM RUSSIA.

ACCORDING to the interesting paper on 'Public Libraries in Russia' read before the Moscow Bibliographical Society by Madame L. Havkin, there are now in Russia 633 public libraries—in European Russia 509, in Poland 40, in the Caucasus 35, and in Siberia 49. The province of Moscow has 37 libraries, more than any other Russian province. The public libraries in Russia usually receive subsidies from the Zemstvos (county councils), and only 11 libraries are subsidized by the Government. The average income is 250*l.*, although the richest—as, for instance, that in Kharkoff—have 2,800*l.* a year. The biggest library in Vilna has 200,000 volumes, those of Kharkoff and Odessa about 140,000 volumes each; but some have fewer than 1,000 volumes—the average being 9,000 volumes. Roughly speaking, there are 7,000,000 volumes in all the public libraries in Russia. The Riga library has 8,500 subscribers, but several towns have under 100 subscribers—in Lalsk there are only 12 subscribers!

The Imperial Academy of Science in St. Petersburg has recently undertaken the great work of describing all the species of animals living in the Russian Empire and in the adjoining countries of Asia. This work will be published in a series of several volumes under the general title 'The Fauna of Russia.' The real soul of this great work is Prof. Nasonoff, the Director of the Zoological Museum of the Academy. The first volume, dealing with Russian fishes and profusely illustrated, has just appeared.

The most gifted of living Russian poets, K. Balmont, has published his eighth volume of poems—among these volumes are translations of Shelley and Byron which will rank with the best that have ever been made in Russia. A quarter of a century has passed since 'Under Northern Skies,' the first volume by Balmont, appeared. This little book had a tremendous success. Before its issue the general view of the Russian educated classes on literature and poetry was that they had no value or purpose but that of serving to formulate the ideals of social justice. Balmont challenged that view, and asserted that Art had its own value, and must be judged not by its social usefulness, but by the standard of eternal beauty, which appears in numberless different forms. The motto "Art for Art's sake" was thus introduced into Russian literature.

Quite a sensation has been created recently in the artistic circles of Moscow by the discovery of a new picture of 'The Holy Family,' which is attributed to Raphael or to a pupil of his. A small tradesman bought it at an auction for a few shillings, and sold it to an antiquary for 140*l.* The antiquary was at once offered several thousand pounds from Berlin and Paris, but so far he is not disposed to sell. Count Molegari, the Italian Ambassador in St. Petersburg, suggested to the Russian authorities that this picture might be one lately stolen in Italy, but received an answer in the negative.

N. Kaptereff, a Professor of the Ecclesiastical Academy in Moscow, has just published in two volumes 'The Patriarch Nikon and the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovitch.' He holds the opinion that the schism in the Russian Church which took place in 1667 was the result of a collision between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, and that it was due to a great extent merely to a personal

conflict between the Tsar and the Patriarch; he also considers that the Ecclesiastical Council in 1667 which pronounced the "old-believers" beyond the pale made a great mistake. For these liberal opinions Prof. Kaptereff was even refused the well-merited diploma of Doctor of History.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

I AM not acquainted with "a hundred instances" in which a French minister, writing to Saint-Mars about a new prisoner, gives a wrong description of the man; for example, says that he is a valet, whereas he is an ecclesiastic; probably a Jesuit. The man introduced to Saint-Mars as a valet, yet a person to be instantly run through the body if he begins to talk, is he treated as a person of the lowest class? We know how scanty was his wardrobe. Was it usual thus to treat prisoners who were in Orders? One instance I do remember, a mad priest. But Monsignor Barnes must remember that the man was not only officially described to Saint-Mars as a valet, but was also employed as valet to Fouquet. Would a Jesuit be set to shave that unhappy financier?

The valet behaved as a Catholic; and it does not seem likely, I admit, that his master, a Huguenot conspirator, would employ a Catholic valet. For the rest, except that the man took his fortunes with wonderful resignation, I know nothing of him. If he were a gentleman, he was not treated as a gentleman, but was kept very poorly, and employed as valet to another prisoner. He has no claim to the post of "Man in the Iron Mask," as far as I know, except that we can trace him all the way; his want of known qualifications for the post merely adds to the mystery.

A. LANG.

* * Theories and inferences have by this time, we think, been sufficiently exploited. What we desire is more fact.

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY sold on Monday, February 26th, and the following day, the library of a collector, the chief lots being the following: Burton's Arabian Nights, 16 vols., 1885-6, 24l. 10s. Langley, Autograph Diary kept while secretary to Thackeray, 1860, 18l. Barrow, King Glumpus, 1837, 90l.; The Exquisites, 1839, imperfect, 16l. The Brontës, Works, and books relating to them, 22 vols., 1847-97, 38l. F. M. Crawford, Collected Writings, 70 vols., 1882-1907, 24l. 10s. Grimm, German Popular Stories, 2 vols., 1823-6, 27l. Cruikshank, The Humorist, 4 vols. in 2, 1819-20, 49l. A collection of the writings of Dickens and Dickensiana, in 116 lots, 350l. George Eliot, Works, 34 vols., 1858-85, 28l. 10s. Goldsmith, The Mystery Revealed, 1742, 32l.; The Vicar of Wakefield, Salisbury, 1766, 51l. Kingsley, Collected Writings, &c., 57 vols., 1848-92, 18l. 10s. La Fontaine, Contes, 2 vols., 1762, 78l. Lamb, Tales from Shakespeare, 2 vols., 1807, 22l.; Elia, 2 vols., 1823-33, 49l. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, 9 vols., 1760-67, 19l. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, 2 vols., 1726, 81l. Thackeray, a collection of his writings and of Thackerayana, in 79 lots, 305l. Paradise Lost, second title-page, 1667, 49l. Sheraton, The Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Drawing Book, 1791-3, 19l. Chippendale, The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director, 1762, 32l. 10s. Heppelwhite, The Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Guide, 1788, 23l. Ben Jonson, Works, Vol. I. only, 1616, 34l. W. Bode, Rembrandt, 8 vols., 1897-1906, 55l. Engravings after Reynolds, 5 vols., n.d., 43l. The Spilzer Collection, 6 vols., 1890, 21l. Walt Whitman, Leaves of Grass, 1855, 15l. 15s. The total of the sale was 2,624l. 16s.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Campbell (R. J.), Christianity and the Social Order, New and Cheaper Edition.

Chapman & Hall

The book constitutes an attempt to show the correspondence between the principles of Christianity and those of modern Socialism, and is written from the point of view of one who believes that there will be a return to the primitive Christian evangel, freed from its limitations and illusions.

Carter (Jesse Benedict), The Religious Life of Ancient Rome: a Study in the Development of Religious Consciousness from the Foundation of the City until the Death of Gregory the Great, 8/6 net.

New York, Houghton & Mifflin
London, Constable

The matter of this volume, slightly modified and adapted to the exigencies of book-form, is derived from eight lectures delivered in Boston over a year ago. It treats succinctly, and with much attractiveness of style, the phases and significance of religious manifestations and intuitions in early, republican, and imperial Rome, and subsequently gives a lucid sketch of the great struggle between the Pagan and Christian systems of thought, up to the "first streaks, the early dawn," of the Holy Roman Empire. The author intersperses much fertile theory of his own amid the business of chronicling.

Church of England Official Year-Book, 1912, 3/

S.P.C.K.

This year-book, now in its thirtieth year of issue, records all the activities of the Church for the past year, including the Colonial, Irish, and Scottish episcopates. The special appendix dealing with the report of the Royal Commission on the Church of England and other religious bodies in Wales is repeated from the last issue in view of the Government's proposals.

Dewick (E. C.), Primitive Christian Eschatology, 10/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The book represents a revision of the Hulsean Prize Essay for 1908, and is wider in scope. It carries the reader from the period of animism through the range of the Old and New Testaments, and then proceeds to 'Eschatology in the Sub-Apostolic Church' and 'The Evidential Value of Primitive Christian Eschatology,' while three appendixes deal with the Babylonian, Egyptian, and Zoroastrian side of the subject. At the bottom of the pages are citations of texts and authorities.

Duchesne (Mgr. L.), Christian Worship: its Origin and Evolution, 10/

S.P.C.K.

Translated from the fourth French edition by M. L. McClure. It is certainly desirable to issue a fourth edition of a book by a distinguished author which is authoritative in its treatment of the development of Christian worship into its more elaborate forms up to the time of Charlemagne. The book has been carefully revised, and fresh material has been printed in an appendix. Some orthographical theories have also been epitomized in the notes.

Hard Questions: Doubts and Difficulties of a Teaching Parson, 1/ net.

Fisher Unwin

The anonymous author of this straightforward little book tells us in his preface that he was "the son of a Church of England clergyman—brought up in a country Rectory, educated at a Public School and University, sent out into the world with an Honour Degree in Theology, and ordained at the usual age," and that until after his ordination "no book had been placed in his hands, nor had any voice warned him that there were 'doubts' concerning the things he had been taught, and was in turn expected to teach." Wronged thus strangely by his elders and teachers, he might almost justly have become embittered; but these brief papers, noted down originally for the clearing of his own mind, reveal a sweet reasonableness, an inborn piety, and a quiet fundamental truthfulness of an admirable sort. The paper headed 'The Influence of the Prayer Book upon Character' is really a penetrating piece of criticism, the more impressive for its unassuming simplicity. Indeed, all the nineteen sections are marked by that directness of perception which is the portion of none but single-minded people.

Ottley (R. L.), The Rule of Faith and Hope, 5/ net.

Robert Scott

The latest volume of the Library of Historic Theology is a short exposition of the Apostles'

Creed as a key to the mystery and significance of life. Historical only in a small degree, it comprises a series of discussions upon some of the problems which each clause of the Creed raises.

Owen (E. C.), The Plain Man's Creed, 2/ net.

Wells Gardner

Mr. Owen's dissertation will be apprehended by the majority of "plain men," but we doubt if it will make any great appeal to those of the class who are thinkers. Mr. Owen makes in his first chapter a mistake which we should have thought a serious theological writer might have avoided—that of assuming that agnosticism necessarily postulates immorality. The rest is a kind of running commentary on the Gospels.

Robertson (William P.), Immortality and Life Eternal: a Study in the Christian Contribution to a Universal Hope, 3/6 net.

Skeffington

The sub-title of this book indicates the position that the author seeks to make good, viz., that the belief in immortality is practically universal, and is "normal to the human mind," but that Christianity made a special and unique contribution to it. He takes a cursory view of the non-Christian beliefs in the ancient and modern world—Egypt, Babylonia, Judea, and Persia in the ancient world, Buddhism and Hinduism in the modern. He devotes two chapters to psychical research—one to 'Apparitions,' and another to 'Automatic Writings.' Two interesting chapters are devoted to the conceptions of life eternal in the Gospels and in Paul's writings. The author's view concerning the Resurrection, which makes belief in an empty grave one of the foundations of Christianity, will surprise and shock many. He is on sounder ground when he emphasizes the teaching of Christianity that life is essentially ethical and spiritual rather than physical, and that thus physical death drops out as a negligible factor. There is much in the book that is well thought out and well expressed.

S.P.C.K.: A Simple Manual of Private Devotions and Preparation for Holy Communion in the Sesutho Language; Manual of General Church History in the Sexosa Language, by Herbert Bennett; A Catechism of Christian Doctrine in the Kikuyu Language; A Book of Hymns in the Kikuyu Language; Introduction to the History of the World in the Luganda Language; and A Light to Lighten the Gentiles, being a Tractate on the Life of our Blessed Lord in the Words of Holy Scripture, for the Use of the Eskimo in Ungava.

All of these small text-books are either devotional or deal with clerical affairs.

Williams (the late Hugh), Christianity in Early Britain, 12/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

These very learned lectures supply a most interesting and detailed account of the origin and spread of Christianity, mainly in England and Wales. They treat incidentally of all the burning questions which agitated the Western Church, especially in Gaul, up to the early Middle Ages. There are important lists of the best books, both English and foreign, on the subjects of each chapter. The great Welsh saints receive, as might be expected, full and sympathetic treatment.

Law.

Proceedings of International Conference under the Auspices of American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, December 15-17, 1910, Washington, D.C., 4/ net.

Williams & Norgate

The Washington Conference, through its representative personnel, the wide attention it aroused, and even its partial practical influence upon affairs, amply demonstrated, as many of its speakers declared, that such discussion has ceased to be the province and monopoly of idealists. The present report consists almost entirely of the public utterances of those who addressed the Conference. Differing notably in quality, they cover a wide field of argument and appeal.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Chadwick (H. Munro), The Heroic Age, 12/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The book consists of two parts, concerned respectively with the early heroic poetry and traditions of the Teutonic peoples and of the ancient Greeks, and a third in which the striking similarities between the two are considered. The whole is carefully documented with notes, and there is a section of 'Addenda et Corrigenda' at the end. In the Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological Series,

Essex Archaeological Society, Transactions, Vol. XII. Part III., New Series, 8/

Colchester, the Society

Hogarth (D. G.), Hittite Problems and the Excavation of Carchemish, 1/ net. Frowde

From the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, Vol. V.

Johnson (Walter), Byways in British Archaeology, 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A well-written book of wide scope, entering into a number of subjects of great interest. One half of it is occupied with ecclesiastical matters, such as 'Churches on Pagan Sites' and 'The Secular Uses of the Church Fabric'; and the rest with various points of folk-lore, science, and tradition, including a discussion of 'The Cult of the Horse.' Good illustrations and references to authorities both abound.

Marucchi (Orazio), Christian Epigraphy: an Elementary Treatise, with a Collection of Ancient Christian Inscriptions, mainly of Roman Origin, translated by J. Armine Willis, 7/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A welcome translation of an authoritative manual which affords an excellent grounding in the lore of Christian inscriptions. Abundant specimens of them are provided in the text, as well as twenty-nine pages of plates at the end. The version is clear and readable, and the little volume is compact and handy in form.

Reynolds (A. M.), The Life and Work of Frank Holl, 12/6 net. Methuen

A bright and interesting biography, written with much verve and delicacy of style. We doubt, however, whether Frank Holl deserves either so long or laborious a monograph. His art of portraiture, popular in its time, has fallen on forgetful days. When the author diverges into discussions upon the schools and individual painters allied to Holl in technique and presentation, she is more suggestive.

Poetry and Drama.

Ako (O. Dazi), A Calabash of Kola Nuts: West African Rhymes, 2/6 net. Lynwood

Untrammelled by the niceties of metre, indifferent to rhyme and the conventions of grammar, the style of this book alternates between the decadent eighteenth century and the dialect of Mr. Kipling.

Cargo from the Sun, 6d. net.

Enniscorthy, The Echo Printing Works

We like the form of this book better than its contents, and its frontispiece better than the poetry and prose. It is a frankly juvenile work, with some show of enthusiasm and little power of expression.

Carrick (Hartley), The Muse in Motley, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

A new edition, in paper covers, of a book which amused us well when it first appeared. If time has somewhat dulled the edge of our enjoyment, we still regard the author as considerably above the ordinary undergraduate humorist. He has a light touch, and his well-turned verse gives point and pith to his pleasant fancies.

Fox (Agnes), Verses, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

These verses remind us of refined provincial concerts, where the conventional mechanism goes through its ordered round, and passable melodies are sung and played. Poignancy and reality seem beyond the author.

Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson), Womenkind: a Play in One Act, 6d. net. Nutt

It is a bold thing to write a play of modern life in blank verse; and Mr. Gibson has not succeeded in making the talk of his North-Country peasants lifelike. Perhaps, however, the fault lies less in the verse itself than in the tendency to repetition in which English playwrights have unfortunately copied Maeterlinck. The most striking quality of this little play is its recognition of that new solidarity among women which coming centuries will recognize as a marked feature of this, but which many contemporaries still fail to perceive.

Hastings (Basil Macdonald), The New Sin: a Play in Three Acts, 1/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

A play which will not bear moving from the footlights to the printed page, where a more logical sequence of thought and action is expected.

Kellett (E. E.), Carmina Ephemera, or Trivial Numbers, New Edition, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

Mr. Kellett's academic *jeux d'esprit* are undeniably clever, but their trim style and neatness of expression are not sufficiently above the ordinary academic level to give his work permanent interest. The Horatian odes please us best.

Laffan (Mrs. de Courcy), A Book of Short Plays, and a Memory, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

Several of these short plays have been produced at the Court, Albert Hall, and Bijou Theatres. A 'Shakespearian Interlude' is a piece of obvious symbolism evolved with painful strain. The others, about as long as the average curtain-raiser, are bolstered up by effusive and artificial dialogue. Where a savouring of paradox and epigram is attempted, the result is deplorable.

McCall (P. J.), Irish Fireside Songs,

Dublin, Gill

This volume, which contains miscellaneous ballads, fairy songs, love-songs, and translations from the Gaelic, owes its inspiration to the fertilizing power of Celtic lore, of which it is full. The translations seem more original than the original work itself, being less derivative and revealing more of the poet's individuality. They have the qualities of brightness and spirit.

Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, rendered into English Verse by Edward FitzGerald, illustrated with 38 Pictures from Photographs by Mabel Eardley-Wilmot, 7/6 net. Kegan Paul

The cover-design of this book pleases us more than the interior. Presumably the illustrations are its *raison d'être*, but they do not transcend the ordinary limits of photographic art. The type is good, but undistinguished.

Saint Bride of the Flame, and Other Verses, 1/6 net.

Printed for private circulation

The author is a lover of lyrical ingenuities. He uses much of his verse as a medium for exercise in antitheses, in expression, mood, or rhythm, and, though he is a manufacturer of pretty rhymes and gossamer conceits, he has none of the exquisite aptness and grace of the old lyrists. In fact, his verse has no potency, and lacks substance.

Smith-Dampier (E. M.), The Norse King's Bridal, 2/ net.

Andrew Melrose

The greater part of this volume consists of translations from the Norse and Danish. As poetry they are not distinguishable from the author's own compositions. In both we note a study of archaic forms which issues in archaic words, and an imitation of the ballad which mistakes baldness for simplicity, and the obvious for the inevitable. Manner has become mannerism, and the book is a disappointment from an author whose previous work showed considerable promise.

Tolstoi (Count Leo N.), The Living Corpse, translated by Mrs. E. M. Evarts.

Philadelphia, Brown Bros.

Under the title 'The Man who was Dead,' this play has already appeared in the first volume of Messrs. Nelson's issue of Tolstoy's posthumous works. We have compared the present translation with the one there given, and find it, on the whole, inferior in rapidity and naturalness of emphasis in the dialogue. Americanisms, too—of which the most frequent is "right there"—sound odd to English ears when supposed to be uttered at a tragic moment. The play is strong in characterization and in the broad outline of the conception; weak in the details of the plot—for instance, in the twice-repeated "listening." Of the end, since it has not been brought to completion, little can fairly be said, beyond an expression of regret that it should thus have been thrown aside. However, while much is left crude, there is nothing vague or indefinite, and it may be said in praise of Mrs. Evarts's work that she has preserved well the distinctness of the original.

Welsh Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century, selected and translated by Edmund P. Jones: First Series, Second Edition, 1/

David Nutt

This new edition has been undertaken at the request of the authorities of the Central Welsh Board. There are no alterations, except in bibliographical matter. The translations do not impress us, but then the originals are of no transcendent quality.

Philosophy.

Carpenter (Edward), The Drama of Love and Death: a Study of Human Evolution and Transfiguration.

George Allen

For notice see p. 274.

Horne (Herman Harrell), Free Will and Human Responsibility, a Philosophical Argument, 6/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

A simple exposition of the problem of necessity and free will. The author hardly indicates sufficiently the unfairness of the dilemma between a will which wills nothing and a will which goes through a process which is not willing; but he weighs the rival arguments with care and judgment before proceeding to

the qualified indeterminism which is his own conclusion. Its practical standpoint and its lucidity make the book suitable for students approaching the question for the first time.

Stock (St. George), English Thought for English Thinkers, 3/6 net.

Constable

Mr. Stock's purpose is to protest against the Germanization of our thought, not from an insular standpoint, but with a view to showing how much of Locke and Berkeley escapes the destructive criticism of Hume. His own philosophy is a qualified idealism.

History and Biography.

Ayesha (Marion), The Truth about a Nunnery: the Story of Five Years in a Paris Convent School, 6/

Chatto & Windus

The record of five years spent in a French convent school by an English girl, as pupil, lady boarder, novice, and professed novice of temporal vows. We are glad to say no pretence as to sensational disclosure is put forward. The Roman Catholic nun is painted as usually a self-satisfied, but harmless and kindly old maid; and convent life as pleasant, but narrow and monotonous.

Barnes (Arthur Stapylton), The Man of the Mask, a Study in the By-ways of History, Cheap Edition, 6/ net.

Smith & Elder

No fresh evidence or suggestions have been adduced to cause any modifications of importance in this revised edition. The old data that the "Man in the Iron Mask" was the Abbé Pregnani, the priest-astrologer and ambassador of Louis XIV. to Charles II., still remain unshaken. Mgr. Barnes published a letter on the subject in our last issue, to which Mr. Lang replies to-day.

Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Edward III., Vol. XIII., A.D. 1369-74.

Stationery Office

The Calendar Series of Close Rolls stretches from the reign of Edward I. to that of Edward IV. The volume before us contains, besides the text, a general index and Corrigenda to Vol. XII.

Collingwood (Stuart Dodgson), The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll (Rev. C. L. Dodgson).

New edition in Nelson's Shilling Library.

For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 17, 1898.

Curties (Capt. Henry), A Forgotten Prince of Wales, 10/6 net.

Everett

It cannot be said that there was any pressing need for a history of that ignoble prince of the House of Brunswick, Frederick, son of George I. Here, however, is a gossipy biography, with numerous illustrations.

Hamel (Frank), The Lady of Beauty (Agnes Sorel), 15/ net.

Chapman & Hall

The author has bestowed commendable industry on his theme. He has gathered and welded his material with judgment, and succeeded in creating a readable book. The pictures of the contemporary Court life are vivid and full of movement. There is, however, a tendency to falsetto writing which spoils an otherwise harmonious book.

Jewett (Sarah Orne), Letters of, edited by Annie Fields, 6/ net.

Constable

A charming personality is revealed in these letters. They describe, with much good-natured and humorous criticism, people, scenery, and books. On the whole, Miss Jewett's tastes indicate simplicity. Amongst the persons she corresponded with are Mrs. Meynell and Mrs. Humphry Ward. She held Tennyson in great admiration, and is enthusiastic after a visit to him. There are three portrait illustrations.

Magruder (F. A.), Recent Administration in Virginia.

The aim of this treatise is to summarize and place in perspective the development of administrative functions in Virginia. It covers a period of forty-three years, and offers a comprehensive picture of the tendency towards centralization. Its exactitude in detailed masses of facts and evidence makes it more of a report than a criticism. It is one of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

Matthews (John Hobson), The Vaughans of Courtfield, 2/6 net.

Sands

A pleasantly written little book about the family of Cardinal Vaughan. The Vaughans of Courtfield (Monmouthshire) are an old-established Catholic family, and their history throws interesting side-lights on the Catholic persecutions under Charles I. and Cromwell.

Merwin (Henry Childs), The Life of Bret Harte, with some Account of the California Pioneers, 10/6 net.

Chatto & Windus

The writer can claim no personal acquaintance with the subject of this biography, but has been

able to draw freely on the published reminiscences of those who were more fortunate. His own contribution consists in the main of a literary and moral appraisal, while a survey of Pioneer characteristics and conditions fills half the book.

Muir (Sir William), *The Life of Mohammad* from Original Sources, Revised Edition by T. H. Weir, 10/6 net. Edinburgh, John Grant

The alterations deemed necessary from the third edition are inconsiderable. The introductory chapters on 'The Early History of Arabia' and on 'The Sources for the Biography of Mohammad,' omitted from the second and third editions, have been wisely re-introduced. The revision solely concerns matters of detail. This fascinating and learned history still holds its own, though it was written more than forty years ago.

Sewell (Robert), *Indian Chronography: an Extension of the 'Indian Calendar,' with Working Examples*, 31/6 net. George Allen

Mr. Sewell is an authority on Indian history, antiquities, and astronomy, and the volume before us, a monument of research and tireless industry, should extend his reputation for solid scholarship. It is intended to be more or less supplementary to the 'Indian Calendar,' which appeared fifteen years ago. It is designed to elucidate what needed unravelling in that book, also to supply further assistance to those engaged in chronological calculations and in attempting to verify the authenticity of ancient documents.

Geography and Travel.

Popham (R. Brooks), *Hither and Thither*, 6/ Ham Smith

In these reminiscences of foreign travel we have a series of interesting, though somewhat haphazard sketches of life in various out-of-the-way corners of the globe. The author shows considerable facility of expression, and the book should provide light reading of a diverting nature. The anecdotes range from the amusing to the gruesome. The descriptions of a Chinese execution, and the burning of a negro at the stake, are more realistic than pleasant.

Reeve (Henry F.), *The Gambia*, 10/6 net.

A valuable and comprehensive study of a comparatively little-known colony. The author gives the history, and geographical, geological, and ethnographical conditions of Gambia from the earliest times down to the present day. His chief object is "the awakening of our Government and Nation to the strategical value of the possession of a great harbour and waterway on the North-West African coast." He is an ardent Imperialist, and inclined sometimes to be a little bombastic; otherwise, his writing is clear and interesting. The numerous and well-printed illustrations enhance the value of the book; there are some excellent maps, and the index and general production deserve commendation.

Anthropology.

Bombay Anthropological Society, *Journal*, Vol. IX. No. 2, with Silver Jubilee Memorial Number. Bombay, British India Press

Political Economy.

China: Social and Economic Conditions.

Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science

A series of essays by various writers of authority, particularly useful at the present time in view of the difficulty of getting trustworthy information concerning China. We note with special interest the opinion that a republic is unlikely to furnish the strong government which the country needs.

Moore (Henry Ludwell), *Laws of Wages: an Essay in Statistical Economics*.

New York, Macmillan Co.

A skilful analysis of the problems of wages in the light of economic facts rather than abstract theory, leading to the conclusion that at the present time wages are principally determined within each labour group by specific productivity, and only secondarily by the standard of life. The author makes use of the latest statistical methods.

Philology.

Sen (Dinesh Chandra), *History of Bengali Language and Literature: a Series of Lectures delivered as Reader to the Calcutta University*. Calcutta, the University

A monumental and comprehensive work, tracing the development of the Bengali language, the modifications it passed through, the

alien influences it was moulded by, and its evolution into its present form. There is a substantial index, but we find no bibliography and only indirect methods of sifting documentary evidence.

School-Books.

War-Pictures from Clarendon: being Selections from the History of the Great Rebellion and Civil Wars in England by Edward, Earl of Clarendon, edited and arranged by Robert Jameson Mackenzie, 2/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press
A definite and by no means difficult task has been neatly and satisfactorily accomplished. We think that less bellicose selections would have illustrated both Clarendon and his times more intimately and significantly, but his war-pictures are graphic and vigorous.

Science.

Barrett-Hamilton (Gerald E. H.), *A History of British Mammals*, Part X., 2/6 net.

Gurney & Jackson
Part X. continues the study of rodents by investigating anatomy, characteristics, distribution, and habits. We find the accounts very readable, based upon actual observation, and not overloaded with scientific phraseology. The author is engaged on 'Studies in Bird-Migration,' and personal scrutiny of phenomena here, too, promises to be the guiding principle of research.

British Red Cross Society: *First-Aid Manual*, No. 1, by James Cantlie, 1/ net. Cassell

This excellent little book is primarily intended for those intending to take up work under the War Office scheme for the Organization of Voluntary Aid. It is well illustrated, and the explanations are lucid.

Coming of Petroleum (The), 2/6 net.

Curtis & Gardner

For notice see p. 286.

D'Alfonso (N. R.), *Speculative Psychology and the Unity of Races*. Rome, Loescher

This paper was read at the first Universal Congress of Races, held in London last July. The Professor radiates from a definition of psychology into a denial of the validity of international exclusiveness and an affirmation of the organic and functional unity of all men. He shows that the complex mechanism of psychical activities passes through innumerable gradations in the animal kingdom, and detects the operations of the same laws on the higher human activities. Within this unity, the organic functions themselves undergo an "immense variety of localizations." So the multifarious energies of social life represent psychological functions and "converge in man as one." Race antagonisms are, he concludes, the product of training and tradition. This interesting essay is practically a scientific application of pantheism.

Fergusson's Percentage Unit of Angular Measurement, with Logarithms; also a Description of his Percentage Theodolite and Percentage Compass, by John Coleman Fergusson, 63/ net.

Longmans

The author claims that his book is a simplification of plane trigonometry for the use of surveyors, navigating officers, civil and military engineers, universities, and colleges. He holds that his theory of "Percentage Unit" provides an easy method of discovering the ratio of an inclined line to its base. There are exhaustive tabulated lists of logarithms. That "the birth of geometry was simultaneous with the creation of man" appears to us a quaint conception.

Holmes (Bayard), *The Friends of the Insane, The Soul of Medical Education, and Other Essays*.

Cincinnati, The Lancet-Clinic Publishing Co.

These essays are corrected reprints from the pages of the American publication *The Lancet-Clinic*. Some brief additions have been made to them in the interests of completeness and clearness.

Knott (John), *The Last Illness of Lord Byron: a Study in the Borderland of Genius and Madness, of Cosmical Inspiration and Pathological Psychology*, 2/6

St. Paul, Minn., Volkszeitung Printing Co.

Byron has suffered as much from his eulogists as his detractors, and when Dr. Knott jauntily declares that he can detect infinitely more sublime philosophy in Byron than in all Wordsworth and the other "Lakers," he is simply doing Byron an injustice by claiming too much. He attempts to enforce his appreciation by an excursus into physiology, anatomy, and psychology, together with a long description of Byron's death. That Byron possessed "hereditary moral weakness" and supreme artistic

capabilities, we do not deny. An objectionable feature in the book is the incessant use of italics for the sake of emphasis. It is a reprint from *The St. Paul Medical Journal*.

Longstaff (George B.), *Butterfly-Hunting in Many Lands: Notes of a Field Naturalist*, 21/ net.

Longmans

Since 1903 Dr. Longstaff has carried on his entomological work in every continent, and during that time has added over 12,000 specimens of all orders of insects to the Hope Collection in the Oxford University Museum. In the valuable work now before us he has put into readable form the technical diaries of those years, which he had fortunately both the time and the inclination to keep, and in which he recorded the specimens taken from day to day. And, what is of far wider interest, he has set forth the results of his observations, made with certain bionomic questions in view, in notes on Scent, Mimicry, and suchlike phenomena. The book is embellished with many plates, and at the end are appended translations of papers by Fritz Müller, on the production and emission of scents by butterflies and moths.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, Vol. XLVII., 1911. Smith & Elder

Embodies all the year's functions and activities of the Hospital, including medical and surgical reports, catalogues of specimens added to the museum, analyses of various diseases, with the latest discoveries concerning them, several obituary notices, and lists of subscribers.

Slater (William Lutley), *A History of the Birds of Colorado*, 21/ net.

Witherby

Cooke's book, the only complete one on Colorado birds, being out of print, the author has thought it well to write a large and properly catalogued description of the ornithological species in that country. It is an elaborate book, very neatly and intelligently arranged, with the salient characteristics of each family and genus put into proper order.

Juvenile Literature.

Graves (Clarissa Janie), *The Children of the Farm*, 6d. Horace Marshall

This booklet differs in no essentials of form or matter from the familiar productions of juvenile literature.

Fiction.

Channon (E. M.), *Stoneladies*, 6/ Hutchinson

The author has the rare gift of conveying a great deal in few words. The characterization of the miserly cousin to whose care the two girls are unwittingly entrusted is convincingly revealed. There are some amusingly unconventional situations, and the originality and freshness of the greater part of the book make it the more disappointing that the author should have succumbed so entirely to convention in the concluding pages.

Everett-Green (E.), *Duckworth's Diamonds*, 6/ Stanley Paul

We should have had more respect for the wisdom of the custodian of the diamonds had he used a little discretionary power in regard to his trust, and, on his arrival in England, driven with his treasure straight to the Safe Deposit Offices. However, in that case the first chapter would also have been the last, and we should have missed the story of an exciting chase, a romantic love, and many thrilling incidents connected therewith, which are set forth with vigour and skill.

Fendall (Percy), *Lady Ermytrude and the Plumber*, 6/ Stephen Swift

A satirical forecast of the future, including a 'Great Compulsory Work Act' in 1920. The story itself concerns a ducal family. The duke gets a job as royal dustman; the duchess takes a plumber as a paying guest; their son sells newspapers in the street, and becomes a Socialist; and the daughter sells theatre programmes, and finally marries the plumber. While not devoid of humour, the book loses interest by reason of its obvious absurdity.

Harding (Newman), *The Eternal Struggle*, 6/ John Long

A tale of the English colony in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, whose peace is broken by a visit of the King's commissioners in search of two regicides. The sayings and doings of the Puritans are somewhat tedious, and the heroine's practice of sacrificing herself and every one else on the altar of sisterly love becomes irritating before the end is reached.

Harland (Henry), *The Cardinal's Snuff-Box*, 7d. Nelson

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, May 19, 1900, p. 618.

Hewlett (Maurice). *Brazenhead the Great*, 3/6
Smith & Elder

A reissue of one of Mr. Hewlett's less-known romances. It is somewhat diffuse, and excellent in segments rather than as a whole.

Hewson (Charles). *Scarlet and Blue*, 6/

Eveleigh Nash

A capital novel, dealing with fox hunting, stag hunting, otter hunting, and beagling. The author is evidently a keen sportsman, and has caught the open-air atmosphere. His confrères will recognize the figures familiar in every hunting field from the time of Jorrocks to the present day, the cheerful greetings and the gossip; but those who do not hunt will probably find the record of an endless round of meets and finds and kills more than a little monotonous.

Igglesden (Charles). *Clouds*, 6/

John Long

The story of an ill-assorted marriage. A young man marries a girl for her beauty and quickly repents. The characters strike us as artificial, and so do most of the incidents. The hero's only apparent vice is that he occasionally damns the villain. His wife is conveniently drowned, and he is left free to marry the girl with whom he has fallen in love. The style of the book is defective.

Kaye (Michael). *The Honour of Bayard*, 6/

Greening

We have here a romantic drama of warfare and intrigue in the early part of the sixteenth century. The scene is laid in an Italian town, which, when the story opens, is besieged by Spanish forces, while the action centres round an attempt to induce the heroine to commit an act of treachery in order to ransom her husband, who is a prisoner in the enemy's hands. A somewhat ingenious plot is marred by ultra-sensationalism.

Long's Sixpenny Net Novels: *A Cabinet Secret*, by Guy Boothby; and *The Greater Power*, by Harold Bindloss.

Long

Lynch (Lawrence L.). *A Blind Lead*, 6/

Ward & Lock

A melodramatic story, the plot of which depends on the extraordinary likeness between two sisters. The author seems more excited over the mystery than the average reader is likely to be, and his punctuation is peculiar.

Russell (Countess). *An Excellent Mystery*, 6/

Stephen Swift

The story of a singularly unsophisticated young lady, who, influenced by inadequate motives and lack of worldly experience, seeks relief from an uncongenial home in marriage with a man for whom she has no real affection. Domestic infelicity and desertion follow, and the heroine ultimately obtains her freedom through the Divorce Court, being left with the prospect of a happier union. The earlier portions of the book are weak and sentimental, and many of the characters are artificial, but the tale improves somewhat as it proceeds.

Tweeddale (Violet). *Austin's Career*, 6/

John Long

A career that is marred by an entanglement in its early stages, and ultimately ruined by the honourable fulfilment of the obligations incurred, is a subject which lends itself to moralizing. While the author's reflections on ruined careers and the worldliness of Society are cynical and up to date, if not remarkably original, the story is brightly written, and the descriptions of scenery and Bohemian life are good.

Watson (Alexandra). *"Denham's," or A Web of Life*, 6/

Smith & Elder

This is a pretty tale of a boy's disappointments and hopes born of an artistic temperament—in fact, a book which would have reflected credit on many publishing houses, but for its want of a *raison d'être*.

Weale (Putnam). *The Revolt*, 6/

Methuen

This book exhibits the art of luring the attention as distinct from maintaining excitement by piling incident on incident. An elusive influence—perhaps an echo of hope under noisy portents of disaster—draws one on to the shattering close. Amazing crudities of construction occur, but even these cannot obliterate the distinction which leaves us moved by essentials, while indifferent to details. The author's polemics are discreetly veiled, but he is not, we imagine, unconscious of the fact that his picture of the love of a man for the wife of his brother is an indirect contribution to the controversy concerning civil marriage.

Wells (H. G.). *In the Days of the Comet*; and *Tono-Bungay*, 3/6 each.

Macmillan

It shows a good sense of literary values to reissue these two novels together. The first is highly typical of Mr. Wells's adventurous and quasi-scientific period, while it has a savour of sociology. The second is, many people

think, the best result of that period when the problems of social relationships had attracted him.

Willcocks (M. P.). *Wings of Desire*, 6/

Lane

The writing of Miss Willcocks is like her title: it has an air of profundity and of extreme precision, but is really inexact amid much superfluity of definition. Her material—but for some irrelevancies—is good, her conceptions of character and of human relations clear and fine; and her technical defects cannot entirely spoil her power of presentation.

Willy (Colette). *The Vagrant*, 6/

Eveleigh Nash

Written in the first person, the book constitutes less of a romance than a chronological record of the heroine's emotions. The descriptions of music-hall life are realistic, but the author's style is at times almost brutally cynical, and we fear that the 300 pages of somewhat morbid introspection and self-revelation will produce a depressing effect on the average English reader. The book is translated from the French by Charlotte Remry Kidd.

General Literature.

A B C, March, 6d.

The A B C is the most lucid and intelligible of railway guides, and indispensable in all well-regulated households. The March edition has been enlarged, and reset in new type.

Book of the Cambridge Review, 1879-97, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

A reprint, in paper covers, of a collection of prose and verse from *The Cambridge Review*, first published in 1898, and noticed by us on December 24th of that year. The volume is entertaining in its variety, though, perhaps, overloaded with serious matter. The preface gives a list of the editors of the *Review*, several of whom, from the first, Prof. E. V. Arnold, to the last mentioned, Dr. Figgis, have attained distinction.

Commercial Handbook of Canada and Boards of Trade Register, 1912, 5/

Toronto, Heaton's Agency

London, Simpkin & Marshall

The eighth issue of a useful and trustworthy handbook epitomizing the administrative, social, and industrial activities of Canada. Its principal contents are concerned with custom laws and regulations, local developments, agriculture, immigration, and general information.

Croft (Henry Page). *The Path of Empire*, 2/6 net.

John Murray

A vigorous plea for an Imperial policy based upon Imperial Preference and an Imperial Council. The book is generally concise and to the point, in spite of occasional admonitions that "the time is late and the sands are running out," which do not materially assist us. It should be useful to Unionist politicians. It has an Introduction by Joseph Chamberlain.

Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year-Book for 1912, 10/6

Harrison & Sons

Gambier-Parry (Major). *"Murphy": a Message to Dog-Lovers*, 3/6 net.

Smith & Elder

There is something intimate and personal in the relationship between dogs and men, and he who puts it all down in black and white runs a risk of vulgarizing the association. "Murphy" was clearly a delightful dog, but more so to his master than to the rest of the world. To people who do not understand their own dogs the volume may do good. It has a scientific and historical as well as a sentimental side.

Grane (William Leighton). *The Passing of War: a Study in Things that make for Peace*, 7/6 net.

Macmillan

For notice see p. 273.

Heath (Francis George). *Tree Lore, with a Table of Indigenous British Trees and Shrubs*, 3/6 net.

C. H. Kelly

A series of short, gossipy sections on trees and allied subjects which contain some interesting information. The author's style tends to the verbose, and he is not strong when he leaves his special subject. His views as to derivations of words are surprising, as is his neglect of Tennyson's descriptions of trees. We are glad to find an index, which includes such items as "Dreamy tinkle of flowing stream."

Lindsay (James). *Literary Essays*, 3/6 net.

Blackwood

We have taken Dr. Lindsay's latest essays with the utmost seriousness, but they please us no more than their predecessors. The author chooses interesting subjects, but he makes them dull; he is often useful, as when he writes of Goethe's philosophy; but his criticism is not of the kind

which sends us to the authors whose names are scattered through his pages with a lavish hand. Nor do abrupt transitions and the use of such words as "directivity" and "worthful" minister to the pleasure of a sensitive reader.

Peacemaker (The), February.

British Council Office

This journal is earnest and vigorous, and has a number of influential names behind it to give it standing. There are excellent articles on 'The Bond of Science' and 'The Press and International Relations.'

Pease (Margaret). *True Patriotism, and Other Lessons on Peace and Internationalism*, 1/ net.

Pilgrim Press

For notice see p. 273.

Rationalist Press Association, *Thirteenth Annual Report*, 1911.

The annual summary and memorandum of the functions, propaganda, subscriptions, publications, and programme of the Association, which defines its intellectual standpoint in the syllabus as, "the mental attitude which unreservedly accepts the supremacy of reason, and aims at establishing a system of philosophy and ethics verifiable by experience and independent of all arbitrary assumptions or authority."

Royal Society of Literature, *The Academic Committee: Commemorative Addresses on Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall*, by G. W. Prothero; and on Edward Henry Pember, by W. J. Courthope, 1/ net.

Frowde

Two funeral orations on two distinguished members of the Society. They pay a worthy and dignified tribute to scholarship.

Smith (William Hawley). *All the Children of All the People*, 6/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

An inquiry into American educational conditions, in which the fertile wisdom and keen observation of the author will be of considerable utility in unravelling a confused and obtusely treated topic.

Weston (Agnes). *My Life among the Blue-Jackets*, 3/6

Nisbet

To those who are interested in philanthropic endeavour the present volume will present much of interest. Miss Weston's work and achievements are too well known to need comment, and her book, which is in effect an autobiography, provides an insight into her remarkable capacity for organization and indomitable energy.

Weyl (Walter E.). *The New Democracy*.

New York, Macmillan Co.

An essay on certain political and economic tendencies in the United States.

Pamphlets.

Blagg (Helen) and Wilson (Charlotte). *Women and Prisons*, 2d.

Fabian Society, Women's Group

For notice see p. 278.

Hannah (J. J.). *The Lighter Side of a Great Churchman's Character: being Reminiscences of the late Dean of St. Paul's*, the Very Rev. Robert Gregory, by his Nephew, 3d. S.P.C.K.

This small memoir is rather trivial, dealing with personal details and characteristics of the Dean, and can awaken little responsive interest except among his intimates.

Haynes (E. S. P.). *Modern Morality and Modern Toleration*, 3d.

Watts & Co.

An able and trenchant pamphlet, which concerns itself with the substitution of a new and adaptable system of ethics for the "creed outworn" of the accepted theistic morality. The writer declares with vehemence that the question of moral sanctions is in need of vital transformation, in view of the failure of Christianity, as interpreted by the orthodox, to identify itself with the irresistible forces of modern progress.

Petavel (Capt. J. W.). *Careers and Work for All, a Great Lesson from Little Switzerland*, 1d.

Pioneer Educational Colony, Essex

When Capt. Petavel finds muddle and ineffectiveness in our industrial civilization, we are not disposed to disagree with him. He then flies off at a tangent into some confused and unsteady thinking, in which he advocates a system of educational colonies on the model of those established by the Witzwil colonists in Switzerland. He maps out a vague scheme of emigration, of which we doubt the practicability. Numbers of people recognize social ills; but few have coherent remedies.

Reader's Index, the Bi-Monthly Magazine of the Croydon Public Libraries, March and April: Charles Dickens, 1d.

FOREIGN.

Poetry and Drama.

Hugo (Victor), *La Légende des Siècles*, 3 vols., 1fr. 25 net each. Nelson

Another addition to the excellent and cheap reissue of V. Hugo's works, which we have noticed from time to time.

History and Biography.

Dupont (Étienne), *Le Mont St. Michel inconnu*, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

M. Dupont here adds another volume to his studies on Mont St. Michel. Lovers of the place curious as to its civil, military, and religious history will find in this book an admirable topographical work, half archaeological and half artistic. It contains a dozen studies, mostly dealing with the Middle Ages, and includes an excellent choice of illustrations.

Gould (Robert-Freke), *Histoire abrégée de la Franc-Maçonnerie*, traduite de l'Anglais par Louis Lartigue. Brussels, Lebègue

For notice see p. 278.

Merki (Charles), *La Marquise de Verneuil et la Mort d'Henri IV.* Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The subject of this book, better known as Henriette d'Entragues, was indeed a remarkable person. Successor of Gabrielle d'Estrée in the affections of Henry IV., she at one time all but became Queen of France. M. Merki gives a brilliant picture of the society of the Court, and touches on the chief features of Henry's reign—one full of movement, colour, and intrigue. The story is well told, but we question the utility of endeavouring to elucidate the myths which surround the mistresses of Henry.

Vandal (Albert), *L'Avènement de Bonaparte*, Introduction par Lord Rosebery, 2 vols., 1fr. 25 net each. Nelson

A reissue of an interesting book.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hirth's (Georg) *Formenschatz*, 1m. each part. Munich and Leipsic, G. Hirth

We have received four numbers of the 1911 volume—the thirty-fifth—of this work. Each number consists of ten or a dozen illustrations of works of art—sculpture, painting, goldsmiths' work, cabinetwork, ivories, or, again, architecture—to each of which, on the cover, is appended a short account of its provenance and history. There is little attempt at sequence in the arrangement of the plates; but, taken one by one, they are of a high interest—a good proportion of them here figured for the first time. The descriptive words beneath are given in German, French, and English, and a word may be said about the carelessness and grotesqueness of some of the English renderings. Thus a bit of Alexandrian silversmith's work—called in German "Kasserole," and obviously a small, shallow pan or chafing dish for holding over a flame—is styled a "silver flask," a bad mistake; and a Madonna—a Mecklenburg wood-carving of the fifteenth century—is described as "the Throning Virgin Mary." The most remarkable of the plates are those which give views—interior and exterior—of Byzantine churches and monasteries in Greece (No. 8).

General Literature.

Lafon (André), *L'Élève Gilles*, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

A simple narrative, or *récit*, portraying the emotions and experiences of a French school-child. Histories of this kind are apt to be monotonous unless they are written with discrimination. M. Lafon, although he shows observation and feeling, lacks the essentials for dealing with the particular form of expression he has chosen.

Pamphlet.

Prix décennal Peeters-Baertsoen: Rapport présenté par le T.C.F. Goblet d'Alviella au nom du Jury chargé de décerner le Prix Peeters-Baertsoen pour le Concours de 1899-1909. Brussels, Havermans

For notice see p. 279.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MARCH

Theology.

12 *The Character and Call of the Church of England: a Charge delivered at his Second Visitation of the Diocese of Canterbury*, in February, 1912, by Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 2/6 net, 3/6 net. Macmillan

12 *Eight Aysgarth School Sermons*, by the Right Rev. C. H. Boutflower, Bishop of South Tokyo, Second Edition, 2/6

Macmillan

13 *The Enclosed Nun*, New Edition, 2/6 net, 1/ net. Mills & Boon

13 *St. Clare and her Order: a Story of Seven Centuries*, by the Author of 'The Enclosed Nun,' 7/6 net. Mills & Boon

13 *The Parting of the Roads: Studies in the Development of Judaism and Early Christianity*, by Members of Jesus College, Cambridge, with an Introduction by Dean Inge, edited by Dr. F. J. Foakes Jackson, 10/6 net. Edward Arnold

15 *The Supper of the Lord*, by the Bishop of Durham, New Impression, 1/6 net, 1/ net, 6d. net. R.T.S.

17 *A Flower for Each Day in the Year*, culled from Many Writers as a Bouquet for Our Lady, by Mary Talbot, 2/ net. Sands

18 *Thoughts for Daily Living*, by Robert Collyer. Lindsey Press

25 *St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*, Vol. II. (Chaps. VI.-XI.), by the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D., Devotional Commentary Series, 2/ R.T.S.

29 *The Pilgrim's Guide to Lourdes*, and *Places en route*, by Rev. G. H. Cobb, 1/ net. Sands

29 *Abbot Wallingford: an Examination of the Relations of St. Albans with Cardinal Morton*, by the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, 2/ net. Sands

Fine Art and Archaeology.

12 *Recollections of a Court Painter*, by H. Jones Thaddeus, 12/6 net. John Lane

Poetry and Drama.

11 *Poems of the North*, by H. F. Brett Brett-Smith, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

29 *Poems of Adoration*, by Michael Field, 5/ net. Sands

30 *Songs of the Mountain and the Burn*, by Alice MacDonell, 2/ net. John Ouseley

30 *The Masque of King Charles VI.*, and *Other Poems*, by Sir Courtenay Mansel, 2/6 net. John Ouseley

History and Biography.

14 *East London*, by Walter Besant, Cheaper Issue. Chatto & Windus

15 *One Look Back*, by the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell. Wells Gardner

16 *Morocco in Diplomacy*, by E. D. Morel, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

21 *South London*, by Walter Besant, Cheaper Issue. Chatto & Windus

27 *The Mirror of Oxford: a Catholic History of Oxford*, by the Rev. C. Dawson, S.J., 5/ net. Sands

Geography and Travel.

11 *Coillard of the Zambesi*, by C. W. Mackintosh, Cheap Edition, 5/ Fisher Unwin

15 *The New China: a Traveller's Impressions*, by Henri Borel, translated by C. Thieme, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

15 *The Normandy Coast*, by the Rev. Charles Merk, 6/ net. Fisher Unwin

19 *Oxford Mountaineering Essays*, edited by Arnold Lunn, 5/ net. Edward Arnold

Sport.

11 *The Hunting Year*, by W. Searth Dixon, 6/ net. Ham Smith

11 *X-Rays on Roulette Systems*, by L. Rasch, 5/ net. Ham Smith

Education.

12 *The Century and the School*, and *Other Educational Essays*, by Frank Louis Soldan, 5/6 net. Macmillan

20 *Education, Arcopagitica, and The Commonwealth*, by John Milton, with Early Biographies of Milton, edited with Introduction, Notes, &c., by L. E. Lockwood, 2/6 Harrap

25 *Studies in German Words and their Uses*, by F. E. Hastings, 2/6 Harrap

Political Economy.

11 *Irish Finance*, by the Right Hon. Thomas Lough, 6d. net. Fisher Unwin

School-Books.

15 *The Struggle with the Crown (1603-1714)*, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, 1/6; Prize Edition, 2/6 net. Harrap

15 *Industrial and Social History Series*, by Katharine Elizabeth Dopp: I. *The Tree-Dwellers, the Age of Fear*, 1/ net; II. *The*

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Early Cave-Men, the Age of Combat, 1/3 net; III. *The Later Cave-Men, the Age of the Chase*, 1/3 net; *Suggestions to Teachers*, 1/6 net. Harrap

25 *Latin Word Formation for Secondary Schools*, by Paul R. Jenks, 1/6 Harrap

Science.

12 *The Theory and Design of Reinforced Concrete*, by Oscar Faber and P. G. Bowie, 12/6 net. Edward Arnold

15 *An Introduction to the Lie Theory of One-Parameter Groups, with Applications to the Solution of Differential Equations*, by A. Cohen, with Answers, 5/ net. Harrap

Juvenile Literature.

15 *The Children's Library: The Pentamerone; or, the Story of Stories*, by Giambattista Basile, translated by John Edward Taylor, New Edition, revised and edited by Helen Zimmern; *The Magic Oak Tree*, and *Other Fairy Stories*, by Knatchbull Hugessen, 1/ net each. Fisher Unwin

Fiction.

11 *The Adventures of a Modest Man*, by Robert W. Chambers, 6/ Appleton

11 *The Conflict*, by David Graham Phillips, 6/ Appleton

11 *The Bothers of Married Life*, by S. H. Sadler, 2/ net. John Ouseley

12 *The Unholy Estate*, by Douglas Sladen, 6/ Stanley Paul

12 *Maids in Many Moods*, by H. Louisa Bedford, 6/ Stanley Paul

12 *The Snake*, by Inglis Powell, 6/ John Lane

13 *Aliens near of Kin*, by N. Vernon, 6/ Mills & Boon

14 *The Forbidden Way*, by George Gibbs, 6/ Appleton

14 *Capt. Warren's Wards*, by J. C. Lincoln, 6/ Appleton

14 *Commoners' Rights*, by Constance Smedley, 6/ Chatto & Windus

15 *Mansfield Park*, by Jane Austen, 1/ 2/ Collins

15 *Peveril of the Peak*, by Sir Walter Scott, 1/ 2/ Collins

15 *Between Two Stools*, by Rhoda Broughton, 6/ Stanley Paul

15 *The Column*, by Charles Marriott, 7d. net. Collins

15 *Audrey the Actress*, by Horace Wyndham, 6d. Collins

15 *The Brown Eyes of Mary*, by Madame Albanesi, 6d. Collins

15 *Adam Bede*, by George Eliot, 4½d. net. Collins

15 *The Black Tulip*, by Alexandre Dumas, 4½d. net. Collins

15 *The Deemster*, by Hall Caine, 3½d. net. Collins

15 *Mr. and Mrs. Faulconbridge*, by Hamilton Aidé, 3½d. net. Collins

15 *Little Novels of Italy*, by Maurice Hewlett, Cheap Edition, 2/ net. Macmillan

15 *Richard Yea-and-Nay*, by Maurice Hewlett, Cheap Edition, 2/ net. Macmillan

20 *The Thornbush near the Door*, by Sophie Cole, 6/ Mills & Boon

21 *Innocence in the Wilderness*, by Theodosia Lloyd, 6/ Chatto & Windus

22 *Within the Maze*, by Mrs. Henry Wood, Cheap Edition, 6d. Macmillan

26 *Love Covers All*, by Jean A. Owen, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.

26 *Through the Postern Gate: a Romance of Seven Days*, by Mrs. Barclay, 6/ Futnamis

27 *The Prelude to Adventure*, by Hugh Walpole, 6/ Mills & Boon

27 *A Faery Land Forlorn*, by Mrs. H. H. Penrose. Alston Rivers

30 *The Garden of Adam*, by Alf. Brunton Aitken, 2/ net. John Ouseley

30 *The Uncreated Man*, by Austin Fryers, 6/ John Ouseley

30 *The Woman Decides*, by "Nomad," 6/ John Ouseley

General Literature.

12 *Democratic England*, by Percy Alden, with an Introduction by Charles F. G. Masterman, 6/6 net. Macmillan

15 *Business English and Routine*, by A. Mercer, 1/6 net. Harrap

15 *The Hungry Forties: Life under the Bread Tax from the Letters of Living Witnesses*, with Introduction by Mrs. Cobden Unwin, Complete Penny Edition. Fisher Unwin

21 *Shelley's Prose Works*, 2 vols., New Edition, St. Martin's Library. Chatto & Windus

21 *The Child of the Dawn*, by Arthur C. Benson, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

Literary Gossip.

WE regret that in our notice last week we did not give the credit of publishing Emma Brooke's interesting novel, 'The House of Robershay,' to Messrs. Smith & Elder.

AT the last meeting of the Historical Association of Scotland it was agreed to accept the offer made by the English Historical Association to supply its publications at a reduced rate; and it was stated at the same time that it had made provisional arrangements for the production of a series of pamphlets on various aspects of Scottish history.

THE complete text of the Pahlavi Dinkard, Books III.-IX., printed for the first time from the oldest and most complete original MS. containing the work, now in the Mulla Feroz Library of Bombay, and from other sources, is to be published by the Society for the Promotion of Researches into the Zoroastrian Religion, under the supervision of Dhanjishah Meherjibhai Madan.

THE COUNCIL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, propose to elect a Birkbeck Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History at an early date. Applicants should send their names to the Master of Trinity on or before May 1st, and they should at the same time state upon what particular portions of ecclesiastical history they would (if elected) propose to lecture.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution will be held at Stationers' Hall on Thursday next at 7 P.M. Mrs. Humphry Ward will deliver an address at the soirée which will succeed the meeting.

MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY will include in next week's sale a miniature of Dickens after the portrait by Phillip. On the reverse of the portrait the following letter, written on the office paper of *All the Year Round*, from 26, Wellington Street, May 4th, 1868, appears:

MY DEAR BEN,—The humble individual who has now the honour to address you would like a Box to-night:—having heard commendation of the piece you are playing. He will present himself in front to see the play, and (if quite consistent with the rules of the establishment) would be glad to receive a pass key in the course of the evening.

Ever yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

The addressee was presumably Benjamin Webster, the famous actor-manager who controlled the Haymarket Theatre. On the night in question there were three pieces in the bill, Compton and Kendal acting with Mrs. Chippendale, whom many aged admirers can still remember.

A NEW edition of Dr. Hew Scott's 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ' is being revised and greatly enlarged, under the editorship of the Rev. W. S. Crockett.

The original work contains an account of every minister of the Church of Scotland from 1560 to 1839, while the new edition will continue the succession of ministers to the present day. There will be six volumes, published at the rate of one a year, and the first, devoted to the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, is now in process.

MR. NATHANIEL J. HONE is passing through the press a second edition of 'The Manor and Manorial Records' and would be glad of any additions to the Bibliography of Manorial Literature in the Appendix, in order that he may bring the work up to date.

'PLAIN TOWNS OF ITALY: THE CITIES OF OLD VENETIA,' by Mr. Egerton R. Williams, is a companion volume to his 'Hill Towns of Italy,' published some eight years ago. Owing to the nature of the ground it covers and its wider scope, the volume has involved greater labour and far more time for its completion than the 'Hill Towns.' Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish it immediately, with a map and forty-eight illustrations from photographs.

IN his new book 'The Child of the Dawn,' which will be published by the same firm on the 21st inst., Mr. Arthur C. Benson deals, by means of an allegory or fantasy, with the hope of immortality. The book is based upon an intense belief in God and a no less intense conviction of personal immortality and personal responsibility, and it aims at bringing out the fact that life is a very real pilgrimage to high and far-off things from mean and sordid beginnings.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have arranged to publish next week 'Democratic England,' by Mr. Percy Alden, M.P. The book, which has an Introduction by Mr. Charles F. G. Masterman, is designed to give, in a short, compact form, a general idea of the latest developments in social legislation.

THE same firm will begin in April the publication of a new and definitive edition of the works of Mr. Thomas Hardy, to be styled "The Wessex Edition." The series will be completed in 20 vols., two being issued monthly. The size is demy 8vo, and each book will contain a frontispiece in photogravure and a map of the Wessex of the novels and poems. 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and 'Far from the Madding Crowd' will appear first, and the former will contain a General Preface which the author has written for this edition.

THE recent effort of the National Trust to purchase for the nation the well-known common of Minchinhampton lends special interest to Miss Constance Smedley's new novel 'Commoners' Rights,' which deals, as its title implies, with a similar situation. The book will be published immediately by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

'INNOCENCE IN THE WILDERNESS,' by Theodosia Lloyd, also to be published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, seeks to illustrate the conflict between modern ideas and the loyal affection of parents and children who find their sympathies rudely separated by the spirit of the time.

THE military aspect of Home Rule has, perhaps, been rather lost sight of recently; but Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser has written a little volume in Mr. Murray's Questions of the Day Series, which, it is hoped, will supply the deficiency and provide politicians with powder and shot.

LORD HALDANE has written an Introductory Note to 'Germany in the Nineteenth Century,' which will be published by the Manchester University Press. The contents are a series of lectures—added to and revised by the authors—delivered at the University: on 'The Political History,' by Dr. J. Holland Rose; 'The Intellectual History,' by Prof. Herford; 'The Economic History,' by Prof. Conner; and 'The History of Education,' by Dr. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University.

MR. F. M. CORNFORD's theory, which he sets forth in 'From Religion to Philosophy,' shortly to be published by Mr. Edward Arnold, is that the originators of Greek philosophy did not, as is usually supposed, turn their backs wholly on religion, and go direct to their own consciousness and the world around them for data for an explanation of the universe, but that at the very outset of their investigations they in fact, though unconsciously, took over certain fundamental conceptions—those of Nature, God, and Soul—from the religious system which they believed themselves to have got rid of.

MR. RICHARD MARSH's latest novel, entitled 'Violet Forster's Lover,' will be published next week by the house of Cassell. In it the author has set forth a new theme, developing the baser qualities in a fine type of man, and showing how evil environment manages to overwhelm his hero.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. are adding to their American Men of Letters Series 'Walt Whitman,' by Mr. Bliss Perry; 'James Russell Lowell,' by Mr. Ferris Greenslet; and 'Sidney Lanier,' by Mr. Edward Mims.

MR. JEFFERY FARNOL has completed a new novel, 'The History of an Amateur Gentleman.' An early story of his, 'My Lady Caprice,' has been reproduced by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.

'THE LITERARY YEAR-BOOK,' will, we understand, in future be published by Mr. John Ouseley.

MR. H. HARDINGHAM has resigned his position at Messrs. Hutchinson's to take up a partnership with Mr. H. R. Holden. They will carry on a business as general publishers and exporters, under the name of Hardingham & Holden, at 12, York Buildings, Adelphi.

SCIENCE

FUEL.

PRODIGAL though nature may appear in distributing unused solar heat over millions of square miles of desert and ocean, in piling up the diurnal tides, or in locking up the incalculable energies of the electron within the atom, man has as yet devised no means of utilizing these sources of heat and power for his immediate purposes. The solar heat is helping to accumulate fuel in the natural crucibles beneath the earth's surface; probably the tides are joining in the work of creating combustible material from the earth's strata, but, before the finished product is available, the increasing demands on the present stores of it must drive invention to devices for its more economical use.

To those who are unacquainted with the heating capacities of fuel and their adaptation to industrial purposes, there seems always the possibility of the discovery of a new form of it. The hope finds articulate expression in the publication of a book like 'The Coming of Petroleum,' illustrated by photographs of the "gushers," those remarkable geysers which, under the application of natural hydraulic pressure, scatter oil by the million gallons over districts not always prepared to receive it. Lakes are filled with oil, and the thrifty reader is harrowed by the picturesque waste of unnumbered barrels of it in fires which overtake the oil districts of Baku, of Galicia, of California, of Texas, and of Mexico. He may not improbably be stimulated to the point of putting his money into some of the oil-seeking enterprises which are springing up.

Before, however, allowing his sympathies to be too practically engaged, he might consult Mr. William Booth's well-considered book on 'Liquid Fuel and its Apparatus.' It is not intended for investors, nor primarily for that "genial omnivore," as Huxley called him, the general reader. Mr. Booth produced the first authoritative book on liquid fuel ten years ago; and since then invention, in the pursuit of that enduring source of profit which consists in the more economical use of material, has made such advances in the oil engine that its use and advantages have passed from the consideration of the manufacturer to that of the public. He has therefore dealt "in a handy form" with the more conspicuous practical points in his larger volume, such as those which concern the methods of obtaining oil fuel, its physical and chemical properties, and its

uses in practice, whether on land or sea, in stationary or in locomotive engines.

The specific point of interest in the new volume is the value of liquid fuel in direct power production when used in the internal combustion engine. To this point popular attention has been drawn by the trials of the motor liner *Selandia* on her runs between Antwerp and London, as well as the reports of projected motor ships for the British and U.S. navies. Mr. Booth observes rather obviously that the engines proper to this purpose have in late years "made great advances"; and a more explicit description of them might not have been out of place. But his explanations of the principles of the application of liquid fuels to purposes of combustion have been so clearly set out in the earlier chapters that the designs of the various oil engines are easy to grasp, and are probably more than sufficient for those who desire to gain acquaintance with them by reading about them.

Apart from the correctness and lucidity of Mr. Booth's mechanical explanations, one may derive from him an impartial view of the merits and the future of oil as a fuel. The coal strike into which the country has floundered has given birth to other than social misconceptions. It has been said, for example, that oil fuel can, or may, take the place of coal. Even in quarters too well-informed to give currency to a statement so ill-founded, it seems almost to have been assumed that the distribution of power by electricity may redeem some of the inconveniences caused by the shortage of the common fuel. Such ideas are illusory. Electricity affords a convenient method of subdividing and distributing power; but it is not yet economical of coal. Nor is there any present or future prospect of the supersession of coal by oil fuel, or, in the broad sense, of anything beyond reinforcement by its use. Last year the coal production of the world was, roundly, a thousand million tons, of which the United States produced a little less than a third, and the United Kingdom a little more than a quarter. But according to the generous estimate in 'The Coming of Petroleum' the world's output of crude oil is only forty-three million tons, and there is very little assurance that it will be perceptibly increased, or, indeed, permanently maintained.

So far as we are aware, oil is the matured product of strata containing organic material; it is possibly the residue of marine organisms; but it is sooner or later exhausted in any restricted locality, and there is no guarantee, nor, we think, any great likelihood, that the deposits will be found to attain the wide distribution or plentifulness of coal. The total oil production of the world is not 5 per cent of its coal production; and as a fuel it is to be regarded as a convenient luxury rather than an inexhaustible gift. It stands more evidently than coal in the category of fuels to be conserved; and its use suggests the same moral as that furnished by the diminution in the supply

of natural oil gas in the United States, or the steadily dwindling forest areas of the same continent.

What, however, oil does afford in a way that coal does not is a fuel which, on account of its form and its chemical and physical properties, is of the greatest convenience for specific uses. Though nominally a pound of oil has not the same steam-making power as two pounds of coal, yet in practice it is found to be equal to double the quantity of coal, owing to the facility of regulation and the saving at various parts of the apparatus. We must consider also—and this is a point of growing importance—the cutting of the losses which accumulate through useless by-products, and the rapidity with which the fuel can be converted into effective heat. The simplest illustration is that afforded by the necessity of obtaining from a boiler a large amount of steam at short notice or for a short time. Coal combustion can only answer the demand slowly; oil will do it quickly. Thus for marine engines, or electrical work, the liquid fuel has evident advantages. But its future seems to be that of working in conjunction with coal, the coal doing what may be described as the spadework, while the oil fuel supplements it with energy of high potential.

For the fuller consideration of the chemical aspects of the problems which fuels suggest, the student and the engineer will find Dr. Brislee's 'Introduction to the Study of Fuel' competent, concise, and extremely readable. Though mainly a book for those who require to take up the subject as part of their own professional activities, it has the great advantage of being so written as to apply to a large number of industries where heat has to be applied in specific ways. Thus, quite apart from the economic aspect of fuel consumption or the calorific value of fuel, it is a matter of increasing importance that the supply of heat shall be exactly administered and precisely known. The measurement of high temperatures is a science and almost a profession in itself. This is an aspect of the application of heat of which Dr. Brislee has made a study, and his chapters on it are lucid and valuable. Of more general interest is his consideration of the future of gaseous fuel. On the grounds of economy, divisibility, and ease of regulation, gaseous fuels have advantages over either solid or liquid fuels. They have been suggested by Sir Oliver Lodge as the solution of the smoke problem of cities; and if, indeed, they could be shown to be a good deal cheaper than their solid or liquid competitors, there would be no doubt of their future. The observations which Dr. Brislee has to make on their applications and increasing value in the metallurgical, and specially in iron and steel, industries, give grounds for the hope that some day, reduced to cheapness by the pressure of industrial necessity and the response of invention, they may play their part in economizing the fuel supply, while contributing to the health and convenience of the community.

An Introduction to the Study of Fuel. By F. J. Brislee. (Constable & Co.)

Liquid Fuel and its Apparatus. By William H. Booth. (Same publishers.)

The Coming of Petroleum. (Curtis, Gardner & Co.)

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Milk and the Public Health, by William G. Savage (Macmillan), sets forth the most recent knowledge which we possess with regard to milk, the curdling of which we notice in our Gossip to-day. It is a valuable book of reference for all scientific experts and administrators. In Part I. Dr. Savage gives a summary of the facts obtained by the various investigators on the subject of the bacterial contamination of milk and its relationship to disease. Part II. chiefly concerns the laboratory worker; it gives a detailed description of the methods employed in the bacteriological examination of milk. We have never seen in any other book dealing with this problem such a complete résumé of the necessary technique of the subject. We feel sure that this portion of the volume will prove of the greatest value to the laboratory worker.

Part III. is concerned with the administrative side of the subject, and deals with the powers and procedures which are at present used, either in general or for special purposes. The volume ends with a consideration of the practical and legal alterations which are held to be desirable. Dr. Savage is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has separated the clear facts of the case from deductions and opinions based upon these facts.

It is well known that various infectious diseases can be communicated by milk, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and also the disease known as summer diarrhoea, which accounts for the high infant mortality during the hot season. Authorities are agreed that in the latter case the milk becomes contaminated in the home. Unfortunately, the organism causing summer diarrhoea has not yet been isolated; the discovery of the cause would no doubt help us considerably to mitigate the virulence of this dread disease.

With regard to tuberculosis, there is overwhelming evidence that the cow does communicate the disease to the human being. If we put aside the experiments of the Royal Commission, the experience of children's hospitals goes to prove that many cases of tubercular peritonitis, meningitis, and tubercular glands are caused by absorption of the bovine bacillus in the alimentary canal of the child.

The control of bovine tuberculosis is, however, urgently required in the interests of agriculture, quite apart from its relationship to human disease. Bang's method in Denmark of obtaining animals free from tuberculosis is the one which has been most widely practised; and it has worked satisfactorily in Birmingham. The system is certain in producing a tuberculosis-free herd. The expense is not great, and it does not cause any disturbance of the milk trade or of agricultural interests. The disadvantages of the system are that it requires extra labour, and great vigilance, such as many farmers are either unable or unwilling to practise. Farmers cannot be expected to carry out such elaborate work without State aid.

In dealing with the defects of our milk supply, the author points out that "Health Congress after Health Congress has passed resolutions in favour of a cleaner and purer milk supply, and learned committees have considered the subject and framed admirable rules as to what is required. The practical results have been meagre."

It is disquieting to know that our milk is nearly, if not quite, as infected with tubercle bacilli as it was ten or twenty years ago.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—Feb. 28.—The Master of Peterhouse, President, in the chair.—Prof. F. J. Haverfield read his report on 'Discoveries of Roman Remains in Britain in 1912.' The report dealt with the following points. The one large excavation has been at Corbridge, in which the principal facts are—the uncovering of the western area with its gold hoard, the dedication *Soli invicto* of about A.D. 163 (erased for an unknown reason), the tombstone of a Palmyrene, and much (sadly defaced) sculpture. Other excavations of importance have taken place on the Roman Wall near Birdoswald, throwing the problem of the Wall even into deeper darkness; also at Cappuck, a Roman fort between Melrose and Cheviot; and at Casterly, a Roman-British village in Wiltshire; and lesser finds at other places.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 29.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Dr. Arthur Harden and Dorothy Norris read a second paper on 'The Bacterial Production of Acetylmethylcarbinol and 2:3-Butylene Glycol.' Péré considered that glyceraldehyde was produced during the bacterial fermentation of sugars, and advanced the hypothesis that all sugars undergoing such decomposition were primarily broken down to glycerose. The authors have repeated his experiments, and find that the volatile, reducing, and lævo-rotatory substance which he considered to be glyceraldehyde is in reality acetyl-methylcarbinol. Hence the above hypothesis cannot be considered as proved. A quantitative examination has been made of the products formed by the action of *B. lactis aerogenes* (Escherich) on glycerol under anaerobic conditions. These consist of ethyl alcohol and formic acid, comprising 60 per cent of the whole, together with smaller quantities of acetic, lactic, and succinic acids, and 2:3-butylene glycol, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen.

Other papers were by Messrs. H. S. Ryland and B. T. Lang on 'An Instrument for Measuring the Distance between the Centres of Rotation of the Two Eyes'; Mr. J. F. Gemmill on 'The Locomotor Function of the Lantern in Echinus, with Remarks on Other Allied Lantern Activities'; Capt. A. D. Fraser and Dr. H. L. Duke on 'The Relation of Wild Animals to Trypanosomiasis'; Dr. H. L. Duke on 'The Transmission of *Trypanosoma nanum* (Laveran)'; and Mr. E. H. Ross on 'The Development of a Leucocytozoon of Guinea-Pigs.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 29.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Prof. J. C. Bridge exhibited the set of recorders or old flutes belonging to the Chester Archaeological Society, and some old tunes were played upon them by Mr. J. Finn. The set consists of four instruments—the treble, alto, tenor, and bass; and Dr. Bridge was of opinion that they were the instruments used by the town waits. A performance of some old vocal music was also given under Dr. Bridge's direction. This included the 'Chester Nuns' Carol,' fifteenth century; two Coventry Carols from the Mystery Plays, sixteenth century; three solos from an old English Mumming Play; the music inscribed on the bells of St. Mary's, Oxford; and a seventeenth-century song—'A Clear Cavalier.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 5.—Prof. John Goodman read a paper on 'Roller and Ball Bearings.' The object of this communication was to lay before the Institution the results of a large number of tests of bearings, together with an attempt to reduce the mass of information obtained to a definite law. Two distinct types of testing machines were used—one for roller and ball bearings running on a cylindrical journal, and the other for thrust and collar bearings. The paper was illustrated by various types of bearing, and by curves giving the results obtained.

Prof. Goodman also read a paper on 'The Testing of Antifriction Bearing Metals.' In the testing machine used in early experiments the bearing under test was loaded with dead weights, but this becomes very irksome and laborious when large weights are employed. The author therefore designed a machine in which loads up to 10 tons could be applied to the bearing by means of levers, and yet leave it free as regards rotation through a small arc about the centre line of the shaft. The machine was described in detail, special attention being called to the method employed for keeping the temperature of the bearing constant during the test; also of ensuring a small relative to-and-fro motion of the bearing

and shaft in order to prevent them from wearing in grooves. The preparation and bedding of the bearing to the shaft were discussed, and the methods of lubrication and other details of the tests dealt with. The results of two typical tests were given: in the one case the temperature of the bearing was controlled, and in the other case it was not.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 4.—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—Mr. D. H. Baird, Miss A. E. A. Baker, Commander Virgilio Buckland, Mr. W. T. Burgess, Mr. A. J. M. Duncan, Mr. H. A. Earle, Miss C. H. Farmer, Mr. P. G. C. Foster, Dr. J. A. Harker, Sir C. Montagu Lush, Mrs. Said Ruete, Mr. C. F. Smith, Miss C. M. Stainton, Mr. W. A. Tait, and Mr. B. T. Timotheieff were elected Members.—The Chairman reported the decease of Lord Lister, and a resolution of condolence with the family was passed. The thanks of the members were returned to Mr. J. C. Simpson for his present of an original letter from Mr. Riebau, the bookbinder to whom Faraday was apprenticed, giving some account of Faraday's early life.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—March 4.—Mr. Henry C. Adams read a paper on 'The Trolley Vehicle System of Railless Traction.' This comparatively recent development, so far as this country is concerned, may be described as consisting of mechanically propelled vehicles adapted for use upon roads, and moved by electrical power transmitted thereto from an external source. The power is obtained from bare overhead conductors erected and fixed in a manner somewhat similar to that in use for tramways, except that, as there are no steel rails for the return current, a second overhead wire is necessary for the purpose. The connexion between the overhead wires and the vehicles is by means of rigid trolley poles or flexible cables. Installations have been working abroad for some years in Vienna, Dresden, Bremen, Drammen, Spezia, California, and about thirty other places, there being 50 miles in Italy alone. It was first definitely suggested in this country in 1902, is now in operation at Leeds and Bradford, and will shortly be working at Dundee and Rotherham.

ARISTOTELIAN.—March 4.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. R. F. A. Hoernlé was elected a Member.—Mr. H. S. Shelton read a paper entitled 'A Theory of Material Fallacies.' The distinction between formal and material fallacies is not sufficiently emphasized. Formal fallacies are breaches of the laws of thought, and correspond to errors in calculation. Every syllogistic rule implies a corresponding fallacy. Material fallacies consist in the imperfect fitting of conceptual logic to concrete reality. They are always present, in greater or less degree, and admit of no hard-and-fast classification. The mathematical analogy, again, is helpful. In processes of calculation there is a formal validity in correct working, but the applicability of the conclusions to concrete reality requires further investigation. So it is with all logical reasoning. The principal factors that differentiate logical from mathematical reasoning are: (1) The use of connotative terms, which is the cause of a special type of fallacy. (2) The absence of long chains of reasoning. Those that do exist fail to give results not obvious and not fairly obviously involved in the premises. Many sources of error of judgment lie outside the scope of formal logic. A correct theory of logic, however, by an analysis of the process of reason, separates one aspect of the problem of judgment from the others, and, by that means, may assist to avoid confusion and facilitate subsequent research. The paper was followed by a discussion.

ROMAN.—March 5.—Prof. F. J. Haverfield, President, read a paper on 'Some Aspects of Roman Gaul.' Starting with the Metz statue of local stone, but Pergamene style, and the remarkable reliefs of the Igelsäule and Neumagen, he inquired how they came to exist in Eastern Gaul. He rejected the German explanation of Loeschke and Michaelis that they were due to Asiatic influences reaching Gaul by Marseilles, and passing up the Rhône and Saône to the valley of the Mosel. He admitted that there was direct traffic from the Eastern to the Western Mediterranean, and that the trade route across Gaul was a real one; but he pointed to the reliefs at Sens, and the Pergamene and other pieces at Martres, Tolosanes, and in the sculpture gallery at Cherchel, and argued that these showed Greek

art to be known far more widely in Gaul than along this one route, and Pergamene work to have been sought even in Africa. He also pointed out that no analogies to the pieces at Metz, Trier, and Neumagen had been found on the Rhône or Saône. Hence he concluded that Roman-provincial art included, amidst its ideals, the style of Pergamum, for which Rome and Italy cared little. He then proceeded to discuss the process by which Gaul became Roman, illustrating it by the monuments of Paris, Beaune, Dennevy, and others, to show the transition from the Celtic animal-gods to the Græco-Roman human deities, and by a comparison of Leroux Samian with Italian Aretine ware. Prof. Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Pollock, Miss Gertrude Bell, and Mr. Freshfield took part in a discussion which followed the paper.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Sir Christopher Wren and his Works,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Loom and Spindle: Past, Present, and Future,' Lecture III., Mr. L. Hooper. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'The Single-Tax Movement.'
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Some New Zealand Volcanoes,' Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ancient Britain,' Lecture I., Dr. T. H. Holmes.
— Asiatic, 4.—'The Use of the Roman Character for Oriental Languages,' Mr. R. Grant Brown.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Early Christian Basilican Churches, Baptisteries, and Tombs,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Roller and Ball Bearings,' and 'The Testing of Anti-Friction Bearing Metals.' Papers on 'The Main Drainage of Glasgow,' Messrs. A. B. McDonald and Gotfred Midgley Taylor; 'The Construction of the Glasgow Main-Drainage Works,' Mr. W. C. Easton; 'Glasgow Main Drainage: the Mechanical Equipment of the Western Works and of the Kinning Park Pumping Station,' Mr. D. H. Morton.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Federated Malay States,' Sir E. W. Birch.
WED. Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Realism in English Fiction,' Prof. A. C. Benson.
— Geological, 8.—'On the Glacial Origin of the Clay with Flints of Buckinghamshire, and on a Former Course of the Thames,' Dr. R. L. Sherlock and Mr. A. H. Noble; 'Some New Lower Carboniferous Gasteropoda,' Mrs. J. Longstaff (see Donald).
— St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, 8.—'St. John's Priory, Clerkenwell, and its Buildings,' Mr. A. W. Clapham.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Greek Sculpture,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Wellington's Army, 1808-15,' Lecture III., Prof. C. Oman.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Effects of Ultra-Violet Rays upon the Eye,' Dr. F. K. Martin; 'On the Presence of Radium in some Carcinomatous Tumours,' Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow; 'An Improved Method for Oposonic Index Estimations, involving the Separation of Red and White Human Blood Corpuscles,' Mr. C. Ruse; 'The Electrical Conductivity of Bacteria, and the Rate of Inhibition of Bacteria by Electric Currents,' Prof. W. M. Thornton; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Indian Census of 1911,' Mr. E. A. Gait. (Indian Section.)
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Heat Value of Fuels,' Mr. E. A. Gladwyn. (Students' Meeting.)
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Diesel Oil Engine, and its Industrial Importance, particularly for Great Britain,' Dr. Rudolf Diesel.
SAT. Royal Institution, 9.—'The Origin of Radium,' Mr. F. Soddy.
Royal Institution, 3.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture IV., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

THE curdling of milk and the rapid putrefaction of meat during thunderstorms have been noticed for centuries; but their true cause has not hitherto been investigated. M. A. Trillat of the Institut Pasteur, has now made experiments with electrical fields artificially produced, and finds that they have no effect upon either milk or meat. On the other hand, he has ascertained that the lowering of atmospheric tension following a thunderstorm brings about the emanation of gases from the soil which directly favour the decomposition of organic substances and the culture of putrefactive microbes. He suggests that in this may be found the explanation of the sudden change for the worse in extensive wounds that often occurs with a low barometer, and the rapid increase in epidemic disease in similar conditions.

M. MICHEL COHENDY has lately made researches into the question of the part played by microbes in the normal life of animals, and particularly into the hypothesis that their action is in some respects favourable to it. With this view, he has constructed an apparatus which enables him to hatch and keep chickens up to the age of two months or thereabouts in an atmosphere absolutely free from microbes of any kind whatever. The domestic fowl is, he thinks,

especially indicated for such experiments, because its intestinal tract is normally the seat of culture of a large bacterian flora. Yet he finds that chickens reared in a perfectly aseptic atmosphere present no inferiority to those brought up under normal conditions; and he makes from this the important deduction that the natural defence against harmful microbes which vertebrate animals, at any rate, possess, is an hereditary and not an acquired characteristic.

PROF. BOURNE of Oxford has started a unique institution: the Anthropometric Laboratory, where students' measurements are taken and recorded. Cranial development is measured, as well as that of the body generally; and strength and acuity of vision are tested. The results are being tabulated, and the averages in all particulars for undergraduates are published. All undergraduates are invited in a circular just issued to come and be measured.

THE President and Council of the Royal Society have issued invitations to social functions to be held on July 16th and two following days in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Society already mentioned. It is fortunate that it has been possible to retain the services of Sir J. Larmor as Senior Secretary for another year, in order that the Society may have the advantage of his great experience.

Fellows of the Royal Society resident in Oxford are, it is understood, organizing a local celebration.

ON Tuesday next, at three o'clock, Dr. T. Rice Holmes begins a course of three lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Ancient Britain'; and on Thursday afternoon, March 21st, Dr. F. A. Dixey delivers the first of two lectures on 'Dimorphism in Butterflies.' The Friday evening discourse on March 15th will be delivered by Mr. Frederick Soddy, on 'The Origin of Radium'; on March 22nd by Prof. d'Arcy W. Thompson, on 'The North Sea and its Fisheries'; and on March 29th by Sir J. J. Thomson, on 'Results of the Application of Positive Rays to the Study of Chemical Problems.'

THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF BARCELONA proposes to hold an exhibition of objects relating to lunar study, extending from May 15th to June 15th of the present year. The Committee arranging the exhibition will be glad to receive offers of assistance from interested persons, and is anxious to get into touch with any one possessing books, drawings, photographs, sketches, models, or other items of lunar interest.

THE probable connexion between the Aquarid meteor shower and the orbit of Halley's comet, which was first pointed out by Mr. Denning, has now been put on a firmer basis by the researches of Mr. Olivier of the Lick Observatory, California. Good observations of this meteor shower were obtained in May, 1910, and the resulting orbit of the meteor stream bears a striking resemblance to that of Halley's comet. The meteors have, however, spread out greatly from the comet's orbit, so that a cylinder of radius 13,000,000 miles appears to be filled with them.

M. TIKHOFF of Pulkowa has designed an apparatus for recording photographically the twinkling of a star, which in its principle appears to have some resemblance to the cinematograph. By means of an objective prism the spectrum of the star is registered on the photographic plate, and the plate is moved in the direction perpendicular to the length of the spectrum, the result expected being a series of slightly differing spectra in parallel. It appears that by

methods of reproduction analogous to those of the cinematograph it is possible to reproduce the appearance of scintillation, though slower than in nature.

DR. JAMES A. GUNN, for some years assistant to Sir T. R. Fraser at Edinburgh University, has been appointed to the newly constituted Readership in Pharmacology, University of Oxford.

MESSRS. W. HEFFER & SONS of Cambridge will shortly publish a monograph on the 'British Violets,' by Mrs. E. S. Gregory. It is the outcome of more than a quarter of a century's special attention to the *Nominium* section of the genus *Viola*. Though written primarily for the critical botanist, the book should also prove of interest to the less scientific student. It will be illustrated with line and half-tone blocks.

FINE ARTS

The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles. By Ella S. Armitage. (John Murray.)

MRS. ARMITAGE has done well in bringing together into a single volume a number of scattered papers, each of some degree of merit, dealing with special aspects of the history of the early Norman castles of the British Isles, and at the same time revising and extending them. While the author includes a large amount of information which has been freshly garnered, it is only fair that students of the settlement of the Normans among the Anglo-Saxons should be informed that the book contains much with which they are probably already acquainted. By far the longest chapter is a *catalogue raisonné* of the early castles of England; it extends to upwards of 150 pages, or considerably more than a third of the whole book, and is reprinted, with some slight additions, from *The English Historical Review* of 1904. The chapter on Irish motes appeared in *The Antiquary* of 1906, whilst considerable portions of an earlier paper, read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1900, are incorporated in various parts of this work.

The true *raison d'être* of this substantial volume lies in the assigning of a right ascription to British castle-mounds, with the stone castles subsequently built upon so many of them, and the complete routing of the late Mr. G. T. Clark's theories as to *burhs*, and his belief that moated mounds were, as a rule, Saxon castles. Mrs. Armitage's criticisms on these points, both of a destructive and constructive nature, are for the most part sound and based on conscientious investigation, but there is far too much reiteration. It must, too, be remembered, in justice to others, that the contention as to the *burh* being a protective enclosure for a community and practically a fortified town, rather than a private castle or individual stronghold, did not originate with the present author, but was strenuously set forth by others before her views were

known. Dr. Round, with his customary vigour, was the first to make an onslaught on Mr. Clark's generally accredited theories; this he did in the pages of *The Quarterly Review* as long ago as 1894. Dr. George Neilson followed up the same line of argument in his essay on 'The Motes in Norman Scotland,' which was issued in 1898. The subject has been more recently treated in a like spirit by Mr. Goddard Orpen in his 'Ireland under the Normans.' Great credit is at least due to Mrs. Armitage for painstaking industry in the collection of details throughout the whole of the British Isles, and especially for schedules and other special information in the appendixes.

We hope that the influence of this last of many books on castles will not prove sufficient to secure the adoption of the French word *motte*, to describe what the best of our antiquaries have been content to know as a "mote," a term which is also of common use both in Scotland and Ireland. It is well, for fear of confusion, to avoid "moot hill" or "moat" in describing these hillocks, but there does not seem any reason for breaking away from "mote."

Although the late Mr. Clark has been convicted of error in his general interpretation of the word *burh*, and the nature of the origin of many of our castle-crowned earthworks, it should be borne in mind that his two volumes on 'The Mediæval Military Architecture in England,' published in 1884, are still the standard work on England's old castles, notwithstanding certain minor blemishes. He was the first, in the columns of *The Builder*, and the best of our archaeological magazines, to put forth, on scientific and accurate lines, the plans and details of mediæval fortresses, and to give an impetus to a study that had hitherto been neglected. All, therefore, concerned in the same field of operations ought to feel grateful to Mr. G. T. Clark for his initial and comprehensive work. Nor are sound reasons wanting to show that the wholesale condemnation of the Anglo-Saxon defensive mound theory should not be too hastily assumed to be correct in every instance. Moderating arguments have been recently stated, with much ability, by Mr. Harvey in his 'Castles and Walled Towns of England,' and far more mounds will have to be carefully trenched and tested before any one should presume to write *ex cathedra* as though the whole matter was definitely settled in every instance.

An attractive and valuable feature of this work is the large series of plans, for which Mr. D. H. Montgomerie is responsible. There are forty plates, and the majority of them contain more than one plan. On the whole, this work cannot fail to be valuable as a book of reference, and we hope that Mrs. Armitage will not feel hurt when we say, what to our mind is a genuine compliment, that it is worthy of a place on the same shelf with Mr. Clark's pioneer volumes.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A History of the Church of St. Giles, Northampton. By the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson. (Northampton, Mark & Co.)—The ancient borough of Northampton possesses four old parish churches, each of some distinct interest, namely, All Saints, St. Sepulchre, St. Peter, and St. Giles. Of the first and third of these Mr. Serjeantson has already produced notable histories, and also, in conjunction with Dr. Cox, of the round church of St. Sepulchre. By the production of a fourth volume, of some 400 pages and profusely illustrated, Mr. Serjeantson has worthily completed the ecclesiastical annals of the town.

The church of St. Giles lacks the peculiarly interesting details belonging to the story of All Saints, the central church of the town, which was collegiate during the latter part of the mediæval period; nor does it possess the special architectural attractions pertaining both to St. Sepulchre's and St. Peter's. Nevertheless, it has valuable municipal memories, whilst the architectural details speak plainly of the four great building periods, of unusually conscientious work of the seventeenth century, and of capable repairs and improvements of a later date. St. Giles's was essentially the church of the townsmen. Why it should have been thus selected it is not possible now to say with certainty. All Saints, of mediæval days, had a much larger nave. Mr. Serjeantson shrewdly suggests that St. Giles's—which stood just outside the eastern boundary of the original Anglo-Norman town walls—won favour with the burghers from the twofold fact that it was far removed from the dominating influence of the royal castle on the south, and from that of the powerful Cluniac priory of St. Andrew on the west. For several centuries the church or churchyard continued to be the meeting-place of the town assembly, and also for the election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers. The assemblies, especially those for the election of town officials, became so tumultuous and riotous, notwithstanding their being held on consecrated ground, that at last, in 1488-9, they were prohibited by Act of Parliament, the burgesses at large were deprived of their franchise, and the electors limited to a special body of forty-eight persons. Henceforth the elections took place in the town hall. Municipal elections in the naves of churches in mediæval days were fairly common throughout England. Mr. Serjeantson mentions the cases of Grantham, Sandwich, Romsey, and Lydd. St. Mary's, Cambridge, is another well-known example.

In the thirteenth century the church of St. Giles became associated with an anchoress of the name of Eva, who was of much repute for sanctity; she was commemorated annually by the religious of Canons Ashby. An excellent summary of the lives led by anchoresses secluded in cells attached to churches—a subject usually much misunderstood—and a general dissertation on the whole question are supplied. In the strict 'Anceren Riwle,' attributed to Bishop Poore of Salisbury (1217-29), objection is raised to the possession by anchoresses of any pet animals, with one exception: "Ye shall not possess any beast, my dear sisters, except only a cat."

Another excursus of value sets forth the life of that extraordinary man Robert Browne, the founder of the Brownists, who is claimed by the Congregationalists as the first exponent of their views. He was a member of a distinguished Rutland family, and highly connected through both parents, particularly with the Cecils of Burghley,

a fact which was more than once the means of saving his life. Hitherto the fact of Browne's excommunication towards the end of his life has been strenuously denied. Even Mr. Cater, his most recent biographer, states that "the records at Peterborough contain not the slightest tissue of evidence of excommunication." Yet Mr. Serjeantson, after making a thorough search, brought to light abundant and detailed evidence of the actual excommunication after repeated warnings. Mr. Serjeantson has also found Browne's will at Somerset House, and printed it for the first time. So much that is new has now been discovered with regard to this remarkable, imperious, and changeable man, that the latter half of his life, as given by Dr. Jessopp in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' requires to be rewritten. He died in Northampton gaol, and was buried at St. Giles's in 1633.

The interesting architectural history of St. Giles's, with numerous illustrations, is contributed to the volume by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson. Twelve pedigree sheets of important families closely connected with St. Giles's give evidence of no small expenditure of time and trouble. Eleven vicars, hitherto unrecorded, have been added to the list of incumbents. Every chapter is clearly the result of painstaking research.

THE BRUCE SETON SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday and Monday last the following pictures and drawings belonging to Sir Bruce M. Seton:—

Pictures: A. Mauve, A Cow drinking at a Stream, 236*l.* J. L. E. Meissonier, Dante, 283*l.* Sir L. Alma Tadema, The Mirror, 325*l.* P. Graham, Highland Mist, 315*l.* Sir E. Landseer, The Cat's-paw, 819*l.* Sir J. E. Millais, The Proscribed Royalist, on panel, 9½ in. by 7½ in., 283*l.* Sir E. J. Poynter, Water-Babies, 294*l.* Reynolds, Miss Kitty Fisher, a sketch, 378*l.*

Drawings: Israëls, Waiting for Father's Return, 168*l.* F. Dicksee, Coming from Church, 99*l.* 15*s.* Birket Foster, On the Road to Market, 215*l.* Briton Rivière, A Game of Fox and Geese, 117*l.*

Fine Art Gossip.

THE exhibition of drawings by Mr. R. Ihlee at the Carfax Gallery is by far the most important show we have to deal with this week, displaying an artist of unusual power, who, while yet in early years, has reached what may well be the full maturity of his talent. It cannot be called a collection of sketches, almost every one of the thirty-eight drawings of modest size being in its way a complete, well-considered work of art, combining in a rare degree breadth of style with a close and vivacious rendering of contemporary life. Mr. Ihlee has an extraordinary gift for abstracting the essentially expressive element in grouping, individual movement, and, perhaps less noticeably, but still considerably, in character.

These little drawings are thus very exciting—very close to a first-hand experience of life: witness the actuality of the brawling women in No. 20, *Sabbath*, or the unconscious intimacy of No. 12, *Conversation*. It is interesting to see in several earlier drawings, such as No. 1, *Le Célibataire*, how the development of the artist's imaginative power has been aided by study of a definitely histrionic art, with its full armament of rhetorical device. Mr. Sickert is sometimes even closer to actuality and familiarity of type than Mr. Ihlee, but has

not the boldness of invention and swift command of movement which give the latter so wide a range of subject-matter to draw upon.

THE thirteenth annual exhibition of the Women's International Art Club at the Grafton Galleries, shows a decided improvement in the general standard of the work over any previous exhibition by women artists which we have seen. There are no works of outstanding excellence, but there is clearly a higher average of artistic education than there used to be.

Some of the foreign contributions to the present show, such as No. 72, *Les Hortensias*, by Madame H. Amiard Oberteuffer, are the most successful examples of a moderate sufficiency of science united with taste, tact, and a healthy love of gaiety. Miss Norna Labouchère's *Still Life* (11), Miss Louise Picard's *Fruit* (127), and the water-colours of Miss Arabella Rankin (247) and Mrs. Cayley Robinson (213) may be mentioned for similar qualities; while the prints of Miss Helen Wilson (179), Miss F. Molony, Miss Hester Frood, and Miss Mary Creighton (212) are creditable. In No. 1, *The Toilet*, and No. 27, *Portrait of a Lady*, Miss Ethel Walker recovers her better form of some years ago.

IN the show of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers there is much good intention, but little creative power. The late Alphonse Legros, having been a founder of the Society, is naturally represented by a group of works, and these are the most dignified feature of the show. Of living artists, Mr. Robert Spence has for some time been the most vital exponent of etching in the Society, but in Wagnerian legend he is not as yet so much at home as in the scenes from early Quaker history by which we know him. Mr. Woolliscroft Rhead (216, *An Interesting Book*) is another member who seems capable of handling figure subjects; but with this exception the best work is to be found in the landscapes of Mr. Walter James (104), Sir Charles Holroyd (60), and M. Eugène Béjot (155). The new diploma of the Society by Mr. George Eve (118) is certainly a great improvement on its predecessor.

HAD the Italian Futurists at the Sackville Gallery given as much thought to the painting of their pictures as they gave to the preface and introduction to the catalogue, the show would better reward the visitor. The Futurist movement, we take it, originated in literary circles, and these paintings are rather a theoretic extension than a spontaneous development. We can enter into the point of view of the living Italian revolting against the universal homage to ancient art. We do not think, however, that the programme set forth is at all practicable in art, though it may be feasible enough in literature, and what plausibility the explanation appears to have vanishes when the pictures are approached.

MR. E. T. REED's gift of humour is native and spontaneous, owing very little to the hard work and painstaking patience with which he has cultivated it. To compare his work with that of the great French caricaturists is unwise. Sir F. C. Gould is nearer the mark, but, though he has perhaps a greater fund of ideas, he is nothing like so funny a draughtsman. The present exhibition at the Dudley Galleries shows Mr. Reed at his best—a bubbling fountain of animal spirits.

MR. FRANK GILLETT, who in No. 23 harks back unexpectedly to the manner of the late Mr. Abbey in his better and earlier

period, and Mr. Joseph Simpson in his vividly simplified types, Nos. 28, 29, and 31, are the most important exhibitors in the fourth exhibition of the Pencil Society at Mr. Paterson's Gallery. Mr. Spurrier's portrait (4) is more literal in its particularity, but gives evidence of an attempt to escape from the facile habits of illustration.

MR. WILFRID BALL's water-colours of the New Forest district at the Fine-Art Society are somewhat trivial, but unpretending and probably sincere. No. 85, *A Glade near Emery Down*, is very much better in colour than the others.

THE annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy opened last Monday, and is, on the whole, more interesting than that of last year. The works shown reach a higher level of individual excellence, though some familiar names, such as those of Mr. Lavery, Mr. Shannon, and Mr. Mark Fisher, are missing from the catalogue. The two most important pictures are Mr. Augustus John's portrait of Dr. Kuno Meyer, and Mr. William Orpen's nude study of a girl leaning from a couch, entitled 'A Woman.' Mr. John's portrait is regarded as the strongest thing he has yet done in this branch of art.

Other exhibitors include the President, Mr. Dermot O'Brien, who shows a number of portraits, including one of the Earl of Aberdeen in state robes, and another of Sir Horace Plunkett; Mr. Sargent, whose 'Spanish Stable' is a brilliant piece of execution; Mr. Gerald Festus Kelly; Mr. Hone; Mr. G. M. Lambert; Miss S. H. Purser; and Mr. Leech.

The *Times* of last Monday had an interesting tabulated statement showing the rise in the price of Corot's work, as exemplified at the recent sale in Paris of M. Dollfus's collection. An extreme case was that of 'La Femme à la Perle,' which, having cost originally 4,000 francs, was purchased by the authorities of the Louvre for 150,000 francs. The same master's view of the gardens of the Académie de France was also bought for the Louvre for 32,000 francs, and Roybet's 'Fillette au Poupard' was bought for the Luxembourg for 2,200 francs. The Brussels Museum secured a version of Rubens's 'Calvary' by Delacroix for 1,750 francs; while other notable prices were 30,200 francs for Daumier's 'Don Quixote and Sancho Asleep'; 16,000 francs for Courbet's 'The Wave'; and 118,000 francs for Millet's 'The Evening Star' ('Le Retour des Champs').

A DARING theft has been committed at the Museum of Rheims, which has just been robbed of a gold *bonbonnière* decorated with enamel, and a medallion of Louis XVI., formerly the property of that monarch. The fact that a number of precious stones and other jewelled articles in the same case were left untouched points to the thief being an unscrupulous collector rather than the more usual sort of criminal.

THE death is announced of Mr. George Dunn, which took place from pneumonia on Tuesday at his house near Maidenhead. Mr. Dunn was, since the death of Robert Proctor, perhaps the best English authority on early printed books, of which, as well as early bindings and manuscripts, he leaves a very fine collection. He was also a collector of old silver, an astronomer, and a distinguished photographer of the stars, and was remarkable in other ways, but his almost morbid inclination to self-effacement prevented his achievements being so well known as they deserved to be.

MUSIC

The Aristoxenian Theory of Musical Rhythm. By C. F. Abdy Williams. (Cambridge University Press.)—Judging from the title of this volume, many musicians might think that it was some learned commentary on, or criticism of, an ancient theory which could have little bearing on music of the present day. The writer, it is true, has made deep research, and displays much learning, but everything is explained in the simplest manner; and if strange terms, such as "rhythmizomenon" or "arhythmically," prove puzzling, they are explained when first mentioned, while afterwards, if necessary, the reader can refresh his memory by referring to the 'Glossary of Terms' at the end of the book.

Mr. Williams believes that ancient rhythmical theory has a message for modern musicians and lovers of music, and the object of the book is to show his grounds for that belief. For instance, we read that

"quintuple time was far more commonly used by the Greeks than by us, though there are evidences that this beautiful form of rhythm is again coming into vogue."

This was the "Pæonic" or "Cretic" species, and there were different forms of it. The 'Hymn to Apollo' discovered at Delphi in 1893 offers an "actual Greek example, words, melody, and rhythm," and of the very few known specimens of Greek music it is the most interesting. A few bars taken from Gevaert's 'La Melopée Antique' are given; also interesting instances in Tschai-kowsky, Chopin, &c., are mentioned. Mr. Williams speaks of quintuple time as "again coming into vogue." But he cannot mean that it has not been used since the Grecian period, for it is common enough in the folk-music of various countries.

Again, chap. vi. compares the Aristoxenian theory of magnitudes with the practice of Bach and Wagner. Aristoxenes speaks of groups of many notes divided into parts, and thus becoming "more easily understood," and there were signs showing such divisions. Haydn and Mozart divided by means of formal cadences; Bach, however, was fond of welding phrases by his treatment of the harmony, "while short rhythmical figures make his music acceptable"; Wagner also made use of similar means. There are, in fact, numerous references (with, in some instances, illustrations) to composers from Bach onwards; and these in themselves are interesting, apart from the Greek theory. There are some pithy sentences. We give two:—

"Handel drives his cadences home with every harmonic device, while Bach uses harmony for just the reverse process."

And:—

"The precise definition of the formal element, the want of rhythmical appeal to the mind, has caused a certain reaction in the popularity of Mendelssohn's music amongst those who have learned to appreciate the more imaginative methods of which Bach was the first great exponent."

In the concluding page of the book Mr. Williams speaks of the advantage we have over the ancients "in our power of combining several different rhythmical schemes separately"; and of that power the use is constantly increasing. A review rendering full justice to the author's work would occupy far more space than can be given to it here. Our notice, however, may serve to call the attention of lovers of music, and especially rising composers, to it.

Musical Gossip.

AN excellent performance was given of Bach's Mass in B minor at Queen's Hall on February 29th, by the Birmingham Festival Choral Society (about 300 voices) and the London Symphony Orchestra, under the able direction of Dr. G. R. Sinclair, the Hereford Cathedral organist. The voices were fresh and firm, and the ensemble was remarkably good. A striking feature of the performance was the heartiness and earnestness which all who took part in it displayed. The soloists were the Misses Ada Forrest and Phyllis Lett, and Messrs. Gervase Elwes and J. Campbell McInnes.

At the Walenn Quartet Concert on Monday evening in the Æolian Hall, Dr. Walford Davies's 'Peter Pan' Quartet, to which he has added a new movement, will be performed. Miss Johanne Stockmarr will take the pianoforte part in Dvorák's delightful Quintet in A.

THE first of Mr. Balfour Gardiner's Choral and Orchestral Concerts at Queen's Hall will take place next Wednesday, when the whole programme, with two exceptions, will be devoted to new works by the following English composers: Bax, Grainger, Bell, and the concert-giver.

FRANZ VON VECSEY's performance of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto at his second recital at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening was full of life and at times brilliancy; but, although the pianoforte accompaniment was ably played by Mr. Richard Epstein, it is difficult to judge a violinist without the colouring and support of an orchestra. Vecsey's reading of the Tartini 'Trille du Diable' Sonata was very good indeed. So also was Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone, but in time—for he is young—he will interpret it with more feeling and fuller understanding.

Two foreign pianists have given recitals during the past ten days. M. Egon Petri's third and last recital took place at Bechstein Hall on February 29th, when he played the third set of Liszt's 'Années de Pèlerinages.' He has shown himself an artist of the first rank. His tendency at times to hurry and exaggerate the tone is unfortunate, especially as all else is so good; but time and experience will no doubt bring more restraint.

On Monday evening M. Alexandre Siloti, the Russian pianist, gave a pianoforte recital at Messrs. Novello's before the London Chamber Concert Association. His rendering of Bach's 'Chaconne,' arranged by Busoni, was admirable in tone and technique, and his playing of other Bach movements, arranged by himself and one by Szanto, was most artistic; there was nothing up to date either in the transcriptions or in the interpretations. The Liszt Rhapsody, No. 12, was given with genuine Hungarian fire, but the pianist was less happy in Chopin's Ballade in A flat.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Royal College of Music, Patron's Fund Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Walenn Quartet, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
TUES.	Gordon Granville's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Emil Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Ella Správk's Matinée, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Madame Frickenhau's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	The Thursday Twelve o'Clocks, Æolian Hall.
—	Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Franz von Vecsey's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Norman Wilks's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	The Misses Sutro's Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Paul Kochanski's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Smallwood Metcalfe Choir, 8.10, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Leonard's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Sterling Mackinlay's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

TWO NOVELISTS IN THE THEATRE.

No two novelists find their names more often associated nowadays than Mr. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett. Pedantic criticism might deny them the title of artist. But as analysts of the life and thought of their day, authors who have brought new ideas into fiction and increased its range, they are among the pioneers of their craft. Mr. Wells has rendered vocal hitherto inarticulate classes of the community—clerks, shop-assistants, petty tradesmen—and has brought a mind singularly open to bear on current social problems. Mr. Bennett, thanks to a memory retentive of details and an instinct for almost photographic description, has elaborated studies of provincial life and manners, as they were to be noted in his youth, which convince by their actuality and thoroughness. Both men think for themselves, both have been labelled Socialists, both can indicate felicitously the attitude—intellectual, moral, and artistic—of decades which we and they have outlived.

The stage attracts writers to-day, while they assimilate the confusing material which confronts the student of the actual, if only as promising them a wider and more immediate hearing: Mr. Wells and Mr. Bennett have felt its fascination. But, whereas the author of 'The Honeymoon' has served his apprenticeship, his more emotional colleague suspects himself of inability to adapt himself to a new medium. So, though we have the spectacle this week of both men trying their fortunes in the theatre with a collaborator to steady their efforts, they are not in the same case. Mr. Wells admits that the credit for adapting his story of 'Kipps' for the Vaudeville belongs to Mr. Besier. Mr. Bennett's share in the composition of the enchanting comedy which he and Mr. Knoblauch have had presented at the Royalty as 'Milestones' is a much more real quantity, for here we have no work founded on a novel, but a play designed from the outset for the stage, though, to be sure, it embodies familiar notions of the novelist, and is easily related with the more ambitious of his achievements in fiction.

Mr. Bennett has always been successful in tracing the stereotyping influences of age on human nature, and in catching the habits of mind, modes of speech, and pre-occupations of periods of the more recent past. He likes following his characters from childhood to senility; he knows what people were wearing, talking about, and feeling in the seventies and eighties. It is easy, then, to see who inspired the scheme of the Royalty play. A family history, as this is, which ranges over fifty

ROYALTY.—*Milestones*. By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

VAUDEVILLE.—*Kipps*. By H. G. Wells and Rudolf Besier.

years, contrasts the modes and manners and idioms of 1860, 1885, and 1912, and shows how even enthusiastic reformers turn conservative with the progress of years, is an enterprise exactly after Mr. Bennett's heart. Equally characteristic of him is the thought running through the piece of the inevitable antagonism of young and old. If the brainwork of the play is his, surely we may attribute to Mr. Knoblauch the smooth working out of the plan, the delightful completeness of each little drama of love that occupies the separate acts, and the touch of sentiment which reconciles us to the suggestions of disillusion such a cycle of three generations must convey.

But, whatever their respective contributions, the authors have provided a delightful entertainment—delightful despite its lack of a regular plot, for the idea behind it and the retention of certain characters throughout secure just sufficient unity of impression. Merely to watch the changes of costumes and house-decorations as they appear in a single drawing-room during half a century is piquant enough; but we also see changes of taste, etiquette, conversational topics, domestic relations, and the dramatists have contrived marvellously to get the tone of the three ages they picture in turn. They are fortunate also in their interpreters. Miss Haidée Wright's old maid brings home to us appealingly the pathos of useless self-sacrifice. This character might, we think, have been put to better use, if she had been endowed with a more intuitive sympathy for those on whom the door was closing as well as those who were knocking at it. She might also have been used to bring the dates of the play together in a less obvious manner—to perform, in fact, the part of the ideal and interested spectator. Miss Mary Jerrold is an engagingly demure Victorian miss; and Mr. Dennis Eadie improves with each transformation of the character he portrays from early manhood to the age which lags superfluous on the scene.

It must be stated regretfully that Mr. Wells's conception of his humble hero is not realized in Mr. Besier's rehandling of 'Kipps.' The simple soul of this shop-assistant, so troubled by the fortune which lifts him out of his natural sphere, seems smothered on the stage in the external trappings of the character. His "loud" clothes, his offensive table-manners, his accent, and his general oafishness are forced into prominence, and leave us no time to feel pity for his loneliness and social embarrassments. The lad to whom our sympathies went out in the novel, because his vulgarity was skin-deep and his real nature was sweet and clean, is reduced to the level of the counterjumper of farce. In the absence of the author's commentary all the values seem changed. We find ourselves laughing at Kipps's solecisms instead of smiling over his ingenuousness.

Only the love-scenes ring true, largely because of the delicate art of Miss Christine Silver, whose gentle servant-girl, Ann

Pornick, is the one figure of the book faithfully transferred to the boards. The shop scene is admirable in detail and stage-management, and in this Mr. O. B. Clarence offers us his best piece of acting.

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH, who died on Friday week last at Folkestone, had retired from active work, and had not been seen of late years by the public, but a host of playgoers will regret the loss of a popular figure and an excellent actor. Born in 1847, the son of a well-known entertainer, Grossmith began his career on similar lines with a piano in 1870. His introduction to the drama in 'The Sorcerer' at the Opéra Comique in 1877 was a marked success, and led to his playing prominent parts in eight subsequent pieces of Gilbert and Sullivan.

His appearance in the famous series is one of the pleasantest memories of the period. His Koko in 'The Mikado' and Jack Point in 'The Yeomen of the Guard' were, perhaps, the best of his performances, but all were finished and effective. With no great voice or figure, Grossmith always made a definite impression in his parts, having a fine sense of comedy and inexhaustible ingenuity in bringing out the points of his text.

After leaving the stage, he made a further success as an entertainer, being a clever composer of songs and sketches, an admirable mimic, and an excellent story-teller. His two books—'A Society Clown,' and 'The Diary of a Nobody,' written with his brother Mr. Weedon Grossmith—are both amusing, and he gathered his reminiscences two years ago in a little book entitled 'Piano and I.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. D.—H. A. M.—C. B.—Received.

C. J.—Many thanks.

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LITERATURE

CHANGING VIEWS IN EDUCATION.

THE contemporary educational world has escaped—or, perhaps it would be more exact to say, is rapidly escaping—from that most dangerous of all conditions—self-satisfaction. Experiments are being continually suggested, and not infrequently carried out. In fact, education, and particularly elementary education, is in a state of transition, as systems founded and conducted by human beings must be to remain healthy. Here, for instance, are two books, in each of which the transitional tendency is marked, and in both of which British teachers may find valuable matter for thought; and another, from which they may discern how far some writers on education are from recognizing the changes around them, or welcoming the new spirit to which teachers are responding.

The name of Dr. Kerschensteiner of Munich carries so much weight in educational circles as to demand serious attention for any volume that bears it. Moreover, the English edition of this

Education for Citizenship. By Dr. Georg Kerschensteiner. Translated by A. J. Pressland. (Commercial Club of Chicago; London, Harrap.)

All the Children of All the People. By William Hawley Smith. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

The Century and the School, and Other Educational Essays. By Frank Louis Soldan. (Same publishers.)

A Good Citizen Catechism for All Children. By "Silver Cockle." (Clowes & Sons.)

The Ethics of School Life. By J. Howard Moore. (Bell & Sons.)

American translation has a prefatory note by Prof. Michael Sadler, of which the opening sentence runs thus: "This book will be a landmark in the history of education." It requires, therefore, a little courage to confess that Dr. Kerschensteiner's prize essay is somewhat disappointing, while the English version of it is more so. Mr. Pressland, the translator, tells us that

"two courses are always open to a translator—he may either endeavour to reproduce a masterpiece of literature in a version of equal literary merit, or he may attempt to convey the meaning of an author in the author's own way."

Unfortunately, the second method, which he has adopted, is apt to be disastrous when applied to translations from German into English. The framework of German composition has a cumbrousness somewhat mitigated in the original by frequent inflection, but when reproduced in our uninflected tongue it is intolerable. Only by an entire recasting of the mould can German be made into acceptable English; and Mr. Pressland, having failed to recast, makes his author appear to write a clumsy and muffled tongue—in fact, the translation is but half made.

Shortly put, Dr. Kerschensteiner's desire is that education shall be prolonged beyond the years of elementary schooling, and that its continuation shall deliberately aim at training the youth of the civilized world for the duties of citizenship. Various agencies are to be employed, among the foremost of which must stand technical or trade schools of an enlightened kind, in which plentiful opportunities are to be afforded for a share in the management of the institution and the associations connected with it, while direct instruction is also to be given on the methods and details of the country's government. Into the circle of such a school's life other social activities are to be drawn:—

"The senior division will then be the meeting-place for people's improvement societies, university extension societies, and health lectures, where, in connection with the whole scheme of instruction, libraries, reading rooms, and collections of artistic or technical importance may be exhibited."

Although the words "boy" and "workman" appear everywhere in the descriptive chapters, Dr. Kerschensteiner desires to extend the training for citizenship to girls, whose further education "must," he says, "be taken in hand as strenuously as the education of boys."

The sort of training recommended is being actually carried out under the author's direction in Munich; and something very like it exists in the excellent trade schools of London. These, however, touch but a small portion of London's adolescent citizens; to fulfil Dr. Kerschensteiner's ideal, every child should receive the education reserved at present for the happy few. One danger, however, lurks behind any universal training for citizenship—that of party propaganda. Our author, indeed, expressly declares that civic instruction

"must keep itself independent of politics of all kinds and from participation in political agitation, whether this is favourable or inimical to our views of a State's functions";

but there are pages in which so strong a political bias on the Doctor's part peeps out as to arouse some doubts of his own power to maintain so impartial a position. He writes, for instance, of the attitude of the Social Democrats of Germany as "distinguished by its want of national and religious feeling and by its class hatred," while he speaks with the warmest admiration of the upper classes of his country, and with a whole-hearted approval of military service. In England these opinions would make it difficult to gain that co-operation of industrial organizations which he desires, and which is, indeed, necessary for real success.

Mr. Smith has achieved that rare thing, a book really alive, the fruit, not of reading or lessons learnt, but of direct observation and individual thought. In his work as a teacher in the public schools of America—which, of course, are something altogether different from what we, in our inexact English terminology, call "public schools"—he has been struck, first, by the fact that children are born with ineradicable differences of specialized capacity, dull in one point and able in another; and, secondly, by the fact that the American schools, to which he confines his attention, are framed to suit one particular sort of child and produce one particular sort of adult. The result is that children of any other sort do not get really taught at all, and that consequently the United States fail in their acknowledged duty of teaching "all the children of all the people."

It is the opinion of Mr. Smith that these variations of special ability are really physical, as, indeed, we know idiocy to be, and that the mind behind the body is merely impeded and obstructed by material obstacles, some of which science will presently learn to remove or to circumvent, as it has already circumvented certain defects of sight by spectacles. That his theory is in many cases sound has been proved; but the arguments to which he proceeds are no less sound if based merely upon the fact familiar in practice to every teacher in every country—that children do present the differences of faculty which he describes.

Individual experience, indeed, tells each of us that we are, as Mr. Smith expresses it, "long" in one direction, and "short" in some other direction, and that not the best teaching in the world, although supplemented by our own strenuous efforts, could ever have enabled us to excel in our "short" departments. Perhaps few fail to know in their secret souls that most of their personal unhappiness has been caused by endeavours—their own or other people's—to push them in directions from which nature bars them. What family tragedies have we not all beheld, of which the root was the desire of a parent to mould a child, or of a husband or wife to mould a partner!

Education, as Mr. Smith perceives, and as leaders of education in this country are happily beginning to perceive, has, for generations past, been engaged in the same singularly injurious endeavour, and, most unfortunately, has often succeeded up to the limit of possibility; the "short" faculties have not been developed, but the "long" ones have often been effectually stunted.

In the second half of his volume Mr. Smith traces the history of the American schools, framed to impart "a classical education" and "render it possible for every child, rich or poor, to go to college." Certain stages of certain studies occupy each "grade"; and pupils who fail in any subject remain in the grade, repeating the whole of their work until the required standard is attained. If that attainment is continually missed, they drop out of the school owing to their age, or are expelled. Such pupils do not get educated at all; and, incidentally, their school years are made intolerable to them. They are not necessarily stupid; some are very intelligent, but their intelligence, facing along a road not travelled by the school, remains untrained and often useless. In all such cases the children have been sacrificed to the school, a most disastrous perversion of a school's true purpose.

The necessary remedy consists, primarily, in a changed educational spirit, a desire not to shape—which is generally impossible—but to develop the individuality of every child; and, secondarily, in so widening methods and curricula as to open to every child subjects of teaching that the laws of his nature permit him to assimilate. To keep a child grinding at things for which he has no capacity, or for which his capacity has not yet come into existence (and the periods at which capacities appear vary extremely in different individuals), is not only to waste his time and destroy his happiness; it is also to waste and impair that common stock of intelligence which is the greatest of a nation's treasures.

The late Mr. Soldan's essays have been selected and published since his death by "a group of his intimate associates," who would have been better advised if they had left the manuscripts, as apparently the author did, in privacy. Evidently the strong educational influence which Mr. Soldan is said to have exercised must have been due to powers other than those of a thinker or a writer. We fail to find anything original in the essays, while the deficiencies of style and even grammar suggest that English was not the writer's native tongue.

The essay headed 'Teachers' Duties' dwells with dangerous emphasis upon the "full loyalty and unswerving support" owed to "the system of public schools of which she is one of the representatives," and to "the principal who represents the authority of the board," by every teacher—the teacher, it may be noted, is always "she" in these pages, and the principal always "he." "Her

office," she is further told, "is not that of the critic, but of the helper." Surely the higher duty of teachers, and the one of which they rather need to be reminded, is to preserve independence of mind, and not entirely to subordinate their teaching and their pupils to the idea of the school or the system.

'A Good Citizen Catechism for All Children' was composed as a counterblast to a Socialist Catechism that had fallen under the writer's notice; but it is so lacking in argument, so narrow in outlook, and so amusingly cocksure that it will be ammunition in the hands of its adversaries rather than its friends. He has, doubtless, no intention of being blasphemous, and does not, probably, recognize the enormous presumption of supposing that he knows for certain why God created the human race, and that God designed the precise form of government and dominion now prevailing in this country. The intellectual calibre of this production may be fairly judged by the following question and answer:—

"To oppose compulsory military service for the defence of your country and Empire is therefore wrong in principle and disgraceful?"

"Yes. Every individual should regard it as the highest privilege and honour to undergo military training and service for the defence of his country and Empire."

Our author has evidently no perception of a difference between things desirable to do and things desirable to be enforced. Nor does he, we venture to say, realize that he has advocated a "compulsory military training and service" for girls. To the advocates of military glory girls are, of course, not individuals.

The teaching of morals is required by law in the public schools of Illinois. Prof. Howard Moore has consequently given a lesson at a technical High School of Chicago on 'The Ethics of School Life.' His twenty pages are full of practical advice, delivered with homely and effective vigour.

Christianity in Early Britain. By the late Hugh Williams. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It will be a surprise to many of our readers that the Davies Lecture Trust Fund should provide the assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists with so broad, learned, and philosophical a course of lectures as are contained in the volume before us. The author, who was Professor of Church History at the Theological College of Bala, shows himself a master of his business. Above all, he treats it strictly as an historian, being free from the prejudice, common among Protestants of most kinds, that, if the unsound accretions and additions to the creeds of Anglicans and Catholics in the course of centuries were but stripped off, what remains would be the doctrine of the primitive Church as it existed in the early centuries of our era. He says more than once that these primitive Churches—for there were more than one

even then—would all of them be found widely different from those of the extreme Protestants of the present day.

His lectures very properly are not confined to the limits of Britain, but include all the movements of the Western Church in which any British bishops or monks were concerned. Thus the famous Synod of Arles was attended by three British bishops, who brought back the decrees of that Council to their homes. Indeed, for centuries the Church of Southern Gaul stood in very close relations to that of Britain. Even in the case of Ireland, there seem to have been early groups of Christians before St. Patrick in the southern provinces; and the track of this early faith was probably from Marseilles, across the south of France to Bordeaux, or even to Northern Spain, from which early communication with the south of Ireland seems to have existed long before the spread of Christianity. But, if there was any close intercourse between Marseilles and Ireland, it would give some colour to the frequent assertions of the Irish archæologists that Greek was known and taught in their schools. Dr. Williams evidently does not believe this, and goes so far as to cite Pelagius's knowledge of Greek as evidence that he had not been educated in Ireland. In the absence of any clear proof we are disposed to agree with him, as well as in the conclusion that Pelagius was a Briton.

He holds justly that, although early Latin versions of the Bible were current in England and Wales, the teaching was probably in the vernacular, which never fused itself with Latin, though using many loan words from that language. In support of this opinion he might have cited the fact that in the earliest Irish Latin MSS. there are Celtic glosses, showing that explanations were required in the vernacular. The existence and popularity of earlier versions than St. Jerome's Vulgate are known from ample evidence. In Ireland, though the Book of Durrow is copied from the Vulgate, there are variants from this version in the Book of Kells which seem to show that the writers either had before them, or remembered, the older versions.

Nothing distinguished these early Christians more than the vast importance they attached to subjects which we cannot regard as better than trivial. Thus the great quarrel about the fixing of Easter Day each year, on which the British Church was declared heretical, and worthy of exclusion from the Communion of the Saints, seems to us now incomprehensible. Even had it been a quarrel about a fixed day in the year and month we might try to appreciate it. But we must take the ages as we find them. Here is a sound passage apropos of Constantius's 'Life of St. Germanus':—

"Any endeavour to remove, or even lessen, the supernatural element in a book such as this would be a historical blunder. The author belongs to his age; saints and relics are to him naturally accompanied with many and frequent miracles, and, without committing an anachronism, we

are more likely to find the truth we are in search of if we approach his work with some amount of sympathy. To whittle away all the miraculous would certainly leave us the poorer; to rationalize excessively, and by doing so to find a deep recondite meaning, frequently turns out to be a grave mistake. This miraculous element in Christian literature appears early as a component part even of contemporary and genuinely historical narratives."

The editors have performed their pious labour very well; but there are a few spots on the sun, which seem to point to Dr. Williams's want of care in translating or quoting classical languages. His audience was probably the cause of such a note as this: "Lucan was the nephew of the philosopher Seneca. Besides other works he wrote an Epic poem, of which the poetic value is small, called 'Pharsalia.'" But presently he says, "Lucan, in the dozen or fewer of lines of his preserved, seems to me to be reproducing Cæsar." This is strange. He mistranslates ἐνὶ with the genitive "at the hands of," instead of witnessed *before* the rulers, and so spoils his quotation. "Quot pæne verba, tot sententiæ sunt," is surely not "his very words, almost, are sentences," but rather "there is a thought in almost every word." This is indeed the explanation given of Tertullian's style in the preceding words. These are but trifles, as are also a few patriotic verdicts which magnify the Welsh saints in comparison with the Irish, whom the author strangely enough, in one place opposes to Celtic! But the whole book is full of interest. There are frequent lists of important modern authorities, and we cannot but deeply deplore the loss of such a scholar and thinker to the Churches of Wales.

The Hill of Vision. By James Stephens. (Dublin, Maunsel & Co.)

WHEN Mr. Stephens's first volume—'Insurrections'—came into the world, its appeal for the most part fell upon chill and unheeding ears. But the inspiration and message contained in it were as a hawk swooping among the chirruping company of songsters whose puny voices represent the verse of to-day. That first volume had poetry in it charged with vitality. It cast away the swathings with which modern minor verse screens itself from reality, and swept out upon us—a new thing in full panoply of its own. The author's most potent gift was poetic dramatization, the faculty of presentation in condensed tabloids of thought. He rejoiced in elliptical expression, subtleties of transition, and daring strokes of caustic irony that caught up the reader rudely into the mood which engendered them. Occasionally, he achieved a harmony of rhythm almost as rounded and sonorous as the Miltonic. He was an insurgent, and flung his gage, as the insurgent minority should fling it, hard and straight in the face of the adversary. His style, except where it gathered speed and volume, was lean and lithe, stripped naked and unabashed, admirably fitted for its rough and vigorous work,

This prefatory explanation is necessary, not only on account of the rich promise and comparative neglect of Mr. Stephens's first volume, but also because 'The Hill of Vision' marks a curious development of, and even departure from, the territory he had mapped out for himself. His expression is now obviously more ripe, and has gained in deftness of handling and spontaneity what it has lost in ruthlessness, austerity, and grim stalking of the truth. In some ways it would seem as if in this volume the poet was recreating himself, before, like Alastor, he girded himself anew for the high places and solitudes of poetic endeavour. But his emotional quality, always poignant and straining eagerly at freedom, has been not so much diluted as deflected into other modes of poetic realization. Still warming "both hands before the fire of life," he has, except for rare impulses, ceased—we hope, momentarily—to bank it up himself. We feel that other hands, greater and less than his, have experienced a kindred glow before him. In 'A Prelude and A Song,' for instance, there is a note of fresh, joyous aspiration, a sweet self-identification with natural phenomena, which reminds us vividly of Keats, when he tells us how his spirit entered into that of the sparrow picking from the gravel outside his window. Here and there is a touch of that pellucid melody the cunning stops and keys of which are well known to Mr. W. H. Davies; here and there a drop into the soft melancholy of regret, which sounds in "Fair Daffodils, we weep to see...." But Mr. Stephens never relapses into the mincing gait, exotic tonality, and spiritual anæmia characteristic of the modern craft of verse.

We notice that one or two of the shorter, more dramatic poems have been reprinted from *The Nation*. The first two stanzas of 'The Fullness of Time' we cannot forbear to quote:—

On a rusty iron throne,
Past the furthest star of space,
I saw Satan sit alone:
Old and haggard was his face;
For his work was done, and he
Rested in eternity.

And to him from out the sun
Came his father and his friend,
Saying, now the work is done
Enmity is at an end,
And he guided Satan to
Paradises that he knew.

The last stanza Mr. Stephens has unfortunately retouched in such a way as to lose the depth and strength of its simplicity. 'Nora Criona,' which also appeared in the same journal, and 'Danny Murphy' are in their fashion perfect pieces of characterization, conveyed in broad, casual, yet secretly intimate strokes, the curt, fiercely direct, concrete style, purged of all excrescence, fusing with and, as it were, exhuming the general effects. But these lightning flashes, rending open far, spacious, sombre horizons of thought, are less numerous than in 'Insurrections.' More frequently now is the spirit of the lyrist speeding after Joy, like Apollo after Daphne—

Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips,
Bidding adieu.

FICTION.

The Matador of the Five Towns. By Arnold Bennett. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a collection of twenty-two short stories—contributions to periodical papers—of which five are designated "Tragic," and the rest "Frolic." By far the best is the one which gives its title to the book; in fact, we question whether Mr. Arnold Bennett has ever written forty pages more compact of life and imagination than these. The diction runs easily and without affectation, yet it is strong and serried, free from superfluous words: the amount of detail included is astonishing, but the general effect is kept broad and simple. The "Matador," a certain Jos Myatt, "is the finest full-back in the League"; and as the central scene of the tale we have a football match, viewed from the grand stand, with the players looking like red and white dolls, and the vast multitude of spectators itself constituting the chief actor. "Tragic" though the tale is called, the humour interwoven with it, the unobtrusiveness of the concentration, give it rather the character of "pathetic." In 'Mimi' there is a charming child, who stands apart among Mr. Arnold Bennett's children in being shown simply as she is—neither as conforming to the carefully calculated exigencies of heredity, nor as painfully foreshadowing her own later development into the commonplace or the surprising.

Of the "Frolic" tales, 'Jack-at-a-Venture,' 'Under the Clock,' and 'Hot Potatoes' seem to us the merriest, the most skilfully told, and the most worth telling. We find two, or perhaps three, more which are well enough. The rest are clumsy, far-fetched, and jejune; and, if they offer us here and there a good epigram, a vivid or a grotesque bit of intuition, there is plenty of Mr. Arnold Bennett's work in which such excellences as these may be enjoyed without the expense of ennui.

Charity. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham. (Duckworth & Co.)

PERHAPS 'Charity' was selected as the title for this collection of eighteen sketches, or stories, because 'Faith' and 'Hope' had been chosen for the volumes which preceded it from the same pen. At least, it is not easy for the reader to discover any other reason.

The book begins with a cruel and poignant tale of a Spanish brothel, and the infamy of an Englishman. The author has a tendency to dwell upon the brutality of Englishmen in their relations with women. In the case of Latins, and especially Spaniards, he is indulgent towards excesses of various kinds. Indeed, Mr. Cunninghame Graham's "sweet reasonableness" is apt to be smothered beneath the brilliance and interest of his style and the agility of his mind. He is a

master of atmospheric effects, and, like Heine, plays upon all the sympathies which we feel, consciously or the reverse, for the rebel. In modern fiction we have no more accomplished reviler of the existing order, the orthodoxy of the day. He lashes our complacency far more effectively than Mr. Gilbert Chesterton has done, and in the lashing contrives to present us with gem-like cameos of descriptive writing reminiscent of Mr. Joseph Conrad in such books as 'Almayer's Folly' and 'Romance.' He is a lover of the people, but his princely scorn is the disdain usually associated with pride of blood and of race, the distinction of which is implicit in his work. The present volume furnishes an excellent specimen of it.

Commoners' Rights. By Constance Smedley. (Chatto & Windus.)

WE all know the fatal tendency of heroines described as charming every person in their own book to fail in charming anybody outside of it. Especially is this misfortune apt to befall intelligent heroines with minds and views of their own. But Miss Smedley's Georgiana, although conspicuously intelligent, modern to her finger-tips, and even a little "managing," is so genial, so full of kindness, and so free from self-consciousness, that it becomes impossible not to love her, and almost possible to believe in her rapid conquest of the new and exceedingly prejudiced neighbours to whom her marriage introduced her. The weakness of the book—apart from its loose texture—lies in a too cheerful optimism that presents as comparatively easy the task of diffusing tolerance and charity throughout a small rural community rigidly divided into social grades, and bisected laterally by a difference in religious and political creeds. The eight illustrations by Mr. Maxwell Armfield succeed in catching the character of the Gloucestershire landscape.

In Accordance with the Evidence. By Oliver Onions. (Martin Secker.)

THOSE readers who ask in circulating libraries for "a nice book" will not be happy with Mr. Onions's remarkable new novel. To people who care for style and composition, and appreciate the absence of non-essentials, it will give great satisfaction, though even among them some will be dismayed by certain elements of the central situation. That the hero of a story should deliberately murder a man, and afterwards, without remorse, marry the woman whom his victim had been on the eve of marrying, may appear at first revolting. But we are subsequently forced to admit, that, granted the characters of the two men, things may well have happened thus; and that it was better that they should so happen, not only in the interests of the community

at large, but also for the intended bride, and even for the despicable little murdered bridegroom. If we are tempted to exonerate the murderer's deed, we recoil from his subsequent concealment; and although the one man was an immeasurably worthier creature than the other, yet, in the matter of falsehood towards the woman, no essential difference existed between them. No diligent reader of Mr. Onions will believe that his acute and ironical mind failed to recognize this, though he gives no indication to that effect.

Up to Perrin's. By Margaret B. Cross. (Chatto & Windus.)

WEARIED by the never-ending plots and counter-plots, impossible heroes and languishing heroines, apparently indispensable to the majority of modern novels, we read with zest and gratitude Miss Cross's simple, yet subtly told narrative of life in a West-Country fishing village. On closing the book we are at once struck by the skilful artistry which prepared us, unknowingly and unostentatiously, in the earlier chapters for the cyclonic sequence of events to follow. As we look back, we see underlying the vivacious description of quiet village life the elements of tragedy gathering in gradual, but ever-increasing force. When the storm finally bursts, both literally and metaphorically, the author lays hold of the facts of life with real power; she writes not a word too much or too little. There is something fine in the idea of an old man, long past active service, taking his son's place in the lifeboat in order to save the family name from the charge of cowardice, made all the more damning by a slumbering village feud. The picture of the rough, untutored son's hopeless passion for the cultured woman of the world is arresting, while his elder brother, the central character of the book, is a realistic piece of work. The characterization generally is beyond reproach, though one or two people are, perhaps, superfluous.

The Shadow of Neeme. By Lady Bancroft. (John Murray.)

A GENTLE benignity of spirit animates this artless story and makes criticism seem ungracious. All engaged in it are free from stain on heart or character. Lady Bancroft handles the supernormal skilfully, and is successful with her rustics. Many of the scenes and little touches describing gestures recall countless comedies, and remind us of the author's long association with the footlights. We are puzzled to know how the leading lady, introduced as a tall "good-fellow," can become a charming "Nell Gwynn" later on, or why so much pretty horror is aroused by familiar slang terms.

TRAVEL.

THE flow of books of travel shows that things have changed since Shelley said that there was nothing to be seen in France. A recent volume, which we have already named in our 'List of New Books,' is *Burgundy: the Splendid Duchy* (Francis Griffiths), by Mr. Percy Allen, with many illustrations by Miss Marjorie Nash. Our author has read much, and he writes so well that we wait with interest for the volume which he promises on the Northern part of the Duchy. In his present work he deals with South Burgundy, and his "list of works consulted" should be useful to any who propose to follow in his steps. Throughout the book he is careful to give references to his authorities. He takes us to Autun, to Cluny, and to Cîteaux, and then on to Berzé-le-Château and Tournus, and to other places of much charm. He has borrowed freely (with acknowledgment) from P. G. Hamerton, and, in quoting from 'The Mount,' he reminds us that Mont Blanc may be seen from the neighbourhood of Dijon. Mr. Allen should, however, have corrected Hamerton, who said that the distance from Beuvray to Mont Blanc, as the crow flies, is 157 miles. The distance from Dijon is about 135 miles—and from Beuvray it must be much the same—which is a very different thing. We like Mr. Allen's remarks on ancient customs and his notes on the patois of Burgundy, and we wish he had told us more about that dialect. Those who are interested in the Church of Brou will turn to the chapter near the end, but they will not be satisfied with the illustration of the famous tomb of Margaret of Austria. *Notes and Queries* has often dealt with the mysterious letters "FERT," but we do not remember if the explanation of the guide at Brou has been quoted in our contemporary. The "true solution" offered at the church, according to Mr. Allen, is "Fide Et Religione Tenemur." One version given in *Notes and Queries* was "Foedere Et Religione Tenemur." When Mr. Allen is writing or quoting French, we think that he sometimes wearies his reader by too much translation; for example, on p. 29. A final s to the Christian name of George Sand is unnecessary. In a few cases Mr. Allen's printers are responsible for trivial mistakes, in French as well as in English. The volume contains a useful sketch map and a full index; and more thought has evidently been given to its preparation than is the case in the majority of books of travel.

Costumes, Traditions, and Songs of Savoy. By Estella Canziani. (Chatto & Windus.)—The author of this sumptuous book is happy in her subject. Whilst volume after volume is published yearly upon Brittany and other well-known regions of France, Savoy has been left to valetudinarians and devotees of Jean Jacques. The name recalls only Aix-les-Bains and Les Charvettes. In a momentous book of one of the most momentous years of modern history we find the following entry:—

"The 23rd [December, 1789]. Pass Saint Jean Maurienne [*sic*], where there is a bishop, and near that place we saw what is much better than a bishop, the prettiest, and indeed the only pretty, woman we saw in Savoy."

Despite this fact, Arthur Young made no halt at the ancient ducal seat, continuing amid snowclad hills his thirty miles' ride to Aiguebelle. Miss Canziani, as she naively tells us, caught sight, not of a pretty woman, but of one wearing an exceptionally pic-

turesque costume as her train approached St. Jean de Maurienne. She decided to alight, although in ignorance of her whereabouts, and here began these unsophisticated records of life in the least sophisticated French province.

Rousseau described the Savoyards as the best and most hospitable people he knew. To the quality of hospitality all travellers in Savoy can bear witness, and this lady, Italian by birth, but English by bringing up, speaks highly of their bonhomie, trustfulness, and sociability. For hard fare, primitive accommodation, and rough modes of travel she was amply compensated by pleasant intercourse.

The good faith of the village folk was especially striking. Like the Hebrew workmen who "in repairing the house of the Lord dealt faithfully," one and all seemed here equally trustworthy. We read of the artist studying her engaging models in a little shop out of which led a bakery. Stripped to the waist, a man was always there ready to bake the peasants' bread as they brought it in, each saying as the dough was handed in, "Take that which is due to you"; whereupon, without weight or measure, he kneaded off an equivalent for his services. Generous of the generous, the people help their unfortunate brethren and the poor. If a house is burnt down, the owner makes the round of the village with a cart, in which neighbours place goods, chattels, clothes, and forage. Another good characteristic is the kindness shown to animals. On one of her mountain rides Miss Canziani's driver amused her with chats about his beast. Whenever he took a long journey, he said, he fed his horse with bread soaked in wine and water; at other times he gave him beer, cheese, fruit, and milk.

Somewhat redundantly, perhaps, are portrayed the well-favoured housewives and maidens of the different regions, and diverting is the account of their *garde-robes*. Miss Canziani could not understand the differences between the uncared-for, even squalid cabins and the spick-and-span feminine attire seen on Sundays. She discovered that the *garde-robe* here, like that of Marie Antoinette and fashionable ladies of to-day, stood for no mere wardrobe, but a room; here, indeed, a building devoted to clothes. In a little wooden lodge adjoining the cottage she saw neatly folded garments on shelves: bodices, shawls, aprons, and the rest, the whole making up a goodly show.

With the same artless grace insects, flowers, birds, and natural aspects are treated. One day, as the artist was sketching in a flowery field just ready for the mower's scythe, she saw lovely blue and crimson winged grasshoppers, the dainty creatures proving no less sociable than the peasant folk. They would sit on her paint-box, enjoying cadmium and aureolin, and loved to suck paints from her fingers. They also appreciated music, and with the lizards would remain stockstill so long as she whistled to them. Of flower lore and legend we find a good deal. There is a certain monotony in the portraits, and the colouring must be charged with crudeness, but the drawing is excellent. The subjects from models are far superior to the landscapes.

The collection of songs and tunes would have gained in interest if dated. On pp. 19 and 79 occur mistakes in the time value of notes; in the latter ('Chanson de Fileuses') two slips have escaped notice.

In the Carpathians. By Lion Phillimore. (Constable.)—Mrs. Phillimore is slow in starting. She takes two chapters to get to Cracow, and hardly tells us as much of that city as of her drive to the station in London. It is not until we get to the seventh chapter that, at Zakopane, for 25l. 10s., she buys the horse and cart in which she makes her tour. She had decided to sleep in the open air, and she surprises people by camping-out the first night—not in the wilds, but just outside the hotel where she found herself. The book is full of trivial things, but the little incidents of the road are narrated in a style so bright that it is thoroughly readable. Her remarks about hotels in the Carpathians suggest that all are dirty, and at one place even lodgings were extraordinarily dear. The joys and the discomforts of her tent life and the serious difficulty of obtaining food in many places bulk largely in her narrative. She is constantly saying hard things about the Jews, and finally admits frankly that she has been unjust to them. She saw wolves and she heard of bears, but had few adventures. Of dangerous Wallachs she was constantly warned, but she never met any who were not perfectly friendly. She found numbers of people who had been in America, and some who had returned to their own country with considerable savings, but met no one who had been in England, and she says that "the English-speaking world had its centre in the United States." She seems to have been as fond of bathing in the rivers and streams as was the author of that delightful book 'A Girl in the Carpathians.' Being tied to the road by her horse and cart, Mrs. Phillimore saw less of the mountains than do many travellers. Her pages will hardly tempt others to follow in her footsteps, but they may be thoroughly recommended to those who have to stay at home. The map is defective, for, though purporting to show the railways, it does not show them all.

THAT there is some danger of Indian Frontier problems being neglected on account of internal unrest is very probable, specially in England and the parts of the Empire remote from that locality, so *Gun-Running and the Indian North-West Frontier*, by Mr. Arnold Keppel (John Murray), may be welcomed as inviting attention to the connexion between maritime supremacy in the Persian Gulf, whereby the arms and ammunition traffic with Afghanistan and the N.-W. Frontier is controlled, and the tribal disturbances which from time to time arise in the borderland. There is abundant evidence that the trade has been brisk, and has already reached such a point that an extensive rising on our frontier is now a much more serious business than of old, the tribesmen being armed with modern rifles. Consequently the need for complete control by the blockading squadron, in order to preserve peace on the Indian border, is imperative. Indeed, it may be feared that supervision comes rather late; and a further complication is supplied by the attitude of Afghanistan and the Amir of Kabul. The book generally is based on articles to *The Times* and on experience gained in a comparatively short space of time; a "cold weather" was apparently spent in Peshawar, and it is not clear what time was occupied in extensive travel about Persian Mekran, the Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf. The conclusions arrived at by the author are, so far as we understand them, sound; his power of description is considerable and his style pleasant. The photographic illustrations are well chosen and reproduced.

ANTHOLOGIES.

In Praise of Oxford: an Anthology in Prose and Verse, compiled by Thomas Seecombe and H. Spencer Scott—*Life and Manners* (Constable), is more successful than the first volume, which we reviewed on December 10th, 1910. It is devoted to passages dealing with life and manners at the University. The system of snippets when applied to history and topography seemed unsatisfying and unnecessary. But the various verdicts upon the spirit of the place, collected by the indefatigable editors from sources far and near, combine to produce a picture of Oxford which almost betrays "the secret none can utter." As in some dark-panelled common-room, lit by many candles, tiny lights scintillate upon the shining surfaces of polished tables, but united diffuse a soft glow throughout the room, so the dim, mysterious charm of Oxford is more than half revealed by this varied collection of praise, criticism, and abuse. For in this new Seecombe and Scott, this lexicon of Oxford glamour, the editors have wisely included all shades of opinion, some of it pious, some not. Fearing, perhaps, lest overmuch laudation should prove cloying, they have salted their sweetness with many extracts that are certainly not in "praise of Oxford." It adds zest and reality to be shown both sides of the medal. Whilst some great men, like Gladstone, Salisbury, Dr. Johnson, Newman, Arnold, Wordsworth, and Taine, exhaust their eloquence in gratitude and admiration for a University which was not always theirs, others join in the chorus of Gibbon's snarls or De Quincey's grudging defence. Mr. Brookfield despairs "of ever seeing a halfpennyworth of vigorous and apprehensive mind from that precocious school of gentility"; and Mr. H. G. Wells, on visiting a University town, is only conscious of a "feeling of ineradicable contagion." If he were to judge of Oxford wit from the specimens in this volume, we could heartily sympathize with his depression, for, indeed, the authors, in spite of their wide reading, have collected scarcely a jest worth printing, or an anecdote that is not flat and unprofitable. But these are accidentals, like the idiosyncrasies of a particular don, or the domestic habits of a particular era. Monastic colleges succeeded halls, and villas are supplanting the monasteries. But in each age the glamour and the influence of Oxford have persisted. Strangers look with eyes of admiration, or askance, upon this accidental or upon that. They think that Oxford is an affair of lawns or boat-races, of port, theology, dons, or nursery-maids. But her charm is a fluid thing, and her influence eternal, because with each generation she renews her youth, ever receiving, in surroundings of natural and architectural loveliness, the heirs of the future to dwell in her halls and be inspired by the lessons of the past.

Das Oxforder Buch Deutscher Dichtung vom 12ten bis zum 20ten Jahrhundert. Herausgegeben von H. G. Fiedler, mit einem Geleitworte von Gerhart Hauptmann. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Prof. Fiedler's selection inspires, perhaps, satisfaction rather than enthusiasm. Capable scholarship, wide reading, and sound judgment have clearly gone to the making of it, but the sure and sensitive critical faculty that rejects all but the best, and perceives excellence which has been overlooked by others, is not conspicuously in evidence. However, we are sincerely grateful for what is in many respects the

most satisfactory anthology of German verse that has been published in this country, and we trust that it may succeed in making English readers better acquainted with the work of various poets who are still too little known among us, and who are here at last represented with some adequacy; we may mention specially Mörike, Hebbel, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, and Gottfried Keller.

The range covered by the volume is wide, but the earlier periods have only a meagre space allotted to them. Four or five pages of extracts from the Minnesingers, translated by the editor—not always very successfully—into modern German, and sometimes, as in the case of Walther von der Vogelweide's 'Elegie,' consisting merely of a single stanza from a longer poem, together with a few samples of Freidank, exhaust the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the fourteenth is, not without justification, left a blank; and the fifteenth and sixteenth are also rather summarily disposed of—we should have welcomed, for example, a more liberal selection from the delightful *Volkslieder* of the times. From the seventeenth century onwards, however, we get abundance and variety; the scope of the book includes not only the lyric proper, but also light verse, ballads, and narrative poems, and a considerable number of the didactic *Sprüche* to which the German Muse has always been partial. It is, of course, inevitable that we should look in vain for certain favourite or familiar poems—the absence of such patriotic songs as 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles,' is perhaps worth noting—but most of the pieces that one has a right to expect in a collection of this kind are duly included, and we find plenty of others less known that are well worthy of a place beside them.

The editor has not followed the example of Mr. St. John Lucas in the Oxford books of French and Italian verse, by giving a preliminary sketch of German poetry and its development, his introductory note being almost entirely formal. The explanatory notes at the end of the volume are commendably brief and to the point, and we welcome, as of special interest and value, the mention of the best musical settings of the poems. Germany is peculiarly rich in such compositions, and in many cases the music affords the best possible commentary on the words. The little preface by Gerhart Hauptmann strikes us as a trifle perfunctory and disappointing: it says a few obvious and amiable things in a sufficiently obvious manner, but there is nothing of any real consequence in it. Of the admirable form of the book we cannot speak too highly.

An Anthology of Imaginative Prose. By Prof. R. P. Cowl. (Herbert & Daniel.)—This is a genuine anthology, classified according to a method finely selective, and not arranged in alphabetical order, a negative but essential virtue. What it lacks is, we think, the goad of adventurousness, driving the seeker along unaccustomed paths, to gather an even richer store of beauty than can be culled along the familiar highways. The task has been no light one, and Prof. Cowl must have had many struggles in the choice of what to reject and what to include.

Certain limitations and amplifications of the work demand criticism. We observe that, though Dekker is represented, Nashe and Sir Philip Sidney are excluded. Some of Nashe's brilliant *jeux d'esprit* approach the borderland of imaginative writing, if they are not actually within it; and surely 'The Apologie for Poetrie' contains as resonant and beautiful language as can be found through-

out the range of English literature. Wilde is represented in three excerpts, and Pater, who is next to him, in one, which is a disproportionate dispensation. Neither Stevenson nor Swinburne finds a place, in spite of the fact that the polish of the one and the excess of the other are not always over-emphasized to the detriment of rhythmical and impassioned expression. Perhaps considerations of copyright have excluded them. We are glad to see that Donne, Hooker, and Jeremy Taylor, less lauded than Sir Thomas Browne, are given ample room. There is an excellent and succinct preface.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Floreat Etona. By Ralph Nevill. (Macmillan.)—Eton inspires in almost all its boys a peculiar devotion which never leaves them throughout their lives, and which often draws them together again in after years. In this way unhappily the school manages to escape some well-directed criticism, for only an old Etonian is thought competent to criticize such a unique and peculiar institution. Mr. Nevill has evidently greatly enjoyed the task of collecting memories and anecdotes, and this must be his excuse for adding yet another book to the large collection of volumes on Eton already in existence. Nearly all his stories of the past have appeared before. We look therefore to his account of modern Eton for something new, and here for a few pages he is justly severe. He speaks of "the heaven of indolence which permeates the school," and says that there are now

"an increasing number of sons of millionaire parvenus who are allowed extravagant sums by parents anxious to forward the social success of their offspring by any kind of means. Such parents have for the most part no real wish that their boys should be educated at all, and send them to Eton simply to form friendships and to be turned into gentlemen; or perhaps because Eton enjoys the reputation of being a fashionable school."

He considers, however, that there is less idleness now than thirty or forty years ago, when in many respects

"the school work was idiotically useless and bad, a great part of it having seemingly been devised to entail a maximum of drudgery with a minimum of useful information."

But we may doubt whether there is any fundamental change except the exercise of more pressure to bring boys up to the necessary standard for examinations. Mr. Nevill is also alive to the besetting sin of British public schools, namely, the disproportionate amount of time and attention bestowed on games:—

"Admiration for athletics, indeed, was carried to an almost absurd extreme... an entire absorption in games, to the exclusion of practically all other interests, cannot be called a healthy feature of education."

But this is bound to continue so long as the school work is made hopelessly unattractive. It is a pity Mr. Nevill has not devoted part of his book to some consideration of the interesting problem how the sons of our aristocracy are to be properly trained and decently educated according to the most modern notions, or how, in the stern competition of an increasingly democratic State, where birth is no longer to be accorded special advantages, they are to be adequately equipped and not seriously handicapped in the battle of life.

The school song ends "Floreat Etona, floreat, floreat." It is the future that is doubtful. The book, we may add, is adorned with some interesting reproductions of old prints and pictures.

THE third edition of *The Harrow School Register, 1800-1911* (Longmans), is edited by M. J. Daughlish and Mr. P. K. Stephenson. The services of the former, always given freely for his old school, were cut short by his sad death in February of last year. Mr. Stephenson, too, being appointed to a post in Melbourne, has now given over his duties to Mr. Lionel Hewitt. In spite of these difficulties, the Register, now first undertaken by the Harrow Association, shows admirable care in its preparation, and in every case where we have looked for the latest details of the careers of old boys, we have found them satisfactorily recorded. Mr. Daughlish was gathering when he died matter concerning the century-old history of Harrow, and the present volume includes a good many names and facts of interest from 1800 onwards. It is hoped to carry these records further back.

The term as well as the year of entry is printed at the top of each page, and each section is in alphabetical order. The Index, which is full and accurate, would, we think, be simplified by adding merely a reference to the page on which a name occurs.

RECORDS AND CLOSE ROLLS.

Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III. preserved in the Public Record Office, A.D. 1237-42. (Stationery Office.)—This, the fourth volume of the Deputy-Keeper's 'Close Rolls of Henry III.,' supplies, like its predecessors, the Latin text of all those valuable documents up to 1242. No reason is given in the few lines with which the Deputy-Keeper ushers in this volume why the Close Rolls should still be reserved for the exclusive distinction of being printed in full. The Patent Rolls, printed in full up to 1232, were thenceforth summarized in a Calendar, and it is hard to understand why the Close Rolls should receive preferential treatment. Perhaps this is the last volume of the text, since there are no announcements of further instalments of it, or of a Calendar in lieu of it, in the advertisement at the end of this volume. If, however, the Record Office thinks fit to continue to publish the Close Rolls in full, we hope it will not continue the mistake made, perhaps in inadvertence, in the later pages of this volume. The text printed between pp. 495 and 533 has already been printed in full by Francisque Michel in the first volume of his 'Rôles Gascons,' published in 1885. To set forth in print a roll that has already been published is not perhaps the best way of using public money badly needed for more pressing work. It is true that a book published in England is more accessible than one published in Paris, and that Michel supplied a bad text, while that now printed is a good one; but M. Bémont, in his supplement to Michel's volume, issued in 1896, gave a careful list of the corrections and additions necessary for its scientific study. With some in-curiosiveness about what goes on outside the Record Office, those responsible for this volume give us no word of warning that part of what they print has been published already. We trust that if a fifth volume of the official Close Rolls is issued, it will not largely consist of Michel's and Bémont's work done over again.

Apart from this the present volume leaves nothing to be desired. Unstinted praise should be given to the Index, compiled by Mr. A. S. Maskelyne, which is a model of what such a thing should be. It is not only accurate and full, seldom leaving even an obscure reference in the text unindexed, but is also of remarkably high quality as regards the identification of place-names. In particular, difficult Gascon place-names have been traced to their modern forms with a skill worthy of M. Bémont himself. Moreover, a subject-index has been accomplished with almost complete success on a large scale. Such entries as Ireland, London, Oxford, Wales, and Westminster are detailed and valuable. Even more useful are such heads as 'Castles,' 'Jews,' 'Ships,' and 'Taxation.' Some difficult Latin words of the text are wisely noted in the Index. Trades and offices are also indexed with profitable results. When so much is done for our comfort, it is hardly grateful to complain of an occasional omission such as "treasurers," and an occasional eccentricity such as that which indexes Edward, son of Odo, under 'Odo,' and Artaud de Saint-Romain under 'Seinte Romaine.'

Cardiff Records: being Materials for the History of the County Borough from the Earliest Times.—Vol. VI. *Supplementary Chapters and Index.* (Published by Order of the Corporation, Cardiff, and sold by Henry Sotheran.)—A sixth (and final) volume has been added to the series of 'Cardiff Records,' partly in order to supply an absolutely necessary index to the preceding five volumes, and partly (we suspect) in order to chronicle certain events of importance to Cardiff which have occurred since the issue of the fifth volume in 1905. The selection of Cardiff as the place for the National Museum of Wales; the grant of a charter, raising the town to the rank of a city; and a royal visit in 1907, when its new city hall was opened, would naturally seem to the Records Committee of the Corporation worthy of treatment by an official historiographer. To counterbalance this modernity, the volume opens with a summary of the chief notices of Cardiff in the Arthurian romances, in one of which—'Geraint and Enid'—local topography is so accurately described as to suggest that its writer must have been well acquainted with the town and district. A chapter on royal visits to Cardiff includes several previously unpublished documents from the Philipps MSS. (thrice printed as "Phillipp's MSS.") now in the Cardiff Library, relating to Charles I.'s visit in 1645, and the manner in which the royalists of the county, incensed by Col. Gerard's exactions, insisted on having their grievances redressed before they supplied more troops or money. But apart from the interest of these documents, the chapter has been written in a perfunctory manner. It makes no reference to the fact that both William I. in 1081, and Henry II. in 1163, must have passed through Cardiff, as each of them is known to have marched to West Wales along the coast road. Henry IV., too, was in the district, if not indeed in Cardiff itself, in 1405, when he relieved Coity Castle, and probably also two years previously, when returning from Carmarthen to Gloucester; and likewise Cromwell (whose visit in 1648 is recorded) must have passed through on his way to Ireland in 1649.

Imbedded among some notes on the illustrations in previous volumes—notes which should never have been separated from the illustrations—are some interesting references to the association of William Herbert of St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, with

Sir Walter Raleigh in the Guiana expedition—"Cousin Herbert" as Raleigh called him in a letter printed in a previous volume. But, unfortunately, none of the supplementary material contained in this volume has been included in the index. Moreover, instead of one general index, extending to 362 pages, there should have been separate indexes of persons, places, and subjects respectively. The minutes of the Council meetings since 1835 and all equally modern matter might also have been indexed separately.

But despite the defects noticeable in the whole series of six volumes, especially its sad lack of chronological arrangement, Cardiff is to be heartily congratulated on the completion of a monumental work, executed on a generous scale, and worthy in every respect of the city's claim to be the capital of Wales.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mary Wollstonecraft. By Camilla Jebb. (Herbert & Daniel.)—Mary Wollstonecraft was one of those interesting women whose leading passion is for justice and whose strongest instinct is for personal independence. The type, unrecognized by masculine traditions, has existed probably in every period, although never in large numbers. Such women are, by the nature of the case, persons of nobility and of character, a passionate concern for justice being incompatible with selfishness as well as most of the meaner vices. United, as it was in Mary Wollstonecraft, with warm affections and remarkable powers of mind, it made her an outstanding figure: to her own period, half-dangerous, half-ridiculous; to ours, one of the pioneers of her century, the thinker who first directed certain vital ideas to the channels in which they still flow, the writer whose thoughts and feelings remain true for us, while almost every other author of her time "dates." Poetical or finely imaginative she was not, and her style lacks distinction, but the gifts of clear insight and plain statement keep her work still readable, as appears plainly enough from the extracts in Miss Jebb's selection.

Her life was like her character, and her character matched exactly the face of which Opie painted two portraits—one now in the National Gallery, and the other in the National Portrait Gallery: calm, strong, dignified, and tender, most unmistakably that of a genuine person. Eminently characteristic was her abduction of an insane sister from a husband whose conduct was, she believed, aggravating the disease; and her intervention was justified by the fact that the sister, being removed, recovered. That she regarded the ceremony as a comparatively unessential part of marriage is also characteristic: to her, forms and conventions were always nothing, the inner realities of feeling everything. To her, Imlay was as much her husband as any rite could have made him, and his desertion of her came near to driving her mad. A smaller woman might have become embittered, but there was no room for bitterness in her large heart. She loved her child, and earned her living and recovered; and by and by a fresh hope of settled happiness opened. Her married life with Godwin closed too quickly for a second disillusion.

Miss Jebb's little volume, with its excellent biographical introduction and its well-chosen extracts from the letters as well as the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft, gives in a brief compass a good idea of her remarkable personality.

MR. L. G. CHIOZZA MONEY has reprinted an interesting, but inconsequent selection of articles in *Things that Matter* (Methuen), in which he adopts the bedside manner towards several of the problems that face democracy. But the complexity of the social problem forbids its treatment as an aggregation of petty problems. It demands broad, generic study. In 'Riches and Poverty' Mr. Money brought logic and precision to bear in proving his case. In the present work he attempts confusedly to prove twenty-eight cases, and analyzes trivialities. In one article the rise in prices is the consequence of trusts, in another of the squandering of natural resources. Statistics inevitably accompany Mr. Money in his search for truth, not always with happy results. The table on p. 72, for example ('Destinations of British Emigrants'), appears to have been compiled from memory, for it frequently diverges from the corresponding figures in the 'Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.'

The reasoning is seldom close and consecutive; Mr. Money sees nothing outrageous in drawing deductions from a comparison of the exports and wages of Germany and the United States, entirely overlooking the economic differences between those countries. The extraordinary inequality of the book is its greatest defect. The diversity of the subject-matter—which includes wages, aeroplanes, hobble-skirts, and bottles—leaves the impression of a quick succession of conjuring tricks.

The History of the Bengali Language and Literature. By Dinesh Chandra Sen. (Calcutta, published by the University.)—It is interesting to compare this stout volume of over 1,000 pages with the late R. C. Dutt's little handbook on the literature of Bengal. The latter dealt with Bengali letters from the beginnings up to 1895 as they were known to educated Bengalis who took an intelligent interest in the literature of their country. Mr. Sen's book only takes us as far as 1850, and omits such modern writers as the novelist Bankim Chandra Chatturji, the poet Navin Chandra Sen, and Mr. Dutt himself as a master of his native vernacular.

The size of the book is due to the fact that it represents many years of laborious investigation and research. It was preceded in 1896 by the same author's excellent vernacular work 'Vanga Bhāṣā o Sāhitya' ('Bengali Language and Literature'), which was published under the auspices of the "Vangiya Sāhitya Parisat," a society whose journal is probably better known in Berlin and Paris than in London, and contains excellent philological and historical articles on the Bengali language. As to the literature, Mr. Sen is a most painstaking, well-informed, and, withal, delightful guide. Bengali literature is essentially Hindu, charged with Sanskrit associations and allusiveness, and no one but a convinced Hindu could do justice to its qualities. Mr. Sen has brought to light many authors forgotten by their own countrymen, and deals with these and better-known writers in a spirit of genial and generous appreciation which makes his criticisms very agreeable reading, even to the European who may hitherto have been unaware of the imagination and eloquence hidden between the often dingy covers of books printed, in ever-growing numbers, in Bengal. Among the early Bengali poets, the most popular is Mukunda Ram, who lived in the sixteenth century. Some of his poetry has had the honour of being translated into English verse by Prof. Cowell, and many of his successors merely polished

and refined upon his themes. Cowell paid Mukunda Ram the compliment of comparing him to Crabbe, on account of his homely realism. Mr. Sen does full justice to the influence of English education on Bengali methods of thought and expression; and his appreciation of Dr. Carey as an innovator in Bengali style and the forerunner of some of the most original of Bengali authors is both generous and just. It is delightful to find that those masterpieces of homely humour, 'Allāler Gharer Dulāl' and 'Hutum Pechār Naksa,' owe their origin to the inspiration of a kindly and sympathetic Christian missionary.

We must not conclude without saying a word as to Mr. Sen's more purely philological inquiries. Here he is practically a pioneer, and has, in some respects, a more difficult task. The relations of Bengali to Sanskrit closely resemble those of French to Latin. It shares with French the power (not so freely used in other vernaculars) of borrowing what French grammarians call "noms d'origine savante" as well as "noms d'origine populaire." On the Sanskrit and Prakrit origins of Bengali speech Mr. Sen is a well-established authority. But Bengali is largely used by people whose ancestors spoke, in the South a Dravidian speech, and in the North-East of Bengal some form of the Bodo or Koch tongue, and Mr. Sen would, no doubt, be the first to admit that the influence of these on idiom still awaits adequate investigation. The phonology of Bengali, too, needs careful examination. The absence of wordstress makes itself seen clearly in loan-words taken from Hindi, and affects their orthography. There is still plenty of work to do, but Mr. Sen may justly congratulate himself on the fact that in middle age he has done more for the history of his national language and literature than any other writer of his own or, indeed, any time.

Social Evolution and Political Theory. By L. T. Hobhouse. (Columbia University Press; London, Frowde.)—Forty years ago Darwinism, dominant everywhere, was the last word in political science. We are wiser now, and we are going to leave last words to the last man. The apostles of Evolution were happy in possessing a standard of universal application and a key to all the problems of thought. But the aim of life cannot be extracted from a hypothesis which co-ordinates life's facts, and, discovering this, men turned in disappointment to the other extreme. The influence of Goethe had made Hegel familiar with the idea, and even the name of evolution; Hegel rejected it in favour of Emanation, or the explanation of the lower in terms of the higher; and T. H. Green followed him.

No such choice confronts us now. In 'Social Evolution and Political Theory' Prof. Hobhouse inquires how the State can realize the end which his social philosophy demands. Tracing the relation of social to biological evolution, he inquires what progress is, and how far it is possible. To summarize his answer to these questions would be to say badly what he has said well. Let it suffice that he takes a fuller development of faculties to be at least a vital part of the State's end. This is in essence moral, and apparently unconnected with, if not opposed to, the biological process. But the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, adequate perhaps in biology, are inadequate to explain social life. Mutual aid, for instance, makes for the survival of a group by eliminating the struggle for existence within that group. On these lines Prof. Hobhouse argues that progress is social and progress is possible,

Of course, there is another aspect of the question. Prof. Hobhouse has made terms with Darwinism, but he is the spiritual descendant of T. H. Green. On the other side are the Eugenists, who inherit the Spencerian tradition shorn of its crudities. Grasping the fact that natural selection is selection for some end unspecified, they put rational selection in its place. To them progress is racial, not social, and environment is negligible, compared with breeding. But their conclusions go at present beyond their premises. Analogies from racehorses are totally insufficient. We do not know if we can produce by selective mating men of strong will and other desirable qualities. Our life is not merely an affair of brawn and sinew, and our values are not health-values, as in 'Erewhon,' where fever was a felony, and influenza an indictable offence. In measures for preventing the transmission of hereditary taints we can go a little way with the Eugenists; for the rest, the present reviewer agrees with Prof. Hobhouse in assuming no wholesale connexion between eugenic means and moral ends.

MR. ORME CLARKE'S book *The National Insurance Act, 1911* (Butterworth & Co.), contains a full introductory summary giving a general outline of the Health and Unemployment sections, followed by the Act itself fully annotated.

Regarding the maternity benefit, the author points out that the use of the word "confinement" in the section will lead to difficulty, as this word is not found in medical dictionaries, and is really a polite euphemism which has passed into current usage.

The unemployment provisions of the Act have special interest at this present time of labour unrest. Benefits are not to be paid to striking or locked-out workmen, but this provision does not apply to cases in which the lock-out is occasioned by the inability of the employer to carry on his business owing to strikes in other businesses. The Board of Trade may delegate the management of the unemployment benefits to the various trade unions under certain conditions, and the practical effect of this arrangement in the direction of extending or limiting the power of the trade unions will be a factor of immense importance in future struggles between capital and labour.

The Introduction by the Solicitor-General is disappointing. After remarking that "no one can express a well-founded opinion of the Act without devoting a quite inordinate amount of time and trouble to studying it—not less time and trouble, let us say, than a lady would spend in choosing a new dress or a man in selecting a new motor-car"—Sir John Simon explains why in his opinion both parts of the Act should come into force at the same time, and concludes by remarking that amendments of the Act are certain. With this remark we are entirely in accord.

Franciscan Essays. By Paul Sabatier and Others. (Aberdeen University Press.)—No one can lay down this charming collection of essays on St. Francis and kindred saints without being impelled to inquire concerning the relation of the ideals after which they strove to the modern aspect of religion. The world never tires of memoirs which have the instinct of power at the back of them, whether of Napoleon or of the son of Bernardoni: the one accomplished it by pomp, and the other by poverty. Each essay furnishes an attraction of its own; and it is worthy of note how M. Sabatier, with characteristic grace, defines the unorthodoxy of his hero as that of a pioneer on the road along which masses more

timid than himself continue to plod in orderly fashion behind. The main theme running throughout the collection is the vexed question of poverty, as initiated by St. Francis, but all too soon either neglected or formalized by his followers. On such a subject we are inclined to listen with greater respect when the essays are signed by members of the same order, who, in spite of glaring materialism, still have the grace to maintain the more ancient and, to many minds, the higher way. The descriptions of St. Clare and of Angela of Foligno are of genuine value, displaying far more than a mere relation of facts, and instinct with a profound knowledge of the lights and shades, heights and depths, struggles and victories, which characterized the romance of mysticism. One impression at least survives, namely, the enormous influence of woman over the life of man; and we owe no small debt of gratitude to those who, with great delicacy and refinement, have thus reminded us of the possibility of friendship in Christ on its highest plane. We earnestly recommend this little volume as a most useful study, warning our readers, however, against the danger of luxuriating in theory on the subject of sacrifice, which can alone be understood by its genuine disciples in any circumstances, and in any age.

STUDENTS, especially those who are reading for University honours, will welcome the *Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third*, by Sir Thomas Erskine May, edited and continued to 1911 by Francis Holland, 3 vols. (Longmans & Co.). A new edition of this work has long been wanted, since, with all its faults, its Whiggishness, and complacent acceptance of current political formulas, it makes an admirable textbook. It may come badly out of a comparison with other works on much the same subject, such, for example, as Sir William Anson's 'Law and Custom of the Constitution'; but, though its thinking may be shallow, the thoughts are clearly conveyed. In editing the familiar pages Mr. Holland has confined himself to correcting some inaccuracies and adding a few foot-notes. Therein he has exercised a wise discretion, since even the substitution of adequate authorities for such antiquated writers as Adolphus, Roebuck, and Massey could hardly have been attempted without interfering with the body of the book. In the end a rewriting could not have been avoided, and such hybrid productions generally fail to satisfy.

Mr. Holland's continuation of Erskine May, embracing the years 1860–1911, is a good deal more copious than the original treatise. Two fairly slim volumes conduct the constitution through the trials of strength between George III. and the Whigs, the outwitting of Grey and Grenville by George IV., the Act of Reform, and the gradual transformation of Whiggism into Liberalism; but Mr. Holland's survey of the remaining period occupies a large tome of over 380 pages. He is evidently an author who likes plenty of elbow-room, and here and there the historian gives place to the essayist. Still, his chapters afford evidence of ample knowledge; they cover the whole field of self-government, and their conclusions are sagacious and moderate. Seldom has there been such an impartial historian: even in dealing with such a fiercely controverted measure as the Parliament Bill, he takes care that the positions of both sides are fairly set forth. In exposition, notably when he is expounding the meaning of the Commonwealth of Australia Act, he is conspicuously successful. We only regret the absence of a bibliography and the paucity of references to authorities.

FREEMASONRY.

YOUR notice of the 'Histoire abrégée de la Franc-Maçonnerie,' by R. F. Gould, shows a want of information on its subject and on other things very rare in *Athenæum* reviews. Gould's 'History of Freemasonry,' though a respectable compilation enough, was not a world-stirring work; and the prominence that you have given to the French version of its abridgment is a little hard to account for at this time of day. Few learned members of the craft, for instance, would agree that the rhetorical remarks which your reviewer puts into the mouth of Mr. Gould about the Moors shedding the light of some torch or another upon Spain "from 712 to about 1250" can have any connexion with Freemasonry, which did not exist at that period. Count Goblet d'Alviella—whom your reviewer calls "D'Alviella"—puts the matter in a nutshell when he says:—

"Il n'est plus possible aujourd'hui de contester que la Franc-Maçonnerie, telle que nous la voyons fonctionner sous nos yeux, ne soit sortie des quatre Loges professionnelles qui s'unirent à Londres en 1717...."

In his concluding paragraph, again, your reviewer puts forward the statement that "the exclusion of women from the Mithraic mysteries preceded their downfall." It certainly did, and he might have added that it also preceded their rise to popular favour and their spread over the whole of the Roman Empire. Never at any time, from their introduction in Pompey's time until Diocletian and his colleagues proclaimed Mithras the protector of their reconstituted state, were women admitted to his mysteries. On the consequences of the innovation that he thus wrongly imagines, your reviewer founds an argument for the admission of women to Freemasonry. But he does not seem to be aware that the experiment has already been tried. From 1730 up to the Revolution, lodges where men and women sat side by side were founded in France, and these "lodges of adoption" were revived under Napoleon, and up to, at all events, a few years ago still lingered in Spain. Yet the experiment failed, and I never heard that "Masonic labours gained in breadth and significance of meaning" from its adoption.

G.E.K.K.H.

* * G.E.K.K.H. seems angry with me because in a short review I have not included certain things he thinks I should have done, and of which he concludes I am ignorant, including adoptive Masonry. I do not think him ignorant of the many cognate circumstances he might have introduced—for instance, the indecent order of the Mopses in France, on which a lecture was recently delivered to the learned members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, "more to amuse than instruct" them.

If he fails to connect the development of art and learning in Spain with the incursions of the Moors in the eighth century, and the spread of those gifts throughout Europe when persecution drove their exponents out of Spain some five hundred years later, I can but express surprise and leave him to renew acquaintance with his forgotten history.

G.E.K.K.H. is evidently one of those Masons who are very learned on what I have called interesting non-essentials, and who ignore the verities enshrined in the rituals, symbols, and allegories. If, perchance, I should be so fortunate as to have called his attention to their existence, I can well forgive his scorn of my review.

Freemasonry is either a social and benevolent society dating, as he tells us, from 1717, when the four London lodges formed at the Apple Tree Tavern, Covent Garden, what is now the United Grand Lodge of England, or it is, as I believe, the lineal descendant of the mysteries, inheriting therefrom its archaic formulæ, its wealth of spiritual significances veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.

THE REVIEWER.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Brown (William Adams), *The Christian Hope: a Study in the Doctrine of Immortality*, 2/6 net. Duckworth

A comprehensive view of the history of man's belief in personal immortality, and the validity of that belief. In the first half of the book the author sketches the growth and influence of the pagan, Jewish, early Christian, and modern conceptions, concluding with what he holds to be the true position, and an estimate of its religious significance. A selected bibliography adds considerably to the value of this useful book. It is one of the *Studies in Theology Series*.

Gray (G. B.), *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Isaiah*, Vol. I. Introduction and Commentary on I.-XXVII., 12/ Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

This work on Isaiah, in 'The International Critical Commentary,' was to have been written by Dr. A. B. Davidson. After his death it was divided between Prof. Gray, who is solely responsible for the volume before us, and Dr. Peake, who is dealing with the remaining chapters in another. The Introduction to the whole work appears here, and has the general agreement of Dr. Peake, who will add his special comments on the later chapters in the second volume, which will include full Indexes to the entire work. Prof. Gray, who writes at once with abundant learning and caution, has made his translations the pivot of the commentary, sometimes sacrificing form and style "in order to make them as expressive as possible of what I understand the Hebrew text to mean, but also of the numerous uncertainties which appear to me at present to beset the text." He does not regard any existing theory of the metrical side of the book as final, and deals, of course, with the additions of later writers generally recognized by modern criticism. He expresses his special indebtedness to the commentary of Bernhard Duhm.

Halifax (Viscount), *Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders*, 12/6 net. Longmans

This historical survey, which is concerned with the controversy on the validity of Anglican orders, is a memorable and instructive contribution to the subject it deals with. It embodies a mass of documents and correspondence in the main previously unpublished, and connected for the purposes of exposition by allusions, notes, and remarks. Viscount Halifax has held himself modestly in the background, but his industry and research throw considerable light upon hitherto debatable and unverifiable topics.

Plummer (Alfred), *The Churches in Britain before A.D. 1000*, Vol. II., 5/ net. Robert Scott

The present volume completes the history of early British Christianity. It also contains an index to the whole work, and a full chronological table. In the *Library of Historic Theology*.

Taoist Teachings from the Book of Lieh Tzu, translated, with Introduction and Notes, by Lionel Giles, 2/ net. John Murray

A valuable addition to the *Wisdom of the East Series*. With Mr. Giles's previous selections from Lao Tzu and Chuang Tzu, it supplies the material for a complete impression of Taoism in its earlier and purer forms. In style the version is lively and concise, and the utility of the notes is not diminished by their unusual position in the midst of the text.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Lynam (Charles), *The Abbey of St. Mary, Croxden, Staffs*, 25/ Sprague

An excellent historic and architectural account of the important Cistercian house of Croxden. The extensive ruins have recently been carefully repaired, and much of the plan of both church and conventual buildings uncovered. It now almost vies in interest with some of the celebrated Yorkshire abbeys of the same order. Mr. Lynam has made good use of his powers both as an antiquary and an architect, and the result is a thorough and trustworthy monograph. The large ground plan, coloured according to four different periods, from late twelfth century to late fifteenth, is admirably executed. The book is profusely illustrated with 75 full-sized plates.

Rees (Rev. T. Mardy), *Welsh Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (1527-1911)*, Arranged Alphabetically, with Thirty Portraits.

Carnarvon, Welsh Publishing Co.

This catalogue is heralded by a prefatory flourish, of which we cannot understand the meaning. We confess to ignorance of the "marvellous achievements of Welsh artists." It is unquestionable that the Welsh faculty for painting is inferior to the English, Scotch, and Irish, the national genius running into other moulds of artistic expression. Mr. Frank Brangwyn is the only modern Anglo-Welshman worth a long descriptive notice.

Poetry and Drama.

Brett-Smith (H. F. Brett), *Poems of the North*, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell; London, Unwin

We perceive in Mr. Brett-Smith's verse the output of a literary taste accustomed to critical rather than creative work. His expression has a curious pseudo-activity, the vigour of a dilettante, perishable before the breath of actuality. Though not consciously imitative, he may be said to reflect certain styles more than others. His best achievement lies, we think, in the Scandinavian songs, which abound in pleasant vignettes. It is as a pictorial artist rather than a thinker that he claims attention.

Childe (Wilfred Rowland), *The Little City*, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin

A second impression of some pleasing, if not very original verses of a mystical and mediæval tendency.

Cousins (James H.), *Etain the Beloved, and Other Poems*, 3/6 net. Dublin, Maunsell

This volume contains a few short lyrics and a long poem based on an old Irish legend. Unlike most of the younger Irish poets, Mr. Cousins appears to have derived very little from Mr. Yeats; perhaps his work would have been more interesting had he derived more.

Davies (Oliver), *Songs at Random*, 2/6 net. Dent

We can trace no central purpose, inspiration, or strength in Mr. Davies's work. He goes through a number of varied and exciting experiences, but does not succeed in making them vital or plausible.

Historical Ballad Poetry of Ireland, arranged by M. J. Brown, 3/6 Educational Co. of Ireland

A ballad history of Ireland was a favourite project of Thomas Davis, whose own work is a large and valuable part of the volume in which his plan is carried out. Its contents, which are mostly of modern origin, are of unequal merit, and the notes might well have been more ample; but the picture of Irish history is vivid, and an indifferent ballad is often better than the dry bones of historical fact, especially in the case of schoolboys, for whom the book seems primarily meant.

MacDonell (Alice C.), *Songs of the Mountain and the Burn*, 2/ net. Ouseley

There is a quantity of excited and undisciplined verse in this volume. The author vociferates her lays and songs with sentimental aplomb, and has assimilated the more tiresome features of the "Celtic twilight." She indulges in vague apostrophe, catching none of the transparent, keen beauty which marks the old Irish folk-songs and a few of the modern poetic revivalists.

Mansel (Sir Courtenay), *The Masque of King Charles VI. and Other Poems*, 2/6 net. Ouseley

Both in his Masque and miscellaneous verse the author adopts the Teutonic method of capital initials for substantives. This mannerism he carries out so consistently that an occasional lapse into normal lettering seems an oversight. Artificial emphasis is also maintained in the substance of the work. Rhetoric and inflated commonplace are trumpeted forth with steady iteration and vehemence through 128 pages.

O'Sullivan (Seumas), Poems, 3/6 net.

Dublin, Maunsell

The bulk of this volume is made up of poems published in the author's previous books. Taken as a whole, they are rather disappointing. Mr. O'Sullivan has some mastery over fine points of rhythm; but his thought and execution are monotonous, and the vague, melancholy emotions he endeavours to express have an appearance of artificiality. 'The Twilight People,' with its "long, low, whispering voice," "quiet grass," and "old dead dreams," gives the keynote to the book. A few translations from Henri de Regnier are admirably done.

Powell (G. H.), Burlesques and Parodies, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer & Sons

As Mr. Lowes Dickinson observes in his prefatory note, many old Cambridge men will heartily welcome a reprint of Mr. Powell's delightful parodies. The longest and most elaborate is an article on the supposed discovery of 'The Pelopidæ Papers,' concerning Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, Electra, and Ægisthus. Archæologists and textual critics are burlesqued with a delicate mercilessness that never overreaches itself.

Shakespeare (Tudor): Henry VIII.: edited by C. G. Dunlap, 1/ net.

Macmillan

The Introduction in this American edition is capable, giving quotations from Spedding's article concerning the existence of non-Shakespearean work ascribed to Fletcher in the play, and the reasons for such collaboration. The statement that the play is "obviously....a brilliant pageant" might have been supported by a reference to the unusual length of the stage directions and the hint in the Prologue that the play had been written up, and largely increased in bulk, since, as we have it at present, it can not be played "in two short hours." The notes and glossary are satisfactory so far as they go, but, as we have said of other members of this series, they might have been enlarged.

Stephens (James), The Hill of Vision, 3/6 net.

Dublin, Maunsell

For notice see p. 303.

Philosophy.

Boutroux (Émile), Science and Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, translated by Jonathan Nield, 5/ net.

Duckworth

A reissue in the Crown Library of a weighty and erudite study.

Frankland (F. W.), Thoughts on Ultimate Problems: being a Series of Short Studies on Theological and Metaphysical Subjects (chiefly on Specially Controverted Points), New Edition, 1/6 net.

Nutt

This edition is issued in paper covers, and its preface is written by Mr. W. T. Stead. The profound, but obscure speculations of the author upon the Hegelian Absolute have, we gather, influenced philosophers.

History and Biography.

Cambridge History of English Literature, edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller: Vol. VIII. The Age of Dryden, 9/ net.

Cambridge Univ. Press

In addition to chapters on Dryden, The Restoration Drama, The Diarist and Letter-Writers, The Satirists, The Cambridge Platonists, and Locke, this volume contains special accounts of Early Quaker Literature, Legal Antiquarianism, Scientific Inquiry in the Seventeenth Century, Court Poets, and The Restoration Pulpit. There are 93 pages of Bibliography, and 28 of Index.

Jebb (Camilla), Mary Wollstonecraft, 2/6 net.

Herbert & Daniel

For notice see p. 307.

Morel (E. D.), Morocco in Diplomacy, 6/ net.

Smith & Elder

An acute résumé of a seven years' imbroglio which has more than once led the great nations to the very brink of war. Mr. Morel has had a task of the utmost difficulty, but he has unravelled the tangled skein of diplomatic activity with skill. He takes up the attitude of the anti-Grey school, that our thwarting of the legitimate desires for expansion of the German nation and faithlessness to the Act of Algeciras have been largely responsible for the perilous times the two nations have encountered.

Owen (Sidney J.), The Fall of the Mogul Empire, 7/6 net.

John Murray

A picturesque account of the "decline and fall" of the Mogul empire. It cannot claim completeness, and is inclined, in our opinion, to over-emphasize the importance of military operations. But the story is related with acuteness and sense of perspective. The characterization of the Emperor Aurungzeb is well done, a potentate who conformed admirably to the ideal of 'Il Principe.' The large coloured map should be helpful in tracing the campaigns and conquests.

Rosen (Erwin), In the Foreign Legion, 3/6 net.

Duckworth

A cheap reissue of an interesting book. In our review of it on March 12th, 1910, we commended it to the examination of our readers.

Russell (George W. E.), One Look Back, 10/6 net.

Wells Gardner

Mr. Russell here gives a sketch of his life from the beginnings to Harrow, Oxford, London, and work in politics, letters, and ecclesiastical circles. The volume is lightened by the agreeable humour which has made the author one of the accomplished gossips of the day, and presents the point of view with which his many readers are familiar.

Williams (E. R.), Plain-Towns of Italy, 12/6 net.

Smith & Elder

Like its predecessor 'The Hill-Towns of Italy,' this volume is neither history, topography, nor guide-book, but something of all three. Within a narrow compass Mr. Williams has collected a great mass of information, ranging from art and letters to the inns of the country-side. The style of the book is clear and unpretentious, and the illustrations are well chosen.

Geography and Travel.

Cartwright (Capt.) and his Labrador Journal, edited by Charles Wendell Townsend, with an Introduction by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, 5/ net.

Williams & Norgate

For notice see p. 314.

Political Economy.

Keatinge (G.), Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan, 4/6 net.

Longmans

A small portion of this survey has already appeared in *The Agricultural Journal of India*. As a whole, it is an expert analysis of the economic conditions prevailing in the Deccan, and contains a mass of statistical information which amply repays study. The author discusses land tenure, labour, capital, the organization of credit, stock, markets, profits, and the like, and is a convinced supporter of State aid to agriculture. This excellent little book is well furnished with glossary, index, tables, a map, and charts showing price fluctuation, variation of wages, and the like.

Education.

Moore (J. Howard), The Ethics of School Life, 3d.

Bell & Sons

For notice see p. 302.

Soldan (Frank Louis), The Century and the School, and Other Educational Essays, 5/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

For notice see p. 302.

Philology.

Man in the Panther's Skin (The): a Romantic Epic by Shot'ha Rust'haveli, a Close Rendering from the Georgian attempted by Marjory Scott Wardrop, 10/

Royal Asiatic Society

The epic of the panther-clad man is to the Georgian people what Shakespeare is to us, Dante was to the Middle Ages, and 'Beowulf' to the Scandinavians. Its story, its language, and its mythology pierce to the core of the people's heart. We find this version for the New Series of the Oriental Translation Fund, though inclined occasionally to stumble along academic paths, just, vigorous, and sympathetic. It shows with excellent clearness the swiftness of action, the joy in movement, the varied imagery, the colour and beauty of this epic. The references and bibliographical notes are to the point.

Specimina Codicum Latinorum Vaticanorum, collegerunt Franciscus Ehrle, S.J., et Paulus Liebaert, 6/ net.

Bonn, Marcus & Weber; Oxford, Parker

Facsimiles of the documents are printed in full-page, and abound in interesting material for the historian and the archæologist. The evidence supplied as to dates and the expository matter seem to us meagre.

School-Books.

Hassall (Arthur), The Restoration and the Revolution, 1660-1715, 2/6

Rivingtons

Vol. VII. of Rivington's Text-Books of English History is a well-balanced little book, which, in view of its size, deals with an extraordinarily wide range of subjects. Armed with it, no intelligent student should find any difficulty in following up in greater detail the movements of the period, whether in politics, industry, or literature. The questions appended to each chapter are excellent.

Selected Poems for Required Reading in Secondary Schools, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Henry W. Boynton, 1/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

We cannot agree with the editor that 'The Ancient Mariner,' 'The Lays of Ancient Rome,'

'The Raven,' Lowell's 'The Vision of Sir Launfal,' 'Sohrab and Rustum,' 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' and 'Snow-Bound' are fairly representative of the "poetry of the early and middle nineteenth century." They strike us as a somewhat freakish assortment, hardly typical of the authors or the period; otherwise this is a pleasant book. It is one of Macmillan's Pocket Classics.

Smith (Rev. James), Patriarchs and Prophets: Old Testament Stories in Modern English, 6d. net.

Macmillan

Embodies some of the most picturesque and familiar incidents of the Old Testament. Apart from the elimination of archaisms and insertion of modernisms of various kinds, the language used is that of the Revised Version.

Wyatt (A. J.) and Clay (Henry), English Literature of the Nineteenth Century, 2/

University Tutorial Press

An unpretentious and well-equipped book of unusual excellence. As a work of reference for students of literature it will be indispensable. The criticisms are condensed with a minimum of loss to the author criticized, and are distinguished by relevant and impartial treatment. In many cases quotations from established and even imaginative critics are supplied. Altogether, the volume is a piece of sound and sympathetic scholarship. It is one of the University Tutorial Series.

Science.

Bateson (W.), Biological Fact and the Structure of Society, 1/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Herbert Spencer Lecture delivered at the Examination Schools on Wednesday, February 28th. Admitting that our data are too scanty to support the schemes of advanced eugenists, and holding that legislative interference has still a very narrow scope, the author makes out a strong case for the social importance of biology. With his modest and well-reasoned conclusions we are in general agreement, but we think he is too ready to connect the end of the State with a healthy life without examining their precise relation.

Brauns (Dr. Reinhard), The Mineral Kingdom, Parts XVII., XVIII., XIX., and XX., translated, with Additions, by L. J. Spencer, 2/ net each

Esslingen, Schreiber;

London, Williams & Norgate

Four parts of a work we have frequently noticed. They contain ninety-one plates, the majority of which are coloured, and nearly three hundred text-figures. Various mineralogical specimens are subjected to minute analysis.

Burnet (Dr. Étienne), Microbes and Toxins, translated by Dr. Broquet and Dr. W. M. Scott, 5/

Heinemann

This volume has been included in the Bibliothèque de Philosophie Scientifique. Metchnikoff, in the Introduction, refers to the important place now occupied by micro-biology, and points out that, if Pasteur could now revisit the scene of his activities, he would scarcely believe that such rapid progress in new ideas was possible. The book summarizes present-day knowledge with regard to microbes and toxins, and also deals with the important subject of immunity. We note an excellent glossary, which will be of great help to the reader. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen.

Fauna of British India (The), including Ceylon and Burma. Coleoptera, General Introduction, and Cicindelidæ and Paussidæ, by W. W. Fowler, 20/

Taylor & Francis

A new volume in the series published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. There are numerous illustrations, many of which are original, and a glossary of technical terms.

Mark (Leonard Portal), Acromegaly, a Personal Experience, 7/6 net.

Baillière & Tindall

Disclaiming any intention of writing a scientific treatise, the author has set down his own experience as a doctor, observing in himself the symptoms of this rare and little-known complaint. There are a number of diagrams, and some notes by eminent specialists.

Morse (Harry W.), Storage Batteries: the Chemistry and Physics of the Lead Accumulator, 6/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

A treatise on modern power-plants, accumulators, and power-operation, based on a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University. The problem of storage cells is preceded by an inquiry into the theory of galvanic cells. Detail as to storage-battery engineering is omitted. The book is well classified, the material being neatly correlated and intelligibly arranged. It is a complex study, and fortunately well stored with illustrative diagrams.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: 2067, Report on an Investigation of the Geological Structure of the Alps, by Bailey Willis; 2068, Notes on Birds observed during a Brief Visit to the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea in 1911, by A. C. Bent; 2069, Three New Plants from Alberta, and 2070, A New Leather Flower from Illinois, by Paul C. Standley; 2072, New Mammals from Canada, Alaska, and Kamchatka, by N. Hollister; 2073, Descriptions of Twelve New Species and Sub-species of Mammals from Panama, by E. A. Goldman.

Washington, Smithsonian Inst.

Taylor (Duncan), *The Composition of Matter and the Evolution of Mind: Immortality a Scientific Certainty*, 3/6 Walter Scott

The author claims that his book is not a philosophic speculation, nor a theory, but "a brief statement of fundamental facts corroborated by every development of science." Certainly we find an abundance of fact, fundamental and otherwise, and a good deal of dogma, but the course of the argument is obscured by an aphoristic style and the free use of polysyllables.

Juvenile Literature.

Wyss (C. von), *Gardens in their Seasons*.

A. & C. Black

The little folk who are tempted from the gay pictures to the attractive letterpress which describes them will meet here one of those born gardeners of the seeds of knowledge, who become as children themselves to open out to the little ones a glimpse of the poetry of earth.

Fiction.

Bancroft (Lady), *The Shadow of Neeme*, 6/

John Murray

For notice see p. 304.

Bedford (H. Louisa), *Maids in Many Moods*, 6/

Stanley Paul

his novel, dealing with the love-affairs of no fewer than eight people, supplies enough love-scenes and marriage ceremonies to satisfy the most exacting reader in that respect. The author's chief difficulty is to avoid sameness, and this she does with some skill. It is all pretty and conventional, somewhat improbable, but not uninteresting.

Bennett (Arnold), *The Matador of the Five Towns, and Other Stories*, 6/

Methuen

For notice see p. 303.

Broughton (Rhoda), *Between Two Stools*, 6/

Stanley Paul

The characters are too puppet-like to retain our interest; the mildness of the wife bullied by her invalid husband annoys us, and the small daughter strikes us as an unpleasant child. That the wife should be freed of her husband on the very day that her patient lover, in a fit of absent-minded generosity, proposes to somebody else, is a piece of melodrama unworthy of the author, and the book comes to a rather morbid conclusion.

Chambers (Robert W.), *The Adventures of a Modest Man*, 6/

This is really a collection of short stories, which are told in a light, fantastic fashion, but rather spoilt by the author's attempt to connect them.

Deans (F. Harris), *Business Rivals*, 6/

Herbert & Daniel

The author writes quite humorously when he is presenting the conversation and adventures of two gaol-birds; but his other characters are unattractive, and his attempted facetiousness at their expense is too heavy-handed to be amusing. There is a colour-frontispiece by Mr. Will Owen.

Gallon (Tom), *Memory Corner*, 6/

John Long

An attractive story of two elderly maiden ladies and a pretty adopted daughter, into whose quiet lives bursts, with the suddenness of a summer storm, a great musical genius, a man without principle and without balance, but with a wonderful power of fascination. His incalculable self-assurance, his wild theories and schemes, his sonorous phraseology, are all portrayed with humour, while the meteoric career of the youthful prodigy he has fostered adds to the impression of the general instability of genius.

Graham (R. B. Cunninghame), *Charity*, 6/

Duckworth

For notice see p. 303.

Hammond (Frances), *The Fly in the Ointment*, 6/

Chapman & Hall

A rather pathetic story of a pretty girl who is slightly deformed. The unscrupulous woman who will inherit the heroine's money, should she

die without issue, forms the ingenious plan of making the latter's lover kiss her with the girl herself as witness. In real life this would probably not prove the insurmountable barrier that it does inflict, for the lover, who is really a good fellow, would doubtless get a better chance to explain.

"Mark Time," *A Derelict Empire*, 6/ Blackwood

Describes an imaginary condition of affairs in India consequent on its evacuation by the British, and proceeds to relate the exploits of a handful of Englishmen, who, placing themselves at the head of the native army, succeed, after a successful campaign, in obtaining control of the Empire. Sensationalism is for the most part avoided, while the author's ingenuity in creating military and political situations is only equalled by that of the hero in disposing of them.

Mitford (Bertram), *The River of Unrest*, 6/

Ward & Lock

The frontispiece, a girl rescuing a bather from the clutches of an enormous octopus, gives promise of an exciting story, and the expectant reader will not be disappointed in the plot, which unfolds itself on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Moore (F. Frankfort), *The Red Man's Secret: a Romance of the Stage Prairie*, 6/ Hutchinson

The Red Man is a chief of the sort that adorns the music-halls or musical comedy, and is associated with incessant burlesque, quips about advertisements and the modern press, &c. He keeps a medicine man who turns out to be an Irishman, and finds an old love in a maid who is Irish, but poses as French. An English duke and two modern American girls and a Chicago millionaire great in Hog are also in the cast. The author has made some good jokes and some indifferent ones, but, even if we warmly appreciated the "stage prairie," over 300 pages of its humours on end might seem too much of a good thing. A little seriousness would be a useful foil for the incessant jesting.

Patriarche (Valance), *Rory of Willow Beach*, 3/6

The plot of this story, the scene of which is laid in a Canadian village, is only rivalled in obscurity by the practical jokes of the hero, who gives the title to the book.

Powell (F. Inglis), *The Snake*, 6/

John Lane

A gruesome story of India. A young girl comes under the influence of a sorcerer who "has power over evil spirits," and for purposes of revenge he wills that her spirit shall at times enter a snake, while she remains to outward observers in a trance. In this state she murders many people, including her father and mother. Finally, she and her sorcerer are both killed.

Vernon (N.), *Aliens near of Kin*, 6/

Mills & Boon

The descriptions of Austrian and Hungarian scenery relieve an otherwise dull book.

Vivian (E. Charles), *Passion-Fruit*, 6/

Heinemann

A beautiful woman is the power which brings forth the passion-fruit of disillusion and despair. She also has a price to pay, and her pluck in paying it compels our sympathy. The story throughout is well written and interesting, and the contrast between the monotonous yet peaceful life in East Anglia and the passion-laden, jasmine-scented atmosphere of the East is skilfully brought out.

Weeks (A. R. and R. K.), *The Tragic Prince*, 6/

Melrose

Excitement and romance are to be found here in superabundance. The authors have contrived to provide a readable story out of sanguinary ingredients, and the book is a phantasmagoria of sensation and intrigue, presented in so cunning a manner as to be always dramatic and not always improbable. The plot is woven round a conspiracy and revolution in the capital of a small European principality.

General Literature.

Bensusan (S. L.), *Father William*, 5/ net.

Arnold

Father William is an aged and garrulous shepherd who holds forth, in East Anglian dialect, on a great variety of subjects, from parochial affairs to the pressing problems of the day. Rural life and character are depicted pleasantly enough, but with a minuteness that becomes, perhaps, a little tedious. The sketches were originally printed in a morning

newspaper. The illustrations consist of some good local photographs.

Cowl (Prof. R. P.), *An Anthology of Imaginative Prose*, 3/6 net.

Herbert & Daniel

For notice see p. 306.

Fiske (Prof. Willard), *Chess Tales and Chess Miscellanies*, 6/ net.

Longmans

The author was an American, born in 1831, who died at Frankfort-a.-Main in 1904. From 1857 to 1860 he was co-editor of *The American Chess Monthly*. He worked as attaché to U.S. Legations, and on the staff of one or two papers, till he was made Professor of North-European Languages at Cornell University. There are several attractive portraits of him included. With much that is silly, the volume includes some pleasant and curious reading, particularly concerning Italian and Oriental chess. But even the best parts are scrappy, and one notices omissions. Thus there is a mode of chess—played in the Shan country—in which the sixteen pieces are set four-square, diagonally to one another, which is not mentioned here; and the Prussian chess village Ströbeck—barely alluded to—would have afforded a good many amusing pages. Buckle appears only once, and then only as a name in a list. There are a goodly number of problems, with solutions, at the end of the volume.

Money (L. G. Chiozza), *Things that Matter*, 5/ net.

For notice see p. 307.

Methuen

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: Ronsard, Poèmes; and Voltaire, Romans Choisis, 1/ net each.

Dent

Two more additions to the companion series of Everyman, which is at present engaged in the reissuing of French masterpieces.

White Gods (The).

Werner Laurie.

This quasi-Oriental *tour de force* has as its text one of the most hackneyed quatrains in FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam.' The anonymous author throughout, in semi-mystical, semi-allegorical language, unbosoms himself or herself of a confession of some nameless sin that he or she has committed. The only sins that we can discover are those of style.

Wilde (G.), *A Primer of Natal Astrology for Beginners*, Third Edition, 1/3

Halifax, Rexo Publishing Co.

A handbook defining the formulæ of the pseudo-scientific cult of astrology. They cannot be interesting to anybody seriously engaged in astronomical research. Astrology has a venerable antiquity, but in the hands of its present exponents has fallen into merited disrepute. Exception is taken in a letter accompanying the volume to our review of 'Chaldean Astrology,' and what is akin to personal allusion directed at us in a piece of doggerel beginning tunefully thus: "To the dolt and gaping fool, astrology is but rot." Such comments betray the quality of mind engaged in the exposition of the subject.

Pamphlets.

Adam (Adela Marion), *The Need for a Course of Study in Classical and Later Literature Combined*, a Paper read before the Cambridge Classical Society, 6d. net.

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

An excellent pamphlet, which might have been even more constructive and suggestive, if it had not advanced its wise propositions in so tentative and deprecating a spirit. The writer remarks on the foundation of the John Passmore Edwards Scholarship at Oxford, established through the energy of Churton Collins, and her curriculum is a more extensive application of the theory which took shape in that concrete form. She would combine foreign as well as English literature with the classical, grouping men of letters inspired by kindred tendencies wherever possible.

Good Citizen Catechism for All Children (A), by "Silver Cockle," 1d.

Clowes

For notice see p. 302.

Robins (Elizabeth), *Under his Roof*, 6d. net.

International Women Writers' Soc.

A trenchant exposition of how the "protected" woman may be in more danger under her own roof than the Suffragette during a raid on the House of Commons. It would probably have been more widely read as a "middle" article in one of the weekly Suffrage organs.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler, von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart, begründet von Ulrich Thieme und Felix Becker, herausgegeben von Ulrich Thieme: Sechster Band, Carlini-Cioci Leipsic, Seemann

This valuable and exhaustive work has now reached its sixth volume—following on the fifth in little more than six months. It is intended henceforward to publish a volume every half-year, and so to finish the whole undertaking within eight or nine years. The present number contains some 330 British and American entries, of which the most important is Chantrey. The painstaking compilers have thought it worth while to mention that the Chantrey Fund—the sculptor's best claim to be remembered—was left in the first instance to his wife. For the convenience of strangers the more familiar "Tate Gallery" might have been appended to the official designation of the London National Gallery of British Art. In French art the two most considerable figures are Cézanne and Chardin, of whom—especially of the latter—clear and full accounts are given within a small space. The articles on Cellini and Cimabue are the most lengthy and elaborate in the volume, and the full list of authorities appended to each—an excellent feature which runs through the whole book—should be very useful. Yet it is not so much for well-known names like these that the curious reader will search these pages. The most interesting of the entries to us are those on Eastern artists—for the most part here Chinese, and largely known through English accounts of them; and those on Greek vase-painters. The work is well abreast of present research, and includes even the most inconsiderable artists and craftsmen of the least productive times and regions.

Peintres Futuristes Italiens, Exposition du lundi 5 au samedi 24 février, 1912.

Paris, Bernheim-Jeune

These anathemas of Futurism, hurled from Italy on the artistic world, give expression to theories which in practice would destroy by fire or flood the contents of our galleries and museums, in order the more completely to liberate from the influence of the past artists inspired by the spectacle of contemporary civilization.

History and Biography.

Haussonville (Comte d'), Femmes d'Autrefois—Hommes d'Aujourd'hui, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

Few modern French authors write with such vividness and charm in the realm of biography as M. d'Haussonville. We notice in particular two fascinating studies on Madame de Maintenon in the first part of the book; but in the second part, where the author writes on De Vogüé, Schérer, and Prévost-Paradol, the personal touch comes in to enliven the narrative. Particularly admirable is the academic discourse on Schérer, his predecessor at the Académie des Sciences Politiques et Morales.

Sociology.

Bourgin (Georges et Hubert), Le Socialisme français de 1789-1848. Paris, Hachette

This little handbook does not profess to be a history, but it is a very useful compendium of the main documents relative to the social movements consequent on the French Revolution. The choice of material is excellent, and we only regret that writers so suggestive have not seen fit to give a wider treatment of the period. The book is enriched by excellent bibliographical notes.

Science.

Klinkerfues (Dr. W.), Theoretische Astronomie: Neubearbeitung von Prof. Dr. H. Buchholz, dritte verbesserte und vermehrte Ausgabe, mit 67 in den Text gedruckten Figuren, 50m. Brunswick, Vieweg & Sohn

A second edition of Prof. Buchholz's recast of Klinkerfues's important work. It has been enlarged and corrected in conformity with the knowledge acquired since 1899, when it was first published; and Prof. Buchholz introduces it by an explanation of his present view of Gylden's theory of the orbit, which had formerly been adopted with too little qualification, and by a critical survey of the new methods employed by Messrs. W. Gibbs, P. Harzer, and A. Leuschner for the calculation of orbits.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MARCH

Theology.

18 A Flower for Each Day in the Year, culled from Many Writers as a Bouquet for Our Lady, by Mary Talbot, 2/ net. Sands

18 Thoughts for Daily Living, by Robert Collyer. Lindsey Press

18 Byways of Belief, by the Rev. Conrad Noel, 5/ net. Palmer

25 St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, Vol. II. (Chaps. VI.-XI.), by the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D., Devotional Commentary Series, 2/ R.T.S.

28 The Epistles of St. Paul: the Authorized Version amended by the Adoption of such of the Alterations made in the Revised Version as are Necessary for correcting Material Mistranslations, or making clear the Meaning of the Inspired Writer. Smith & Elder

29 The Pilgrim's Guide to Lourdes, and Places en route, by Rev. G. H. Cobb, 1/ net. Sands

29 Abbot Wallingford: an Examination of the Relations of St. Albans with Cardinal Morton, by the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, 2/ net. Sands

Fine Art and Archæology.

MARCH

25 Art and the Commonweal, by William Archer, 6d. net, 9d. net. Watts

MARCH

Poetry and Drama.

29 Poems of Adoration, by Michael Field, 5/ net. Sands

1 Mrs. Browning and her Poetry, by Kathleen E. Royds, 10d. Harrap

1 Scott and his Poetry, by A. E. Morgan, 10d. Harrap

MARCH

History and Biography.

21 Memories of a Spectator, by J. S. Fletcher, 7/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

21 Hugo (Victor): the Man and his Character, by A. F. Davidson, 15/ net. Eveleigh Nash

21 South London, by Walter Besant, Cheaper Issue. Chatto & Windus

27 The Mirror of Oxford: a Catholic History of Oxford, by the Rev. C. Dawson, S.J., 5/ net. Sands

28 Goethe: the Man and his Character, by Joseph McCabe, 15/ net. Eveleigh Nash

28 Royal Tunbridge Wells, by Lewis Melville, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

28 The Married Life of Anne of Austria, by Martha Walker Freer, 12/ net. Eveleigh Nash

11 My Memoirs, by Madame Steinheil, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

MARCH

Geography and Travel.

19 Oxford Mountaineering Essays, edited by Arnold Lunn, 5/ net. Edward Arnold

21 China as It Really Is, by John Armstrong, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash

MARCH

Education.

20 Education, Areopagitica, and The Commonwealth, by John Milton, with Early Biographies of Milton, edited, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by L. E. Lockwood, 2/6 Harrap

25 Studies in German Words and their Uses, by F. E. Hastings, 2/6 Harrap

1 Character Training, a Graded Series of Lessons in Ethics, by Emma Lyman Cabot, revised and edited for English Schools by Edward Eyles, 3/6 net. Harrap

Anthropology.

MARCH

25 Practical Anthropology, by Thomas E. Smurthwaite, 2/6 net, 3/6 net. Watts

MARCH

Philology.

26 M. Manilii Astronomicum II., recensuit et enarravit A. E. Housman, 4/6 net. Grant Richards

MARCH

School-Books.

25 Latin Word Formation for Secondary Schools, by Paul R. Jenks, 1/6 Harrap

1 A Treasury of Prose and Poetry, for Learning by Heart, in Six Graded Parts, compiled by Amy Barter: Parts I. to V., 5d., 6d.; Part VI., 6d., 8d. Harrap

1 Barons and Kings (1216-1488), by Estelle Ross, 1/6; Prize Edition, 2/6 net. Harrap

MARCH

Science.

18 Student's Handbook of Stratigraphical Geology, by A. J. Jukes-Browne, Second Edition, 12/ net. Stanford

20 The Mechanics of Building Construction, by Henry Adams, 6/ net. Longmans

21 Dairying, by Prof. Sheldon. Cassell

25 The Kingdom of Man, by Sir Ray Lankester, New Edition, 6d., 1/ net. Watts

Juvenile Literature.

MARCH

20 The Life and Teaching of Jesus: Daily Gospel Readings for Young Children, arranged by Edith E. Read Mumford, 1/6 net. Longmans

Fiction.

MARCH

18 Thieves, by Aix, 6/ Palmer

19 The House on the Mall, by Edgar Jepson, 6/ Hutchinson

19 The Knightly Years, by W. M. Ardagh, 6/ John Lane

19 Kate of Kate Hall, by Ellen Thornercroft Fowler, 6d. Hutchinson

20 The Thornbush near the Door, by Sophie Cole, 6/ Mills & Boon

20 Her Sacrifice, by Arthur Applin, 6/ Ward & Lock

21 Innocence in the Wilderness, by Theodosia Lloyd, 6/ Chatto & Windus

21 The Night Land, by W. Hope Hodgson, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

21 The Kiss of Chance, by Ronald Dunster, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

21 The Radium Terrors, by Albert Dorrington, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash

22 Within the Maze, by Mrs. Henry Wood, Cheap Edition, 6d. Macmillan

26 Love Covers All, by Jean A. Owen, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.

26 Through the Postern Gate: a Romance of Seven Days, by Mrs. Barclay, 6/ Putnams

26 The Marriage Portion, by H. A. Mitchell Keays, 6/ Grant Richards

27 The Prelude to Adventure, by Hugh Walpole, 6/ Mills & Boon

27 A Faery Land Forlorn, by Mrs. H. H. Penrose, Alston Rivers

27 The Court of the Angels, by Justus M. Forman, 6/ Ward & Lock

28 The Penitent, by René Bazin, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

28 The Black Hand, being the Adventures of Craig Kennedy, Scientific Investigator, by Arthur B. Reeve, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash

28 The Black Spider, by Carlton Dawe, New Edition, 1/ Eveleigh Nash

30 The Garden of Adam, by Alf. Brunton Aitken, 2/ net. John Ouseley

30 The Uncreated Man, by Austin Frysers, 6/ John Ouseley

30 The Woman Decides, by "Nomad," 6/ John Ouseley

General Literature.

MARCH

18 Party Whips, by a Tory (Ian D. Colvin), 1/ net. Palmer

19 Marvels of the Universe, Part XII., 7d. net. Hutchinson

21 Shelley's Prose Works, 2 vols., New Edition, St. Martin's Library. Chatto & Windus

21 The Child of the Dawn, by Arthur C. Benson, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

21 Psychic Reminiscences, by Mary Davies, 2/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

21 Health Culture for Busy Men. Cassell

25 Treasures of Lucretius, by Henry S. Salt, 1/ net. Watts

26 Problems of Men, Mind, and Morals, by E. Belfort Bax, 6/ net. Grant Richards

Pamphlets.

MARCH

25 The Invention of a New Religion, by B. H. Chamberlain, 3d. net. Watts

25 Natural Ethics, by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, 2d. Watts

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

MARCH

25 Chambers's Journal will contain: 'The Wizard of Modern Invention: Thomas Alva Edison,' by his secretary, Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft; 'If I were a Millionaire,' by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch; 'As the Chinese See Us,' by the Rev. E. J. Hardy; 'The American Secret Service,' by Mr. Day Allen Willey; 'State Insurance in Germany,' by Mr. Richard Thirsk; 'Titles of Honour,' by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore; 'The Romance of Tobacco,' by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Bairnsfather; and 'The French Workman,' by Mr. R. Seppings-Laws.

Literary Gossip.

WE notice with satisfaction in *The Cambridge Review* the proposal to confer the Cambridge Doctorate of Letters on Mr. James Bass Mullinger, the admirable historian of the University. The recognition due to his labours was emphasized in our own columns some while since.

ON Thursday the members were announced of a Royal Commission which is to inquire into methods of appointment and promotion in the Civil Service. Recently we had occasion to point out the omission of an important subject in examinations for the Service; and other reforms are desirable which the Commissioners should be able to approach with an open mind, as they represent varieties of opinion and experience. The idea of a Royal Commission as a means of settlement was recently recognized as an insult to practical men, but, owing to the inclusion of two women and some other thinkers, practical as well as academic, the present body may, we hope, surpass its predecessors in utility.

A LAMBETH DEGREE is now somewhat of a rarity. The D.D. conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the Ven. Arthur E. Moule, lately Archdeacon in Mid-China, will be generally applauded. He was made B.D. by a previous Archbishop, and his commentaries and translations in Chinese are a notable part of his devoted work in the foreign field.

FIFTY-THREE autograph letters addressed by White of Selborne to his niece Mary White have just been presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, as well as a letter written by Hogarth towards the end of his life, in which he gives his reasons for painting the little picture of 'The Bench.' This picture has been lately given to the Museum.

MR. G. F. HILL will read a paper on 'Some Palestine Cults in the Græco-Roman Age' at the next meeting of the British Academy, to be held at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock.

DEAN GREGORY, who lived to the great age of 92, left behind him a short autobiography, which he wrote during 1902 and 1903. It covers the whole of his long life, and there are many curious reminiscences in it of the days before the Reform Bill. It is being prepared for publication by Archdeacon Hutton.

THE latest of the London County Council memorials is the tablet of blue encaustic ware affixed on Monday last to No. 88, Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, the residence of Thomas Henry Huxley for some months in 1841.

THOSE who are familiar with the details of Scott's life will be pleased to learn that a tablet is about to be placed in Contin Church, near Strathpeffer, to the memory of Sir Walter's friend and amanuensis,

Willie Laidlaw. Laidlaw was born in Yarrow in 1780, and in the church there he has already a memorial tablet. After Scott's death he went north as factor to Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagown, and on his own death, in 1845, was buried in Contin churchyard.

IN his third Hibbert Lecture on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Dr. Hope Moulton referred to the note in *The Athenæum* commenting on the first lecture of the series, and seemed to take exception to the statement that Philo's six Powers were the originals from whom the Persian Amshaspands were copied. This was not put forward as our own suggestion, but as that of Darmesteter, as can be seen by reference to the note itself in our issue of the 2nd inst. (p. 257). The idea present in the mind of the writer of that note was not that Philo invented his "Powers" *de novo*, but that both he and the author of the late portion of the Avestic literature in which the Amshaspands first formally appear borrowed the notion from some third source. One is not sure that Dr. Moulton much helped his case by saying that at least one of the Amshaspands was known in Strabo's day. It does not seem at all certain that the god "Omanos," of whom, Strabo says in his fifteenth book, a wooden statue was carried in procession, and who is described in the eleventh book as having a common altar with another god called Anadatos, can be identified with Vohu Mano, who seems to be the Amshaspand Dr. Moulton referred to. It is unlikely that the priests of such deities could have known anything of the image-hating Zoroaster. But if this difficulty could be got over, Dr. Moulton would still have to explain what became of the Amshaspand conception between the time of Zoroaster, which he is now inclined to put at from 1000 to 800 B.C., and that of Strabo.

THE ZIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE, Berlin, will very shortly issue through Messrs. W. Speaight & Sons a pamphlet on 'The Zionist Movement: its Aims and Achievements.' The pamphlet, which has been written by Mr. Israel Cohen, Secretary of the English Department of the Zionist Central Office, will be an authoritative account of the history and activity of the Jewish nationalist movement from the earliest times to the present day.

A MEETING of Secondary Teachers will be held at the University of London, South Kensington, next Saturday, at 3 P.M. The Rev. Edward Lyttelton will be in the chair, and will be supported by Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland. The following resolution will be proposed by the Dean of Lincoln (Dr. T. C. Fry), seconded by Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson (Cambridge University), and supported by Miss Lees (Assistant Mistresses' Association) and Mr. A. A. Somerville (Assistant Masters' Association):—

"That this meeting desires to express its appreciation of the favourable consideration shown by the Board of Education to the question of starting a National Pension

Scheme for Secondary Teachers; and earnestly hopes that the joint efforts of the Board and of Secondary Teachers towards this end may be completely successful."

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will publish on the 28th inst. 'The Epistles of St. Paul: the Authorized Version amended by the Adoption of such of the Alterations made in the Revised Version as are Necessary for correcting Material Mistranslations, or making clear the Meaning of the Inspired Writer.' The text on the title-page will best convey the purpose with which the book has been composed: "And they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly; and they gave the sense, so that they understood the reading."

A NEW NOVEL by Mr. E. H. Lacon Watson, 'The Family Living,' as its title suggests, deals to some extent with clerical life. Mr. Murray will be the publisher.

Another novel from the same house will be 'The Visioning,' by Miss Susan Glaspell, a story of some well-to-do and clever people and the development of their somewhat restricted views and circumstances.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co., AND MR. PHILIP LEE WARNER, publisher to the Medici Society, hope to bring out in April 'The Revival of Printing: a Bibliographical Catalogue of the Works issued by the Chief Modern English Presses.' The book is edited by Mr. Robert Steele, and contains a series of plates showing the various founts employed. It has been prepared for the use of the student of modern printing, who heretofore has been unable to command any work of ready reference dealing with such publications. The volume will be issued in three different styles.

The same publishers also hope to issue during the same month 'A Lyttel Booke of Nonsense,' which consists of a series of quaint and curious woodcuts, few of which are less than 400 years old, accompanied by modern humorous rhymes. The cuts have been selected, and the rhymes written, by Mr. Randall Davies.

MR. WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE of Edinburgh has written a 'History of the Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh,' to which Dr. Hay Fleming has added a chapter on 'The Subscribing of the National Covenant.' The writer has availed himself of the recent discovery of the early portion of Wariston's Diary, whereby it is shown that the National Covenant was not signed in 1638 amongst the tombs in the churchyard, but within the church itself. This is unfortunate for some picturesque accounts and pictures. There are chapters on the Conventual Grey Friars and the Edinburgh Greyfriars of Observance, on the Covenanting prison, and on eminent ministers, with a plan of the Grey Friary yards. The volume, which has twenty-three full-page illustrations, is to be issued by Messrs. Green & Sons.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Capt. Cartwright and his Labrador Journal, edited by C. W. Townsend (Williams & Norgate), is an abridged reprint of a large work in three quarto volumes which appeared as long ago as 1792, and has now become scarce. The editor—whose previous books on Labrador are well known—has done good service in popularizing a journal which delighted Coleridge and Southey, but, we fear, would be too bulky in its original form for the average reader of to-day. Dr. W. T. Grenfell, who contributes two pages of introduction—appropriately written at the trading post of Cartwright, where the diarist planted his settlement of Caribou Castle—speaks of the 'Journal' as "a concise illustration of the enterprise, pluck, perseverance, self-reliance, and stoicism of the old English stock." The editor's biographical notice of the three remarkable brothers—George, John, and Edmund, the eldest of whom was the diarist—still further exemplifies the truth of this remark.

Capt. Cartwright was a military officer who retired from service in 1770, and immediately went out as a settler to Labrador. Here, first in partnership and then alone, he established stations for fishing and the trade in furs, and resided upon the coast on and off—with one interval of more than two years—to the end of 1786. He was in the strict sense a pioneer, for the coast had only just been surveyed for the first time by the famous Capt. Cook. The contemporary map reproduced by the editor, presumably from the original work, might, we think, have been modernized with advantage. Altogether Capt. Cartwright made six voyages to Labrador, spending seven winters of his "sixteen years' residence" on its ice-bound shores. He showed great tact in his dealings with the Eskimos, then reputed the worst kind of savages; he calls them "the best-tempered people I ever met with, and most docile." Five of them he took to England in 1772 on his return from his first voyage; unfortunately, four died of small-pox after several months' stay.

The chief charm of his 'Journal' lies in his faithful description of the wild life around him. He was an accurate observer of the birds and beasts which he trapped and shot; and his notes on the habits of the beaver are worthy of Gilbert White at his best. Finding a statement in Buffon that beavers have a scaly tail because they eat fish, he wonders that "Monsieur Buffon had not one for the same reason," adding that beavers eat neither fish nor other animal food. He often mentions the great auk, which he calls a "penguin," and foretells its extinction owing to the depredations of fishermen upon Funk Island, to which even then it was principally confined. He once followed a trapped wolverine, which went six miles on three legs through deep snow with the trap in its mouth, and then flew at him as he came up; the weight of the trap was eight pounds, while that of the animal itself was only twenty-six.

Such stories from Cartwright excite no suspicion; he is too honest and matter-of-fact to exaggerate, and the philosophy with which he contemplates his apparent ruin after years of exile is worthy of all praise. His spirited "poetical epistle" on Labrador is wisely preserved by Dr. Townsend; it is a wonderful production for a

man who, by his own confession, read nothing but a newspaper for years.

The work of the editor has been admirably done. He has supplied a few useful notes and a valuable glossary. There are some good illustrations—principally modern photographs of the localities described.

A History of the Birds of Colorado, by William Lutley Selater (Witherby), was undertaken at the instance of the late General W. J. Palmer, a keen naturalist, who provided much of the material for it in the Aiken collection, which he presented to the Museum of Colorado College. It will undoubtedly supply a want, for the only other complete work on the subject is now out of print and very scarce.

The unique physical features of Colorado lend themselves to a more varied bird fauna than might at first be expected. The list comprises 392 birds, of which 225 have been known to breed within the State. The vertical distribution of these has been worked out with care, and is of special interest; in this connexion it must be remembered that the average elevation of Colorado is as much as 6,800 ft. The three different levels for the purpose of such analysis resolve themselves into (1) the plains, (2) the foothills and the mountain parks from about 6,000 ft. to 8,000 ft., (3) the mountains from about 8,000 ft. to timber-line at 11,500 ft. Three birds, including the interesting white-tailed ptarmigan, nest even beyond this altitude. Aquatic and marine species are well represented on the lakes and rivers. Mr. Selater says that the Canada goose holds its own, and when persecuted will resort to trees, and sometimes appropriate nests of herons. It is curious to read of wholesale destruction of heronries by hailstorms. Among many characteristic species we may note the white-headed jay, nesting high in the mountains long before the snow is off the ground; the well-known cowbird, "gregarious, polyandrous, and parasitic"; and the uncommon cañon-wren (there are seven kinds of wren in the State), which hardly goes its way amid mighty and numerous birds of prey.

The illustrations, while not entirely adequate, are good of their kind. As the number of them is not large, they might with advantage have been confined to breeding sites and haunts. For the novice a very convenient key, based on external characters, is supplied; for the expert, a scientific diagnosis.

Physico-Chemical Tables: Vol. II. Physical and Analytical Chemistry, by John Castell-Evans (Charles Griffin), is for the use of analysts, physicists, chemical manufacturers, and scientific chemists. The physicists, however, will miss tables of constants which would be of special use to them. So far as an examination without actual study of each page is concerned, we can find very little reference to optical constants. A table of refractive indices was given in vol. i.; but it might have been well to deal with molecular refractive powers and refraction equivalents; and surely the specific rotatory powers of various crystalline and organic bodies would have been very acceptable, at least to physicists. The subject of magneto-optics does not appear in the Index, nor can we discover it by reference to the text of either volume. In the next edition the Index might be a little amplified, for we have occasionally found in the text matter to which no reference is made in it. On the other hand, we can find no mention of electric conductivities or of

dielectric constants, tables of which are surely expected by the physicist.

The tables relating to heat, are, however, extremely full. We note as an excellent feature the short mathematical and physical prefaces with which the various subjects are introduced immediately before their tables of constants; but here we would suggest an improvement for the benefit of the reader. It would save a good deal of time in the turning over of back pages if the various algebraic symbols employed in these prefatory notes were explicitly defined whenever they are used in connexion with the separate tables of constants. It happens occasionally that several pages have to be referred to for the origin of some symbol. We do not, of course, go to the length of advocating such repetition as we find in old mathematical treatises (e.g., primitive editions of Newton's 'Principia'), in which a figure, however simple, on one page is reproduced on the next; but the reader is grateful for whatever saves time. Many of these theoretical introductions to the various tables will be of great use to the student.

The two volumes taken together will be a boon to English workers, and in some ways have an advantage over similar tables in foreign languages.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 7.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Sir William Crookes read a paper 'On the Devitrification of Silica Glass.'

A transparent tube of silica glass with a bulb blown at one end was exhausted to a high vacuum. It was heated in an electric resistance furnace in such a manner that the bulb was exposed to the greatest heat, while the lower part of the tube was comparatively cool. After being kept at a temperature of 1300° C. for 20 hours the bulb and upper part of the tube had devitrified, becoming white and translucent like frosted glass.

The tube was resealed, exhausted, and exposed to 1300° for 11 hours. On cooling, the point of the tube was broken under mercury, and from the amount that entered it was ascertained that 7.79 per cent of the tube's capacity had leaked through the devitrified silica.

To ascertain if air would leak through at ordinary temperature, a facsimile of tube and bulb was made in glass, and the two tubes were simultaneously exhausted to the highest point, sealed off at the same time, and kept together in the balance case. Weighings were taken at hourly intervals. In 18 hours the weight of the glass tube did not alter, but the silica tube increased 0.048 grain. In a few days both tubes were opened under mercury. The glass tube and bulb filled completely, the silica tube and bulb only partially, and on measuring the mercury that entered it was found that air to the amount of 46.58 per cent had leaked in.

A micro-photograph of the devitrified surface of the silica bulb shows it to be superficially cracked all over into the appearance of cells, some of which have a decided hexagonal outline.

A few years ago a similar effect was observed on a clear silica dish in which a solution of about 100 mgrms. of pure radium bromide had been evaporated down on the water-bath. Under the microscope the appearance was very similar to the surface of the devitrified silica bulb just described.

Sir William Crookes also read a paper on 'The Volatility of Metals of the Platinum Group,' in the course of which he said:—

"For the last two years I have been using an electric furnace, and some facts which came under my notice on the occasion of a breakdown of the heating arrangement led me to suspect that platinum was not so entirely fixed at temperatures well below its melting-point as has been universally accepted by chemists and physicists.

"After a certain time the platinum ribbon coil gets thinner and melts at the weakest part, and the furnace becomes useless until a new porcelain tube and platinum ribbon coil are supplied. During the two years I have had the furnace in use this breakdown has happened three times. The porcelain tube was found to be coated with a fine dust of beautifully formed crystals of brilliant metallic lustre, which on analysis proved to be platinum. It therefore seemed of interest

to subject a platinum crucible to a temperature approaching that to which the platinum resistance coil had been exposed. A crucible was heated to 1300° C. in the electric furnace for 30 hours, when the loss of weight amounted to 0.245 per cent. Palladium, treated in the same way, lost 0.745 per cent in 30 hours.

"In May, 1908, I suggested the great advantages of using crucibles of pure iridium instead of platinum in laboratory work. An iridium crucible is hard as steel: it may be heated for hours over a smoky Bunsen burner without injury. It will stand hours of boiling in aqua regia without appreciable attack; lead and zinc can be melted in it and boiled at a full red heat; likewise nickel, copper, gold, and iron can be melted in an iridium crucible, and poured out without injury.

"Accordingly, I commenced experiments to see if I could detect loss of weight in iridium at 1300°, a temperature at which I had found platinum to be slightly volatile. An iridium crucible was found to have lost over 7 per cent in weight after 22 hours at 1300°, and at greater heat loss of weight for equal periods of time was proportional to temperature.

"After this severe treatment the crucible, which had taken on a crystalline appearance over the whole surface when the series commenced, began to show disintegration along its edges, and pieces began to crumble when touched with the forceps.

"I next tried rhodium, a metal intermediate in fusibility between platinum and iridium, and similar to iridium in its resistance to chemical agents which attack platinum. The loss in 30 hours was 0.13 per cent, not far from that of platinum.

"Ruthenium does not lend itself to such experiments as the foregoing owing to the formation of a volatile oxide, and similar experiments at 1300° showed a loss in 8 hours of 25 per cent. Experiments were now made at 900° by heating the metals in a flame of a good Méker burner. Platinum and rhodium after heating for 20 hours showed no loss of weight. Palladium in 10 hours lost 0.0919; iridium in 20 hours lost 0.091 per cent.

"The mode of occurrence of the beautiful crystals of platinum is against the supposition that they are a product of the decomposition of an oxide, for they deposit on a part of the apparatus that is at a slightly lower temperature than the bulk of the metal, and it is inconceivable that platinum should unite with oxygen to form a volatile oxide at one definite temperature, and part with this oxygen and come down in metallic crystals at a little lower temperature.

"I devised an experiment to see if iridium would volatilize at a high temperature in a vacuum. A fused silica tube had a bulb blown on the end. In the bulb was put 27.619 grains of clean iridium; the other end of the silica tube was drawn out for connecting with the pump and sealing. It was exhausted to a high vacuum and heated to near redness along its whole length till all moisture and occluded gases had been removed; it was then sealed off, and placed in the furnace in such a position that the iridium would be at the point of greatest heat. The bulb was kept at a temperature of 1300° for 30 hours. On examining the silica tube when cold it was seen that the long-continued high temperature had caused the bulb and the upper part of the tube to devitrify and become white and translucent, and that it had an irregular black deposit on the lower part, which proved to be metallic iridium."

Prof. W. M. Hicks read a paper on 'A Critical Study of Spectral Series: the Principal and Sharp Sequences and the Atomic Volume Term,' which was a sequel to a paper on the same subject published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. cxx. (1910).

Prof. W. E. Dalby read a paper on 'An Optical Load-Extension Indicator, together with some Diagrams obtained Therewith.' The paper describes a new instrument by means of which automatic records of load-extension diagrams can be obtained with precision, the records being free from errors due to inertia, pencil-friction, and any strains caused by the yielding of the testing machine in which the specimen is being tested. The specimen to be tested is placed in series with a weigh-bar, so that the load is applied equally to both weigh-bar and specimen.

The proportions of the specimen are so arranged that the load on the weigh-bar never exceeds, or even approaches, the elastic limit of the material of which it is made, whilst the load on the specimen may increase to the breaking-load.

A small light mirror mounted on an axis is connected with the weigh-bar so that it tilts proportionately to the extension of the weigh-bar, and is therefore proportionate to the load on the weigh-bar, and measures the load acting on the specimen. A second mirror whose axis is at right

angles to the first is connected mechanically to the specimen, so that, as the specimen extends, the mirror receives the angular motion in proportion to the extension between assigned gauge points.

A beam of light from a source within the instrument is directed upon the first mirror and reflected from it to the second mirror, from which it is again reflected and focussed on a ground-glass screen, which can be replaced when desired by a photographic plate.

There is no connexion between the instrument and any part of the framework of the machine, the former being attached to the weigh-bar only.

To take a diagram, all that is necessary is to place the instrument in position and on the weigh-bar, apply a load to the specimen by any suitable means, and the diagram is obtained automatically.

Mr. R. Whiddington read a paper on 'The Transmission of Cathode Rays through Matter,' and also one on 'The Velocity of the Secondary Cathode Particles ejected by the Characteristic Röntgen Rays.'

Mr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe read a paper 'On the Potential Effect in Selenium.' A new type of selenium bridge (or "selenium cell") was constructed by coating a plate of unglazed porcelain of high insulating power with graphite, and dividing the surface into two conducting portions by cutting, with a diamond, a to-and-fro line through the graphite. The plate was then coated with selenium and sensitized. The bridges so constructed showed no polarization, and were well adapted to the study of the "potential effect," or the change of resistance with the voltage applied.

ASIATIC.—March 12.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Mr. Grant Brown of the Indian Civil Service read a paper on 'The Use of the Roman Character for Oriental Languages.' He began by defining transliteration and distinguishing it from phonetic writing, while pointing out that some kind of phonetic script was used for all transliteration, however much the spoken sound might appear to be ignored. The transliterator had, first, to decide what sounds were represented by the characters in the text, and then to embody them in a phonetic script. There was no reason why the same phonetic script should not be used for all language, special symbols being added when necessary. The author then suggested the qualifications necessary or desirable for such a script, and showed that the only system in use which possessed them all was that of the International Phonetic Association, of which Mr. Daniel Jones, Lecturer in Phonetics at London University College, was Secretary. The system was already widely used in Europe for educational purposes, especially in teaching phonetics. He urged that a training in phonetics was essential for Indian civilians if they were to follow scientific methods in learning the Indian languages, and to go to India well equipped for learning to speak, not only the principal language of their province, but also any other language which might be needed for their work. He showed that the script would be useful to ethnologists for recording new languages, to natives who had no written language or an unsatisfactory script, and for many other purposes. He ended by quoting an article in *The Edinburgh Review* of 1848, which said that the preparation of a manual supplying a well-considered phonetic alphabet, and illustrating its use by means of texts in important languages, was a matter of pressing urgency if the unwritten languages of the earth were to be effectually recorded before they perished. A discussion followed, in which the Rev. J. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. Weitbrecht, Miss Ridding, Dr. Pollen, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, and Mr. D. Jones took part.

LINNEAN.—March 7.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. C. Calder, Mr. T. A. Dymes, Mr. T. M. Fitch, Miss C. E. Larter, Miss M. Samuel, and Mr. D. G. Stead were elected Fellows. Mr. C. D. Sherborn was declared an Associate.

Prof. Percy Groom read a paper entitled 'Note on the Internodes of Calamites,' in which he contended that the nodes corresponded to a cycle of growth during the vegetative season, and supported his views by measurements supplied by Dr. F. J. Lewis. A discussion followed, the under-mentioned speakers taking part: Prof. F. W. Oliver, Dr. Marie Stopes, Mr. C. Reid, and the President; the author replied.

Miss E. M. Phillips exhibited a portfolio of water-colour drawings, and explained that they were made during a recent visit to Barbados, between November, 1908, and May, 1911. "I had been greatly struck by the profusion and brilliance of the flora of the island, and

having tried to make a collection of dried specimens, which proved most disappointing, I was led to begin the paintings by a desire to have some permanent record of what I saw. The list of 104 plants is far from being exhaustive, but contains, perhaps, the majority of the more prominent ones. I am not a botanist, but have endeavoured to delineate as faithfully as possible the form and structure of the various species, and have also tried to reproduce something of the intensity of colouring which seemed to me so remarkable. I may, perhaps, be allowed to make a special mention of the number of flamboyant trees, *Poinciana regia*, which, with their abundance of bright scarlet blossoms, form so striking a feature of the landscape in the months of May, June, and July." A list of most of the botanical names, supplied by Mr. John Bovell, of the Agricultural Department, Barbados, was also shown. The exhibitor reminded those present that some of the colours, especially the mauves and blues, are not seen to advantage in artificial light.

The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing read his paper 'Historic Doubts about Vaunthompsonia,' in which he pointed out that the number of *The Natural History Review* for July, 1858, was received by the British Museum at the date stamped as "16 JY 58," thereby proving its priority over Vaunthompsonia. Dr. W. T. Calman, the General Secretary, and Prof. A. Dendy joined in the subsequent discussion.

Dr. O. Stapf showed some living specimens of Cactoid Euphorbias from South Africa, and commented on the salient features of the group.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 5.—Sir John Rose Bradford, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skulls of a German wild boar from Baden and of a Hungarian wild boar from Kolozsvár, the latter recently presented to the British Museum by Fräulein Sarolta von Wertheimstein. The difference in size between these was so great that Mr. Thomas considered that the Hungarian boar should be separated as a distinct species, which he proposed to call *Sus attila*. He also stated that the North and South Spanish wild boars were, on the other hand, so much smaller in different degrees than the German animal as each to deserve subspecific distinction from the latter.

Mr. H. L. Hawkins read a paper, communicated by Dr. H. Woodward, on 'The Classification, Morphology, and Evolution of the Echinoidea Holoctypoida,' illustrated with lantern-slides. The classification of the Mesozoic Gnathostomatous Irregular Echinoids was revised, with diagnoses of the families, sub-families, and genera, and a new genus and sub-genus were introduced. The anatomy of the test was described for the Holoctypoida, and compared with that of other orders. The origin of the Irregular Echinoids was discussed, and the lines of evolution that they followed were indicated and summarized in a genealogical table.

Mr. H. G. Plimmer read a paper 'On the Blood-Parasites found in the Zoological Gardens during the Four Years 1908-11,' illustrating his remarks with a large number of lantern-slides. The paper contained the results of examination of the blood of 6,430 animals, in about 7 per cent of which parasites were found. Many of these parasites were described for the first time, and in other cases the hosts were newly recorded.

Prof. G. O. Sars presented a memoir entitled 'Zoological Results of the Third Tanganyika Expedition, conducted by Dr. W. A. Cunningham, 1904-6: Report on some Larval and Young Stages of Prawns from Lake Tanganyika.' Four forms were dealt with in this paper, two of which represented very early larval stages, and apparently belonged to two quite different kinds of prawns; but owing to the difficulty of deciding with any certainty the species or even the genera to which they were referable, they were not named, although a detailed description was given and their probable origin suggested. The remaining two forms represented a larva in the last stage and a very young prawn in the first post-larval stage, and both were referred to a definite species.

Dr. Robert Broom communicated a paper 'On the Structure of the Internal Ear, and the Relation of the Basi-cranial Nerves, in Dicynodon, and on the Homology of the Mammalian Auditory Ossicles,' the first part of which contained an account, the first on record, of the bony labyrinth enclosing the internal ear and the nerve foramina in relation thereto, in the skull of the extinct reptile Dicynodon. The author had obtained a cast of the internal ear of a specimen in which the matrix was hardened by epidote and the bone mainly calcareous. By dissolving away the calcareous matter replacing the bone, he had satisfactorily traced the structure of the ear. The author stated that the vestibule was very

remarkably elongated, and that there was no trace of a cochlea. The semicircular canals were of the normal reptilian type. The homologues of the auditory ossicles were discussed, and it was shown that the bone which Dr. Broen had formerly regarded as the tympanic was really the stapes. In the light of his new observations, the author stated that he was now prepared to accept the view that the incus is the homologue of the reptilian quadrate, the malleus the articular, and the tympanic the angular.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—*March 13.*—Mr. F. Legge in the chair.—Mr. E. J. Pilcher read a paper on 'Weight-Standards of Palestine' in relation to a number of small weights recently discovered in the Holy Land. These weights are not inscribed with the familiar word "shekel," and they are not on the shekel standard, but they are divided into three classes: the *neseph*, having a mean weight of about 156 grains; the *payam*, of about 115 grains; and the *beka*, of about 97 grains. The *neseph* is obviously the fiftieth part of the Babylonian mina of 7,800 grains, and this would tend to demonstrate that the ancient Hebrews divided their mina into fiftieths, instead of the sixty parts which formed the Babylonian division. The *payam* is two-thirds of the Persian silver stater of 173 grains, and the *beka* is two-thirds of the Egyptian *kedet* of 146 grains. The discovery of these three standards is not at all surprising in a land subjected alternately to the influence of Babylonians, Persians, and Egyptians; but the reason for such a proportion as two-thirds of the Persian stater and two-thirds of the Egyptian *kedet* is far from obvious. It should be remembered, however, that in the time of Nehemiah a poll tax of one-third of a shekel was imposed upon the Jews instead of the previous levy of half a shekel, and it is not improbable that the same principle was carried into the other standards. The Hebrew or Phœnician shekel was really a double stater, and weighed about 220 grains. It should, therefore, be compared with double staters in the other systems, and this is what was done by Josephus in comparing it with the Attic standard. Consequently, a Babylonian Jew in paying his poll tax would give a third of a double stater on the Persian standard, while an Egyptian Jew would give a third of a double *kedet*, each one thus contributing in the currency to which he was accustomed, instead of weighing by the shekel standard, which was, for political reasons, probably in abeyance at the time.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Bibliographical, 5.—'English Printers' and Publishers' Devices, 1557-1640,' Mr. R. B. McKerrow.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Georgian Town and Country Houses,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Architecture of the French Renaissance,' Mr. W. H. Ward.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Materials and Methods of Decorative Painting,' Lecture I., Mr. N. Heaton. (Cantor Lecture.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ancient Britain,' Lecture II., Dr. T. R. Holmes.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Early Byzantine Churches,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Statistical, 5.—'The Financial Systems of Germany,' Mr. P. Ashley.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Main Drainage of Glasgow,' 'The Construction of the Glasgow Main-Drainage Works,' and 'Glasgow Main Drainage: the Mechanical Equipment of the Western Works and of the Kinning Park Pumping-Station.'
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Study of Primitive Music,' Dr. C. S. Myers.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'British Columbia and her Imperial Outlook,' Mr. F. B. Vrooman.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'Observations on Aleyonaria from Singapore, with a Brief Discussion on the Classification of the Family Nephthyidae,' Mr. E. W. Shann; 'A List of Moths of the Family Pyralidae collected by Felix B. Pratt and Charles B. Pratt in Dutch New Guinea in 1909-10, with Descriptions of New Species,' Mr. G. H. Kenrick; 'Some Early Fossil Cirripedes of the Genus *Scalpellum*,' Mr. T. H. Withers.
WED. Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Connexion between Hydrographical and Meteorological Phenomena,' Prof. O. Pettersson.
— British Numismatic, 8.
— Entomological, 8.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'The Folk-lore of the Middle Issa Japura Watersheds,' Capt. Whiffen.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Work of the Marine Biological Association,' Mr. F. M. Duncan.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Seasonal Dimorphism in Butterflies,' Dr. F. A. Dixey.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Self-Induction of Electric Currents in a Thin Anchoring-ring,' Lord Rayleigh; 'The After-Luminosity of Electric Discharge in Hydrogen observed by Hertz,' Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'On the Changes in the Dimensions of a Steel Wire when Twisted and on the Pressure of Distortional Waves in Steel,' Prof. J. H. Poynting; 'The Critical Constants and Orthobaric Densities of Xenon,' Messrs. H. S. Patterson, R. S. Cripps, and R. Whytlaw-Gray; and other Papers.
— British Archaeological Association, 5.—'Some Phases of Indian Architecture, with Special Reference to Ancient Indian Tiles,' Mr. E. Vredenburg.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Causes preventing the More General Use of Electricity for Domestic Purposes.'
— Linnean, 8.—'The Orthoptera-Phasmidae of the Seychelles,' Dr. Ignacio Bolívar and Mr. C. Ferrière; 'Living Specimens of Phasmidae,' Prof. A. Dendy; and other Papers.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Iso-erucic Acid,' Messrs. A. K. Macbeth and A. W. Stewart.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'The North Sea and its Fisheries,' Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture V., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'The Irish "Paradise Lost,"' Miss Eleanor Hull.

NORSEMEN AT THE SOUTH POLE.

THE success of Capt. Roald Amundsen in reaching the South Pole on December 14th last will surprise no one who remembers his skill and daring in bringing his little ship *Gjøa* through the North-West Passage in 1903-6. Some Englishmen may perhaps have been tempted to look on his present venture with mixed feelings, since Capt. Scott was already in the field in 1910. In making his head-quarters in the Bay of Whales in 78° 20' S. lat. he was availing himself of the discoveries made by recent British expeditions; indeed, all previous discoveries in this quarter have been, we are glad to say, the result of British enterprise.

By placing his base in the Bay of Whales, Capt. Amundsen began his march from a point about a degree further south than Capt. Scott's head-quarters on Ross Island. It was too hastily assumed in England that Amundsen would ascend to the Polar plateau by Shackleton's route up to the Beardmore Glacier. Very wisely he decided on an independent route; and he has been rewarded by a discovery which is of even more importance than his attainment of the Pole—viz., the determination of the southern limit of the Great Ice Barrier in about 86° S. lat. and 163° W. long. From his cable it would appear that this is a conjectural estimate, for he left the Barrier in lat. 85°; but from this point he could plainly descry that the Victoria Land range of mountains became merged in another range from the north-east—probably from Edward VII. Land.

On October 20, with five men, four sledges, and fifty-two dogs, he pushed due south over the Barrier surface, picking up without difficulty three depots laid down in the autumn, the furthest of which was in 82° S. On November 9th they sighted the high range of Victoria Land in the south-west; and on the 18th, in lat. 85°, they left the Barrier-edge in order to ascend this range at a new point. By wonderful climbing they reached the height of 10,600 ft. in four days, which seems to indicate that the new Axel Heiberg Glacier must be easier of ascent than the Beardmore Glacier, which took Shackleton's party twenty-three days. Here the Norsemen were imprisoned in their tent for four days by a blizzard, and sacrificed some of their dogs, retaining only eighteen for the final march. Their climbing was not yet over, for the plateau descended gradually southwards to 8,000 ft. at the foot of the Devil's Glacier, which they now had to ascend. This glacier was more dangerous than the former; but on December 6th they reached the central plateau in 87° 40' at 10,750 ft., which was the (corrected) height of Shackleton's last marches over the same plateau. From 88° 25', reached on December 9th, the plateau sloped slightly downwards; but Amundsen estimates that the Pole, which he reached on December 14th, is at a height of 10,000 ft. During his three days at the Pole, and indeed throughout his homeward march, he was favoured with good weather, and a most careful series of observations was taken. He returned the whole distance from the Pole to his base—875 miles—in thirty-nine days, which gives an average of more than twenty-two miles a day. This is a high speed, including, as it did, the descent of 10,000 ft. and two mighty glaciers; but as the party were well provided with food, they would cover great distances over the Barrier surface. We congratulate the Norsemen on a feat which could only have been achieved by a combination of splendid endurance and excellent organization.

Science Gossip.

M. HENRI POINCARÉ has lately examined the hypothesis of *quanta* recently raised by Prof. Planck. This supposes that every radiating body contains a great number of small resonators, which like those of Hertz create Hertzian waves in the ether, the cause of vibration and the consequent radiation being generally the heating of the body in question. Prof. Planck's theory is that these tiny resonators only acquire or lose energy by abrupt jumps, and that therefore the provision of energy which each contains must always be a multiple of a constant quantity which he calls a *quantum*. As M. Poincaré points out, this theory has much to recommend it, because we have lately come to think that electricity is not infinitely divisible, but consists of electrons having all the same charge, and otherwise resembling one another. The same idea has lately entered the field of magnetism, where, as readers of *The Athenæum* know, the magneton, or atom of magnetism, has now become a familiar conception. Yet M. Poincaré is not inclined to accept Prof. Planck's hypothesis as proved, and suggests several difficulties that he finds in thus considering that there are in existence real atoms of energy. He points out that the first person who witnessed a shock between two bodies probably thought that he was beholding a discontinuous phenomenon, whereas we now know that he was really assisting at a very rapid, but still continuous change of velocity.

It is curious to notice, however, how this idea of discontinuity or atomism is gaining ground. Sir Joseph Thomson, at his lecture on 'Molecular Physics' at the Royal Institution on the 9th inst., threw out the suggestion that in a ray of light we are really dealing with the continuous transmission of energy from one of a series of points to the others. But this is not very far from a corpuscular instead of an undulatory theory of light.

It was proposed at International Geographical Congresses several years ago to make a map of the whole world of one-millionth actual linear size, or, in other words, on the scale of sixteen miles to the inch, to be published in sheets. It appears that this work is now being performed by international co-operation, and that the War Office has lately produced a sheet of South Africa.

UNDER the rigorous climatic conditions prevailing in Antarctic regions it is not an easy matter for an explorer to determine accurately his latitude, so as to be certain that he has reached the actual Pole. The necessary observation consists in measuring the altitude of the sun, which at the South Pole in the middle of December would be only 23° above the horizon. The sun would, of course, remain at nearly the same altitude throughout his apparent diurnal round of the heavens, and would be repeatedly observed. An error of five or six miles might easily be made, and this uncertainty (which in no way detracts from the merits of the achievement) would remain in the resulting latitude of the final station. But it cannot be too strongly emphasized that a mere journey to the Pole—however much it may appeal to the popular imagination—is in itself of little scientific interest or value unless it includes the means and opportunity of making scientific observations of the surrounding conditions, both geographical and meteorological, as has evidently been accomplished by Capt. Amundsen, to whose achievement we refer in the preceding column.

Mlle. EDMÉE CHANDON has been appointed Assistant Astronomer to the Paris Observatory. For many years past a number of women have been employed at the Paris Observatory as temporary assistants. Mlle. Chandon is, however, the first of her sex in France to receive a permanent appointment of this nature.

A CORRESPONDENT from Leeds writes:—

"Amateur astronomers in or near large towns labour under many disadvantages by reason of the more or less smoky atmosphere which usually prevails. During the past fortnight, however, there has been a decided improvement, due to the stoppage, owing to the Coal War, of smoke-producing concerns. This has meant the opening of the night sky to a degree to which the city stargazer is practically a stranger in his native land.

"I experienced a remarkably transparent atmosphere a few evenings ago. Sirius was then nearing the meridian, and burned with a brilliancy which I had never before observed from this district. Fresh beauties were added to dazzling Vega in the north-north-east, whilst the brightness and play of colour of Arcturus in the east-north-east were a revelation. One more Pleiad, at least, could be seen with the naked eye, and neighbouring Mars glowed with quite unaccustomed lustre. Later that evening a large leaden-hued object shone over the west horizon like a lamp on the summit of a not far-distant hill, and it was difficult to believe that the object was Saturn. If the night skies have benefited by the dissipation of the smoke-cloud, so, too, have the day skies, as the sunshine records—on days not overcast—have shown. The intensity of the sunlight has been noticeable in a marked degree."

In somewhat speculative mood the Royal Astronomical Society discussed at its meeting on the 8th inst., on the initiative of Prof. Turner, the mechanics of the universe on the assumption that the body of stars and the matter in space have a definite centre of mass, which may be considered as an attracting point about which the stars oscillate. The difference between this and another speculation, with which the name of Mädler is associated, that all the stars are moving in orbits about a central point, will be appreciated. The new suggestion has its basis in the recently observed fact that the slow secular movement of the "fixed" stars tends in general to group them in two directions opposed to one another, a recently discovered phenomenon which goes by the name of "star-streaming."

THE eclipse of the sun that will occur on April 17th will have some points of interest and scientific value, though the duration of totality will be short. First, there will be some places from which it will be possible to see the whole of the chromospheric ring, that is, the sun's atmospheric envelope, and nothing but that ring at one instant. But especially at this eclipse there will be a good opportunity for determining with accuracy the position of the central line, and the relative magnitude of the diameters of the sun and moon. French astronomers are proposing to arrange observers in groups, one on the supposed central line, with others on either side of the first, a short distance away, but so far that they will see only a partial eclipse. Comparison of the amounts of the solar disc seen unobscured by these should give the position of the central line.

MR. S. ENEBO of Dombaas, Norway, announces his discovery on the evening of the 12th inst. of a "new" star of the fourth magnitude, situated near η Geminorum. Such a rapid rise in brilliancy as this announcement indicates means a cosmical cataclysm on a stupendous scale. Further developments will be awaited with much interest.

FINE ARTS

Themis: a Study of the Social Origins of Greek Religion. By Jane Ellen Harrison. (Cambridge University Press.)

MISS HARRISON has written a work which is likely to last long as a monument both of her wide range of classical scholarship and of her sympathetic insight into primitive conditions of mind and society. It is a book not only learned, but also instinct with a soul. Moreover, as every notable creation must be, the book is revolutionary. Miss Harrison has poured the new wine of the *mana*-doctrine—or "preanimism," or "dynamism," or whatever it is to be termed—into the old bottles of the Frazerian vegetation-magic. The surprising thing is that, with delicate handling and some neat patching here and there, she makes the old bottles suffice. At her hands Dr. Frazer suffers, not dissolution, but translation, as a major prophet such as he assuredly deserves.

Indeed, to the conservative mind it will appear rather as if Miss Harrison, by her revolution or evolution, did injustice mainly to herself. She deliberately immolates herself on a pile composed of her former writings in order that, Phoenix-like, she may shake a fresh and more brilliant plumage in the sun. Miss Harrison openly and joyfully avows herself a disciple of M. Bergson. She is a handmaid of the loom of the Time-spirit. So it comes about that she is subjectively disposed to catch the note in early Greek religion which corresponds to the cult of "the *Eniautos-daimon*"—the endeavour by sacramental means to help things to grow, and yourself to grow with them. For the rest, her scholarship is both extensive and intensive enough to enable her to prove the objective existence of such a leading motive in Greek ritual of the proto-historic period.

One cannot, however, recreate oneself all of a piece. Odd bits of functionless anatomy have a way of obtruding themselves into the new system, where they may even cause trouble. Or, to pass from physiology to sociology in search of a metaphor, survivals are a discount which all progress must be prepared to pay. In Miss Harrison's new system one such survival is "the matriarchate." She knows perfectly well, since she admits it in so many words, that "matriarchy" is a bad word which ought to be dropped. But she cannot bear to part with an old friend, even though the friend has grown disreputable. Nor is it a question merely of the name, but rather of the thing. Herodotus records the fact that there was matrilineal descent in Lycia. That is about the only positive evidence we have of the presence of any kind of mother-right in the Eastern Mediterranean. But suppose this form of descent proved up to the hilt for the whole area. It would still have to be shown that the cult of a mother and son—Semele and Dionysus,

for instance—directly or indirectly reflects some one of the various possible forms of social organization which involve a matrilineal transmission of the group-name. At least let the anthropologist, working on peoples whose institutions and beliefs can be studied as a still living whole, first make it clear, or even probable, that the ritual of matrilineal peoples tends, as such, to emphasize motherhood at the expense of fatherhood. As it is, Miss Harrison herself provides from the adjacent anthropology of the Greek circle of lands all sorts of proximate clues to a sound working hypothesis that are wholly independent of rash assumptions about what may have happened in the far-off days when, somewhat in the style of M. Jourdain, fathers incurred fatherhood without knowing it. For instance, as both Miss Harrison and Mr. F.M. Cornford, in his interesting contribution to the book, show reason for believing, the priority of a lunar to a solar reckoning of time may have caused the Year-child to be associated with mother Moon rather than with father Sun. In any case, the motherhood-motive in primitive ritual is one thing, and a real thing. Matriarchy, however, is quite another thing, namely, an equivocal term corresponding to nothing real, that is to say, determinate, and so of scientific value.

Once more, "totemism" is doubtless a word to conjure with, but Miss Harrison had been well advised to cast it away with those other *impedimenta* which she discards. She is manifestly well aware that hunting-ritual, such as the famous bear-sacrifice of the Ainu, may have nothing to do with totemism, and will, nevertheless, yield her all that is needed for her argument, namely, the fact of a communal participation in the *mana* of the sacred animal, or, at any rate—and it is a far safer way of putting it—in the *mana* of the sacred ceremony as a whole. Why, then, seek for analogies to Mediterranean custom in the "*Intichiuma* rites" of the Central Australians? A reference to Herr Strehlow, which the bad example set by Dr. Frazer ought not to persuade other British students of anthropology to omit, might have satisfied Miss Harrison that *Intichiuma* is not their proper name—and, perhaps, might have revealed other things about them as well. It is true that there are a few scattered facts from the East-Mediterranean region that are suggestive of some sort of clan-totemism, the snake-born men of Phrygia and Parium furnishing the best case. But since various theorists have in the past written totemism over the whole face of primitive religion, to the lasting confusion of their readers, it would have prevented misunderstanding if Miss Harrison had followed Dr. Frazer in excluding totemism—for the present, at any rate—from the Hellenic world.

Now, be it understood, we regret Miss Harrison's loyalty to her old loves—matriarchy and totemism—not because her argument is at all seriously affected thereby, but simply in fear lest certain of her critics who do not dare to assault her

central position may set up claims to mock triumphs at her expense on the score that they have stormed these superfluous and not very defensible out-works. For her central position, we incline to think, will defy siege-engines of even the latest pattern. Her theory amounts to this—that behind and beneath “Olympianism,” the cult of anthropomorphic gods, there can be discerned an older type of cult (a cult being defined as a recurrent rite), which, whilst dealing in and with sanctities precious to society, is nevertheless more or less completely godless. This lower stratum of mimetic ceremonies corresponds to what Dr. Frazer has made familiar to the world under the name of “magic.” Miss Harrison retains the term in this sense; and certain it is that, whatever science may prefer to say, the British public will for many years to come continue to hold that no god spells no religion. She is, nevertheless, thoroughly in touch with modern psychology and sociology, which declare with no uncertain sound that between a religious service addressed to a god, and the kind of magical rite which is performed by the community to secure such blessing and increase as may be enjoyed in common, there is no difference of kind whatever, so long as it is a question of the nerve of the affair, namely, the inward meaning and intent. Thus, in the same breath, she pronounces the godless rite magical in its mechanism, yet religious in its motive. What is more important than any matter of terminology, she brings out by a most penetrating analysis, full of happy touches, the fundamental nature of this “variety of religious experience,” as William James would have called it. On one small point only we venture to disagree with her. She writes:—

“The hunting, fighting, or what not, the thing done, is never religious; the thing re-done with heightened emotion is on the way to become so. The element of action re-done, imitated, the element of *μίμησις*, is, I think, essential. In all religion, as in all art, there is this element of make-believe. Not the attempt to deceive, but a desire to re-live, to re-present.”

Is not Miss Harrison here, wittingly or unwittingly, punning on the *représentation collective* of her favourite French sociologists, for whom the term is simply equivalent to our “idea”? We can surely act under the inspiration of a collective idea without a previous rehearsal; though it may well be that such a rehearsal would bring into clearer consciousness the essential meaning of what was done. To take a concrete case, eating, no less than pretending to eat, may be religious. Make-believe and belief, humility and confidence, may, and typically do, co-exist and co-operate in the religious life. But this consideration, if important in itself, leaves Miss Harrison’s argument in the main unaffected.

We have left ourselves no space in which to set forth this argument in detail, having chosen rather to dwell on the novelty and scientific importance of the principles on which it rests. Suffice it

to say, then, that, somewhat after the method of ‘The Golden Bough,’ Miss Harrison’s book sets out to explain the newly discovered Hymn of the Kouretes, and, in the course of a search for analogies and illustrations, achieves, by pleasantly devious paths that avoid the dusty and trodden ways, a wide circuit and survey of the more primitive forms of Greek religion. Be it added that the clue through the maze is never out of the reader’s hand, thanks to the clearness with which the author enunciates her guiding principles at the start. For the rest, her style of writing is so fresh and free, and she displays such a fine enthusiasm, that we are carried along, and feel ourselves not wand-bearers, but Bacchi. The index is magnificent, and the letterpress and numerous illustrations are in every way worthy of the Cambridge Press.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

FOUR further instalments of the “Beautiful England” Series (Blackie) are before us. *The Isle of Wight*, pictured by Ernest Haslehust, and described by Edward Thomas, and *Winchester*, for which the same artist supplies the illustrations and Mr. Sidney Heath the text, should be welcomed by those who appreciate the manifold charms of the first, or the graver attractions of the pleasant city. Mr. Haslehust is at his best in his pictures of the City Bridge of Winchester and the Brethren’s Hall of St. Cross. He is not quite so successful in the choice and execution of his studies of the Isle of Wight. Visitors and lovers of the picturesque are getting somewhat tired of the attractions of the Old Church, Bonchurch; it is almost overdone with carefully tended shrubs and flowers, which afford a rather painful contrast to the gaunt and forlorn look of the disused interior.

The text concerning Winchester is distinctly attractive, and will not probably be very closely studied. The threadbare legend of St. Swithin scarcely needed telling once again. Mr. Heath has a curious idea of the sequence of architectural styles. As to St. Cross, he remarks:—

“From Romanesque, through Norman and Early English, to Later Decorated, and to Transition Norman, the church is considered to be the best example in existence.”

It is appropriate to refer to Izaak Walton and Jane Austen, both of whom lie buried in the cathedral; but we can see no adequate reason for regarding Charles Kingsley, who is buried at Eversley, as belonging to “the Winchester country.”

Ulster, pictured by Alexander Williams and described by Stephen Gwynn, and *Leinster*, by the same artist and writer, should win new friends for Ireland. The former, with its two great lakes and its four seaboard counties, is a province abounding in beauty, and Mr. Williams must have been puzzled in the selection of twelve subjects for his bright illustrations. His picture of Londonderry from the water-side presents an absolute contrast to the sterner scenery of Mount Errigal from the Gweedore River, Donegal.

Leinster, the very heart of Ireland and the richest of its provinces, offers every type of scenery, except that it lacks the beauty of wildness, and Mr. Gwynn does full justice to his congenial subject.

AUMONIER MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

JAMES AUMONIER was almost the last survivor of the homely and unsensational English landscape school, and when, amid the prompt and shallow effectiveness of most current exhibitions, we come upon a collection of his works at the Goupil Gallery, we realize how profound a change has come over the picture-loving public during the last twenty years. Except for a cultured minority, we can hardly count on the attention of the visitor through three rooms hung with pictures, almost all of which show a delicate sense of the beauty of nature, but none of which is startling. The close yet fluent draughtsmanship of No. 105, *Old Chalk Pit at Houghton*, or the delicate brilliance of the two fine studies of low sunlight near by, *Cornricks, Evening* (111), and *Willows and Sunlight* (109), might be adduced as examples of how very far from commonplace was Aumonier’s painting. Crisp and buoyant in execution, packed with observation flung down as if it were the simplest thing in the world, even these spontaneous studies make, we fancy, just a little too much demand on the leisure of a public jaded to all but novelty; while they must wait a few years for general recognition of their value as relics of a more quiet age when continuous thought and sustained interest were the natural aim of a painter.

No. 101, *Aspens in Spring*, is a typical example of the thoroughly English school of painting from which Aumonier emerged—a school which set great value on a light, adroit touch, suggesting by its variety the complexity of natural detail, and sometimes liable to fall into tricks of handling in this search for technical variety. *At Bosham* (103) alongside shows the direction of the more purely personal bent which made him—to an extent which to-day is hardly realized—a pioneer of the modern movement by his introduction of a type of landscape more massive, depending less on “quality” than the work of his brother landscape painters in this country, and more on the general pattern of the picture. No. 107, *Harvest Time*, is between these two extremes; while No. 169, *Evening on the Downs*, demonstrates how even in his latest and broadest manner the artist could retain the subtle texture of paint which makes his best work so quietly suggestive.

The water-colours are, to the present critic, an unexpected revelation of the artist’s achievements in this medium. We note Nos. 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 29, 34, 39, and 40 as among the best of these drawings, which have an odd, blunt delicacy which is very personal. Nos. 23–5 are examples of the artist’s careful studies of detail in early life, and this period might, with advantage, have been more fully shown. Two studies of *Oxford* (32 and 52) are charming examples of topographical work, in which it is somewhat surprising that he did not make more frequent essays. Nos. 65, 67, and 73 show his latest water-colour style, which is wonderfully free and brilliant; while No. 77, *The Mall, Hammersmith*, should be mentioned for the admirable design of the trees in the foreground.

THE ATKINSON SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday last the collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings belonging to the late Mr. Edward Atkinson.

Pictures: Vicat Cole, *A Cornfield*, near Goring-on-Thames, 388*l.* 10*s.* D. Cox, *Harlech Castle*, 325*l.* 10*s.*; A Welsh Farm, 273*l.* B. W. Leader, *Hedgerow Elms on Hillocks Green*, 399*l.*

A drawing by C. Fielding, *View of the Isle of Wight from Bow Hill*, Sussex, fetched 189*l.*

Fine Art Gossip.

IN the upper room at the Goupil Gallery Mr. W. Orpen's drawings from life show great cleverness, but their insistent claim on the attention becomes a little tiring. He is at his best in Nos. 9, 17, and 19, and in certain portraits like that of Mr. George Moore (52), which is almost photographic in its careful objectivity. No. 6 is also a good drawing, but some of the nude studies display little more than a fluent knowledge of the commonplaces of human anatomy. In a painter of his gifts the copious production of such drawings is disappointing.

NEITHER of the shows at the Leicester Galleries is of great importance, the painter's temperament which Mr. Peppercorn undoubtedly possesses showing itself only languidly, while the flaccid draughtsmanship of Mr. Bramley is not improved by his violent colouring.

At the Stafford Gallery Mr. J. D. Fergusson's much more violent use of pigment is at once bolder and more structural, and his decorative sense would be quite satisfactory for purposes other than that of permanent possession. 'The Round Flowers,' one of his titles, might be made to serve for very many of them, so promptly does he resume forms in a generalization which tends to become a monotonous labour-saving device. 'La Valeur de la Science' (4) and a well-spaced 'Torse de Femme' (26) are, on the whole, the best of the figure work, while 'La bête violette' (12) and 'Poppies and Hydrangeas' (16) are the best of many ingeniously devised colour-schemes.

ON Tuesday next, at 8.30 P.M., the leader of the Futurist movement, the Italian poet and painter Signor Marinetti, will deliver a lecture in French at Bechstein Hall, taking as his subject 'Futurism in relation both to Art and to Literature.' He will recite Futurist poems in French and in Italian, and, in addition, will give an interpretation (one hardly dares to say an "explanation") of the Futurist pictures now on view at the Sackville Gallery.

AN interesting exhibition of works by the late Felix Ziem is now open at the Galerie des Artistes Modernes, 19, Rue Caumartin, Paris. At the same gallery there is also on view a collection of paintings in tempera by the Italian artist Gennaro Favai.

ON and after Monday, the 18th inst., the gallery devoted to foreign schools at the Luxembourg Museum, Paris, will contain works by American artists, in succession to the recent Spanish and Italian exhibits. Among the paintings to be shown in this gallery during the next few months will be Whistler's 'Portrait of the Artist's Mother.'

THIRTEEN HUNDRED artists of different nationalities are contributing to the Salon des Indépendants, which opens at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, next Wednesday. To-morrow (Sunday, the 17th) members of the press will be admitted to the exhibition; and the Vernissage will take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

THE purchase of Manet's important large canvas 'Le Déjeuner dans l'Atelier' is being contemplated by the authorities of the Pinacotek at Munich, to whom the work has been offered by a private collector.

THE excavations of the Roman fort at Alzey in Hesse have, according to the recently published report, resulted in the discovery that the building differs in important essentials from all forts discovered till now in Germany, as it is constructed of stone instead of wood and earthwork. The coins found point to 330 A.D. as the date of its erection, while a layer of ashes makes it probable that the whole was destroyed by fire.

DR. GARSTANG has just returned from the nine months' excavations in Asia Minor and the Sudan that he has been conducting for the University of Liverpool. At his former site at Sakhtje Geuzi, near Ain-tab, he has explored nearly the whole of a buried Hittite city, and has found, besides the remains of a large "palace-temple," several Hittite houses. He also claims to have succeeded, by a system of sectional cuttings, in equating two of the strata uncovered with the Eighteenth and Twenty-Sixth Egyptian Dynasties respectively, and thereby establishing a much-needed base for Hittite chronology. In this he has been much helped by the discovery of typical Egyptian pottery and seals. Among many other things, he has found some interesting sculptured figures in Phrygian caps which seem to refer to the worship of the god Mithras.

At Meroe, Dr. Garstang has also made some very interesting discoveries. His work there, carried on with the help of a light railway lent him by the Sudan Government, has led to the excavation and plotting of the greater part of the Ethiopian city, and the laying bare of the royal palace with a very elaborate system of baths. These do not seem to be on the Roman or "Turkish bath" model, and, at any rate, no means of heating has yet been found. On the contrary, they appear to be more on the plunge-bath principle, and one of them is supplied with a system of inlets from above the water-level of the bath itself, which must have produced a perfect cascade. He also found a very small, but perfect Roman temple, and many stone statues in a new style of art, evidently copied from the Greek, but showing strong African peculiarities. A Venus in the Medici attitude with a tendency to steatopygia is among the more curious examples of this. An exhibition of these finds will take place early in July at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.

M. WASSILY KANDINSKY, the Bavarian "post-impressionist" artist whose works have already attracted some attention in London, has just published at Munich a book entitled 'Ueber das Geistige in der Kunst,' in which he defends his theory and practice of art. He explains that it is the aim of the new movement with which he is connected to paint the inner soul of people and things rather than skilfully to represent their outward appearance.

MR. PENNACHINE, the well-known sculptor, has recently completed a portrait bust of the late Sir Joseph Hooker, from a sitting taken just before his death.

MR. GEORGE EUMORFOPOULOS has lent fifty-five rare examples of early Chinese pottery to the Fitzwilliam Museum from his unrivalled collection, to supplement the fine exhibit of European pottery lent by Dr. Glaisher.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Wagner's Briefwechsel mit seinen Verlegern. Vol. II. (B. Schott's Söhne.)—This is the second of three volumes of the correspondence of Wagner with his publishers, and it concerns the Schott firm, which published 'Die Meistersinger,' the 'Ring,' and 'Parsifal.' The volume is edited by Dr. Wilhelm Altmann, who in 1905 issued a most useful epitome of over 3,000 letters and notes of Wagner from 1830 down to the letter to Neumann written two days before the composer's death. Although business matters form the chief contents of the volume before us, they are nevertheless of great interest. The Schott firm, in their transactions with Beethoven, had already shown that they knew how to respect and deal with a genius, and only three years after his death began the correspondence with Wagner, which at times required great judgment and tact.

It is curious that the first letter addressed to the Schott firm in 1830 concerned Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Wagner, then in his eighteenth year, had arranged the first movement of that work for pianoforte, and sent it, hoping to receive a favourable reply. The firm kept the manuscript, but there appears to be no record that the Beethoven scores asked for in payment were sent. The manuscript was, however, presented to Frau Cosima Wagner in 1872.

The letters contain brief remarks on music and musicians, thoroughly typical of the man. Hearing, for instance, that Gounod was to be paid 100,000 francs for 'The Redemption,' Wagner thinks 100,000 marks, plus the cancelling of his debts to the Schott firm, not too much for his 'Parsifal,' which he considers his best work, and one "which he ventures to think will compare favourably with that of the somewhat faded Parisian maestro." Again, in recommending Otto Bach, a candidate for the post of conductor at Mayence, he says that the furious attacks on Bach's compositions by Hanslick and other critics were due to his being a "follower of my humble self" ("Anhänger meiner Wenigkeit").

That the letters contain requests for money advances and loans will cause no surprise. On one occasion the firm replied that they could not grant what he wanted, and told him that "only an enormously rich banker, who had millions at his disposal, could satisfy his needs."

In Letter XIX. Wagner gives a delightful account of the sudden joy which he felt when he began to set to music the bright subject of 'Die Meistersinger' in 1861, the year of the 'Tannhäuser' fiasco in Paris, when he was naturally in very low spirits.

Musical Gossip.

THE appearance of the Barrow Madrigal Society at the Broadwood Concert at the Æolian Hall on the 7th inst. was an event of no little interest, for it reminded us of a style of music which, though popular enough in the North, is little cultivated in London. When Wilbye, Robert Jones, and Morley flourished, English music held its own against that of foreign composers. Among Northern choirs that of Barrow holds high rank, having, since its formation in 1900, won over seventy prizes at important competitive festivals.

The voices are very good, while the rendering of madrigals by the composers named above, also delightful part-songs by Delius, and other well-known composers, was exceptionally impressive. The performances were under the direction of Mrs. Bourne, who has trained and conducted the choir ever since its foundation.

HERR EMIL SAUER'S programme at his annual recital at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon included Brahms's Sonata in F minor, of which he gave a fervent reading, and Schumann's 'Fantasia,' Op. 17, the rendering of which, except for a few artificialities, was excellent. In Liszt's 'Ricordanza' and two of his own Studies Herr Sauer displayed perfect technique, also in familiar pieces by Chopin, in which, however, the interpreter's skill was more prominent than the poetry of the music.

THE first of Mr. Balfour Gardiner's choral and orchestral concerts took place at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening, and opened with a setting of a portion of Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound' for two soprano voices (the Misses Caroline Hatchard and Carrie Tubb), chorus, and orchestra, by Mr. Arnold Bax. Shelley's poetry suggests music of a thoroughly romantic character. The setting in question is unsatisfactory, because it lacks the qualities that make for either strength or beauty. The vocal parts are not gratefully written for the voices, neither is the orchestration good. A better balanced rendering might, to a certain extent, modify this opinion. Mr. Percy Grainger's setting of a fine old Irish tune which he has harmonized for unaccompanied mixed chorus, without words, was impressive. It was followed by 'Father and Daughter,' an English version of a Færøese Dancing-Ballad ('Fadir og Dóttir'). The melody is genuine Færøese, but the harmonic and orchestral treatment of Mr. Grainger is a substitute—and a very clever one—for the "piling-up" effect produced by the thud of the feet, the movements of the bodies, and the general excitement of the islanders when they sing it. Both numbers were effectively rendered under the composer's direction. Three settings by him of poems from Kipling's 'Second Jungle Book' were interesting, though not so characteristic. There was also a short, but strong setting of a ballad, 'News from Whydah,' poem by John Masefield, music for chorus and orchestra by Mr. B. Gardiner, though the accompaniment was somewhat heavily scored. Mr. W. H. Bell's Scotch Border ballad 'The Baron of Brackley,' set for chorus and orchestra, shows a marked advance in clearness on some of his earlier compositions. The works were performed by the London Choral Society and the New Symphony Orchestra. The conductors were Mr. A. Fagge, Mr. Balfour Gardiner, and, as mentioned, Mr. Grainger.

A PAPER on Schumann's music, written by Miss Fanny Davies, was read last Saturday evening by Dr. W. H. Cummings before the members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at the Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square. Miss Davies is not only an excellent pianist, but also one of the few performers of the present day who interpret the music of Robert Schumann in the right spirit. Her principal illustration was the F sharp minor Sonata. She gave graphic specimens of modern readings of the 'Romance,' Op. 28, No. 2, and 'Aufschwung,' also an account of the monstrous maltreatment of 'Vogel als Prophet' and other short pieces used for ballet music at Monte Carlo.

THE programme of the Edward Mason Choir concert at Queen's Hall on the 25th inst. will consist entirely of works by British composers, three of them being novelties: 'Lochinvar,' by Haydn Wood; 'Sunset,' by E. L. Bainton; and Choral Hymns from the 'Rig Veda,' by Gustav von Holst, all for chorus and orchestra.

At the performance in Westminster Abbey on the 29th inst. of Bach's 'Passion according to St. John,' Mr. Bertram Mills will sing in place of Mr. J. Campbell McInnes, who was originally announced.

THE production of Racine's 'Esther' at the Théâtre - Sarah - Bernhardt last week proved a great success. This play, restored, we believe, by Madame Sarah Bernhardt to its original form, as given in the presence of Louis XIV. at St. Cyr, only by women, was presented some time ago with the original music, but for the performance in question special music had been written by M. Reynaldo Hahn.

AN honorary committee has been formed with the object of erecting a monument at the Trocadéro to the memory of the eminent organist and composer Alexandre Guilmant, who was one of the founders of the Trocadéro and of the Schola Cantorum. At the head of the list of names on the committee stands that of Saint-Saëns. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer, M. E. Gaveau, 45, Rue la Boétie, Paris.

AN edition of Weber's letters will shortly be published at Leipsic. The editor, Herr G. Kasser (Dresden, Striesener Strasse, 41), requests all who possess autograph letters of the composer to enter into communication with him. We make this announcement as there are no doubt a good many to be found in private collections in England.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Aurora Geremi's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Lionel Tertis's Viola Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
TUES.	Godowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Audrey Richardson's Concert, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	F. S. Kelly's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Alida Loman and Jetty Ingenius's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Marjorie Blyth and Madame Howell-Jones's Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	David Levine's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Oxford House Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
—	Winifred Christie's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hobday's Concert, 8.15, Broadwood's.
—	Hegedius's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Beecham Symphony Orchestra, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Wessely String Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

'PROUD MAISIE,' Mr. Hemmerde's new play at the Aldwych, belongs to that class of artificial drama for which the stage of to-day has no use at all. It is pseudo-tragedy written in a rhetorical verse that is full of florid conceits, and exploits all the worn-out conventions and sentiments of "romance." It asks acceptance for the preposterous old fancy that a girl could masquerade successfully as a man in a duel—could fight her lover in her brother's place, and not be detected by him long before he administered the *coup de grâce*.

Scotland of the '45 provides the setting, and the stage properties of tartans and bagpipes are pressed into service. The most effective act opens with dances and a 'White Cockade' song, introduces Prince "Charlie" delivering an impassioned harangue, and ends with a staircase scrimmage, during which the heroine's sword, drawn to cover

her Hanoverian sweetheart's retreat, keeps scores of angry Jacobites at bay. If it were worth while, there would be no difficulty in showing that Mr. Hemmerde blunders even in respect of the facile rules of cape-and-sword drama. Mr. Ainley, Miss Alexandra Carlisle, Mr. Ben Webster, and a well-drilled stage-crowd do their best for the author.

'THE HUMOUR OF IT,' described as a fantastic comedy by Leon Brodzky, which was produced on Monday afternoon at the Court Theatre, is composed of purely farcical elements. The action takes place on a summer morning in the front garden of a suburban villa, a poet, intent on worshipping under the window of his unknown beloved, being mistaken alternately for a burglar and a lunatic, and various situations being built round this slender theme. That some of the players were ill at ease did not help matters. Miss Irene Clark and Messrs. Lawrence Anderson and W. G. Fay did their best with futile parts.

The play was preceded by Mr. John Austin's one-act comedy 'How One Woman Did It,' the moral of which was apparently that the cure of women's ills would be effected by the adoption of masculine attire. While not uninteresting, the piece is amateurish, and practically resolved itself into a propagandist monologue by the leading character.

THIS evening and Wednesday next the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides is to be produced by the Poetry Society in the Marble Hall of the University of London. The translation used will be Prof. Gilbert Murray's.

SPECIAL matinées are to be held at the Little Theatre on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the same scholar's translation of Euripides's 'Iphigenia in Tauris' is to be acted. The first performance takes place next Tuesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. C.—H. P. C.—H. A. M.—W. M.—R. S.—Received.

H. K. H.—Many thanks.

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LITERATURE

ENGLAND AND THE PAPACY.

DR. E. BURTON'S 'Life of Bishop Chaloner,' Mr. Wilfrid Ward's 'Dawn of the Catholic Revival,' and Mgr. Ward's 'Eve of Catholic Emancipation,' carry us from the penal era of William III. to the final removal of Catholic disabilities by the statute of 1829. Biographies of Lingard, of Wiseman, Manning, Newman, and Vaughan, bring our knowledge of the internal concerns of the Roman Catholic body in England down to our own time. We hope for an equally full account of their affairs at that particularly interesting epoch, the restoration of the hierarchy in 1850.

With such a completion of the cycle we shall possess a trustworthy and continuous record of the modern history of Catholicism in England, founded on original documents, collected and arranged by competent and honest editors. The transparent ingenuousness of Mgr. Ward, as manifested in his two volumes, will make many Protestant readers rub their spectacles and wonder what has become of the crafty Romish priest of the novel and the stage, who was portrayed as being equal to anything in the way of

The Eve of Catholic Emancipation: being the History of the English Catholics during the First Thirty Years of the Nineteenth Century. By the Right Rev. Mgr. Bernard Ward.—Vols. I. and II. 1803-1820. (Longmans & Co.)

Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders. By Viscount Halifax. (Same publishers.)

falsification and concealment in the interests of the Church. Moreover, it is with the hearty co-operation of Irish bishops and English Jesuits that the author has thrown open to all the world the long-hidden things of the archives of Westminster, Stonyhurst, and Douay.

If the latest biography of Newman has set aside sentiment and allowed us to see in him for the first time the full measure of the egoism of genius, not less does Mgr. Ward reveal all the pliability of Bishop Poynter and all the acerbity of the sturdy and turbulent Milner, whom previous writers have taken too much at his own valuation. The personality of the Right Rev. John Milner, Bishop of Castabala and Vicar Apostolic of the "Middle" District, stands out in these pages like some grim, minatory notice-board in a scrubby warren. His fierceness and irreconcilable despotism are almost fascinating. Such primacy as could be claimed by any of the Roman Catholic prelates in England lay either with Dr. Poynter, as presiding over the metropolis, or Dr. Gibson, as the senior by date of consecration; but Milner would brook no divergence from his own views on discipline or expediency. The book before us, in fact, is largely a record of difficulties and dissensions among the Roman Catholic episcopacy and nobility in England, in politics ecclesiastical and secular, brought about by the impetuosity and headstrong nature of Milner, whose "apostolic blows and knocks" made his orthodoxy as unpalatable to his colleagues as their more easygoing methods were to him.

New and strange light is thrown on the relative characters of Milner and his opponents. It can no longer be supposed that the militant Vicar Apostolic of the Midlands was a solitary and unfailing upholder of the purest Roman Catholic principles in a perverse generation of "fautors" of schism. At the beginning of his episcopal career he was prepared to concede to the English Government the right of veto which would have given them a voice in the selection of bishops of his faith. True, he afterwards came to regard the veto as "lawful, but not practicable," and opposed its concession with all the passionate force of his fervid character; but he was more than once the subject of stern censures on the part of the Roman authorities, not only on the score of his offensive attitude towards his fellow-bishops, but also for his actions and writings in regard to various purely religious questions.

From the standpoint of the staunch Roman Catholic it is impossible not to commend Milner's implacable opposition to the anti-Roman tendencies of the Cisalpine Club and the "Staffordshire clergy," or the obviously schismatical Blanchardist movement. It is, however, difficult to be patient with his perpetual girding at Charles Butler, who, with a few evident shortcomings, was one of the most valuable members of the Roman Church in England. Still less can one refrain from a

feeling of indignation when one reads of Milner's constant antagonism to John Lingard. If there was one man of whom his fellow-Catholics were proud, and for whose literary labours they were thankful, it was the man who perceived and acted on the principle that true history could only be based on contemporary records. Lingard's 'History of England' was at once recognized by Englishmen of varying faiths, as a sincere and impartial narrative.

One turns gladly from the strong but unsympathetic personality of Milner to the more amiable Bishop Poynter, the contemporary Vicar Apostolic of the London District. During this prelate's tenure of office many important changes took place in the circumstances of the still unemancipated Roman Catholics. The lay committees which, through penal times, had been the medium for the support and management of the "missions" or parishes, all died out, having been found unsuitable. On the other hand, an Emancipation Bill, approved (*faute de mieux*) by Dr. Poynter, provided for a committee of Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen to examine ecclesiastical communications between England and Rome, with power to suppress any which they deemed injurious to the State. Little wonder that Milner's eloquence was evoked by such a proposal.

A letter from the Bishop of London to the Vicar Apostolic, at vol. ii. p. 191, is an interesting illustration of the difference between their positions at that time. The Anglican bishop addresses his Roman neighbour in a tone which is not unkind, but very much *de haut en bas*.

We notice (vol. ii. p. 215) a censure by Dr. Poynter on the priest Gandolfy for applying the term "beatitude" to the final state of unbaptized infants. No doubt it is technically an incorrect expression for the *limbo infantium*, where the unregenerated innocents enjoy a happiness which falls short of the beatific vision. We remember, however, a German Gottesacker wherein the name "Beatrix" on tombstones invariably signifies the burial of stillborn girls.

A few misprints and slips have escaped correction. There is an unintelligible second paragraph with foot-note at vol. i. p. 94; and on p. 95 the Appendix is referred to without mentioning the number or letter. In vol. ii. we have "exequator" twice for *exequatur* (pp. 30 and 31); and a foot-note on p. 222 gives, in an Italian passage, "unanimemente" for *unanimamente*. These are small slips, however, in an excellent and scholarly book. Interesting reproductions of old views and portraits illustrate both volumes.

Interesting though the records of the small body of Roman Catholics during the last years of George III. are, as leading to the period of political emancipation and religious tolerance, their historical importance is small when compared with that of the period when "reunion was in the air." Seventy years after the days of which Mgr. Ward writes, the power of

the English Romanists (though they were still served principally by Irish and foreign priests) had ceased to be negligible: no Bishop of London could treat them *de haut en bas*, and Dr. Creighton and his predecessor were not likely to wish to do so. Their position is one of the important matters upon which Lord Halifax's book on 'Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders' throws light, and thus we may not unfitly consider his volume side by side with Mgr. Ward's.

A year ago we were let into some of the secrets of the negotiations of 1894-6, especially of the discussions at Rome, by Mr. T. A. Lacey and Abbot Gasquet: the former with a certain simplicity which showed how English scholars had been played with by diplomatists of experience, the latter with some statements and some reticences which were equally significant. Now comes Lord Halifax, who certainly may be regarded as the *fons et origo*—shall we say?—*mali*, and he tells us with transparent candour what no one can read the book without being convinced is the truth, the whole truth so far as he knows it, and nothing but the truth, about the matter. Briefly, the question of the possibility of a nearer *rapprochement* between Rome and England than had seemed possible for centuries was opened through the general attention, which the spread of tolerance had fostered, directed in all parts of the Christian world during the last decades of the nineteenth century to Christ's emphatic words about unity, and to the common belief in "one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." Attention, thus aroused, was concentrated on the single subject of Anglican Orders, largely through the studies of eminent French scholars. Lord Halifax, who evidently knows French almost as well as he knows English, and the Roman Church almost as intimately as the Anglican, became acquainted with a learned and sympathetic French priest, the Abbé Portal, at Madeira in 1899. Personal interests joined those of learning. Leo XIII., who had a way of knowing everything that was worth knowing, took a keen interest in the personal as well as the theological sides of the matter. He summoned representatives of his own communion to Rome, and he encouraged others to come, for the purpose of discussion or investigation of the Roman view of Anglican Orders. He was earnestly eager for peace and reunion in Christendom. He was ready to be informed as to facts of which he was ignorant. He addressed Englishmen, individually and collectively, with affection and piety; but he showed no sign whatever of diluting the modern doctrines or practices of his Church. As to the discussions, or investigations, which took place at Rome, it seems that the members of the Papal Commission were bound to secrecy. In the end the Bull *Apostolicæ Curæ* declared English Orders invalid. But it has never been stated whether this Bull was, or was not, one of those Papal decisions for which infallibility is claimed; and the historical and theological arguments contained in it

have been subjected to very severe criticism.

Lord Halifax, who throws a good deal of light upon the matter, writes with marked gentleness, great care, and with obvious sincerity and accuracy. Whatever interest the matter may have in the future, those who investigate it will have to use his book as their chief storehouse of facts.

We arise from the perusal of the book, which is a long and a full one, with a good deal more information than we possessed when we began, and with the knowledge of several ideas very clearly expressed. The first is that the real reason why—as almost every one except a few learned Frenchmen and a few enthusiastic Englishmen knew, all through these negotiations or discussions—a genuine approach towards reunion is at present impossible is

"that subjection to an external authority . . . is what Roman Catholics have in view when they speak of membership in the Church, rather than the profession of the Catholic faith and the possession of valid sacraments";

or, as Cardinal Vaughan put it, "the question of Rome was the crucial question." This of itself accounts for this book being styled "the story of a failure," and

"certainly, so far as those who had endeavoured to approach the Holy See in the interests of peace were concerned, no failure could well have been more complete."

If we pass on to the practical reasons of the failure, we find them to be mainly two: first, the want of knowledge among Roman Catholics of the history and theology of the English Church; and, secondly, the very strong and decided position of the Roman Catholic body in England. As an illustration of the first point we may note a letter from the late Lord Bute (himself, of course, a Roman Catholic), who says:—

"I remember once reading to the Duke of Norfolk some of the Book of Common Prayer, and his remarking that that was all very well, but that I must not take a Ritualistic manual based upon Catholic sources, such as I was reading, as giving an utterance of the Anglican Church."

The Pope, again, found an obstacle in what he believed to be the political difficulties: "to begin with, the dependence of the bishops on the civil power." It is perhaps most reasonable to put down to want of knowledge the remarkable misstatements of the *Risposta*, a document which no unprejudiced historian would put his name to, and which is stated, and apparently admitted, to be the work of Abbot Gasquet. It had an obvious effect upon the Commission, and even upon the language of the Bull itself. The Pope, it seems clear, did not know where to get accurate information, and he seems—so Lord Halifax thinks—at length to have given up the attempt in despair.

But equally important with this cause, and not unconnected with it, is the determined position of the Roman Catholic body in England. Mr. Wilfrid Ward, in

a memorandum at the end of the book, now states that he reminded Lord Halifax from the first

"that Rome could never simply acknowledge the validity of Anglican Orders, and that conditional reordination in place of unconditional was the utmost concession she could ever make."

Cardinal Vaughan was still more clear. The question of Rome was the main point, and it would have to be settled in the end, so it was best to begin with it: that was his view, and it was shared, we remember from Mr. Lacey's 'Diary,' by those at Rome in whose hands the decision really lay. The Cardinal also was by no means clear that Anglican sacraments and the Oxford Movement were not the work of Satan, and he said so plainly. It was unfortunate that the olive-branches (and such they were really intended to be) put forth by the Pope were interpreted for the English public by Cardinal Vaughan, and that *The Times*, in its comments on them, said (though, no doubt, from a different point of view) in each case exactly what the English cardinal would have wished to be said. Lord Halifax thinks that the chief blame of the "great failure" lies at the door of Cardinal Vaughan; it is certainly the case that he and Abbot Gasquet obtained exactly what they desired. But second only to the Cardinal's action Lord Halifax places what he believes to be the error of Archbishop Benson—"few men have ever had so great an opportunity offered to them as the Archbishop; no man, I think, ever so completely threw it away." Here it seems to us that the author understands the difficulties of an English primate as little as he understood the determination of a Roman cardinal. His readers will hardly fail to perceive them when they observe that Lord Halifax was anxious to dictate the chief lines—in fact, did put them in writing—of a letter from the Archbishop which was to be shown to the Pope, and of a letter from the Pope which was to be sent to the English primates.

Much more might be said on these and kindred points, but we have said enough to show the main interest of the book. It has many other attractions, not least the letters on the subject of Russia and the Eastern Church, which still holds, as she held in the seventeenth century, the key to the position. When De Maistre spoke of the English Church as having the fairest opportunity to reunite Christendom, he was mistaken: it is with the Eastern Church that the future of the question lies. From the Eastern Church we naturally turn to Bishop Creighton, whose letter to Lord Halifax, explaining the real difficulties and suggesting the real solution, is by far the most valuable thing in the book. Close to it is a clear and sagacious statement from the present Primate. Mr. Gladstone again, in his *soliloquium* and his letters, if a little ponderous, is eminently wise. There are other letters, and passages of letters, from English theologians which were well worth preserving. For it is as a

record that this book is of enduring value. But we may be allowed to add that no one can rise from its perusal without sympathy for the generous and charitable spirit in which it is written.

In the accuracy with which it has been revised, and by the excellent Index, it is well fitted to take its place among "documents"; but we may notice that on p. 106, note, "p. 443" should be read for p. 429, and that there is a redundant negative, spoiling the sense, on p. 185.

The Parting of the Roads: Studies in the Development of Judaism and Early Christianity. By Members of Jesus College, Cambridge. With an Introduction by W. R. Inge. Edited by F. J. Foakes Jackson. (Edward Arnold.)

JESUS COLLEGE is to be congratulated on the appearance of this collection of scholarly and highly interesting essays. Their genuine religious feeling and high degree of mental energy bear eloquent testimony to the healthy and strenuous vitality which the institution is capable of fostering in its members. Most of the contributors are men who—as we are told in the editor's preface—took their degree within the present century. It is therefore only to be expected that there should be here and there evidences of a striving for a full appreciation of their theme rather than complete mastery of it. But as a compensation for the surprisingly few shortcomings, the reader will find in most of the essays freshness, fearlessness, brightness of diction, and—best of all—hopefulness and cheerful search after truth for truth's sake.

Dean Inge, till recently Professorial Fellow of Jesus College, opens the series of studies with an introductory essay so full of life, colour, and movement that one is impelled to read on whether one agrees with him or not. After dwelling for a little while on the twofold character of the College as a "home of vigorous athleticism" and a school of learned activity, he proceeds to paint in vivid colours the characteristics of Hellenic culture and the ancient Jewish civilization, which found their meeting-point in Christianity; and he concludes by declaring that "our Church—the Teutonic Catholic Church—is an ideal of the distant future. But an ideal is an idea which is in process of being realized." Rather startling is the statement "that the Galileans had probably hardly a drop of Jewish blood in their veins," and not a few will think that the unlovable features of the Jewish and the attractive elements of the Greek type, as manifested in early times, are rather exaggerated in the essay; but all will agree that Dr. Inge's over-coloured descriptions—if such they really are—enhance rather than diminish the sparkling quality of the composition.

The second essay, which is contributed by Canon Foakes Jackson, is entitled

'How the Old Testament came into Being.' As it, however, deals much less with the formation of the Hebrew Canon than with the historical development of the more important religious ideas which underlie the Biblical books, a more suitable title might have been found. Among the topics treated are: 'Work of Jeremiah and Ezekiel,' 'The Importance of the Growth of Apocalyptic,' 'Why the Jewish Law-book begins with a Babylonian Chronology,' and 'The Bible in Existence before our present Old Testament.' A careful reading of the essay will amply repay the student for the time spent on it. "Teb on the First Cataract," in a foot-note on p. 42, is clearly a misprint for Yeb.

The essay on 'The Devotional Value of the Old Testament,' by Mr. R. T. Howard, Chaplain of the College, does not, strictly, belong to the study of origins which 'The Parting of the Roads' was intended to be, but its inclusion in the series is nevertheless a matter for congratulation. It deals, from a standpoint which is both reverent and critical, with the difficulties which, to the mind of many, recent criticism has placed in the way of a devotional reading of the Jewish Bible. By an earnest endeavour to exhibit the mind and inner purpose of the Biblical compositions, Mr. Howard does his best to show "that there can be a devotional spiritual reading of the Old Testament outside the old traditional method."

Dr. Oesterley writes in his usual learned and fluent manner on 'Judaism in the Days of the Christ,' dealing with such topics as 'Judaism and Hellenism,' 'Judaism as a Law,' 'Judaism as a Religion of Hope,' and New Testament eschatology. Much may be learnt from the essay, but many will doubt whether his statement "that the distinguishing feature of the Hellenistic faction was its presentation of Judaism as a religion of Hope" can be sufficiently substantiated. If the Jewish Church at the time referred to had, in consonance with the ideal of the truest Hebrew prophets, opened wide its portals in order to admit the Gentile world into free and full communion with the chosen people, such an act would have been prompted by a religion of hope. But the main tendency of Hellenism within Judaism was the absorption of the Jew into the Gentile fashions of the day, rather than the effort to obtain universal predominance for the prophetic ideal of Hebrew monotheism and the higher moral sanctions which that ideal carried with it.

In 'Some Characteristics of the Synoptic Writers,' Mr. H. G. Wood, one of the distinguished Nonconformist students of the College, first combats Prof. Reinach's opinion that, "apart from the authority of the Church," the Gospels cannot be used as "documents for the history of the true life of Jesus," and then proceeds to discuss the points of view that are peculiar to each of the Synoptists. He finds in Mark a strong tendency to dwell, in popular fashion, on "wonderful works"; and whilst regarding "the argument for the

distinct Paulinism of Mark" as inconclusive, he agrees that his Gospel was destined for the Gentile world. A leading feature of Matthew he considers to be an attitude of pronounced pessimism towards Judaism; and in Luke he finds embodied pre-eminently the Gospel of mercy and universal hope.

There are a number of debatable points in the essay on 'St. Peter and the Twelve,' which is contributed by the Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, but a circumstance like this does not necessarily detract from the interest of a serious piece of work. The author's principal aim is to trace the development and expansion of primitive Christianity under the guidance of the original Apostles, with Peter as their chief, before the entry of the Pauline and Johannine phases of Church doctrine and life. It will, we believe, be held by many that too much influence on subsequent Christian thought is here assigned to Petrine teaching, and that the moulding effect of Pauline ideas is in an equal measure wrongly discounted. Nor is it easy to accept the opinion, borrowed from Sir W. M. Ramsay's book on 'The Education of Christ,' that the Jews were at the beginning of the Christian era "the most highly educated people of the world." We note that Mr. Lowther Clarke accepts with perfect confidence the historical connexion of St. Peter with Rome, a position which is, indeed, becoming almost normal in Anglican circles.

Mr. G. B. Redman's essay on 'The Theology of St. Paul' is excellently and vividly written, and will be read with as much profit as pleasure. After drawing attention to the well-attested fact that the original Apostles "were slow to understand their Master's mind," and affirming that "they seemed for some time to imagine that the Christian Society was a special brotherhood within the Jewish Church" (we should ourselves rather say that the Christian Society was, in their view, to remain on a thoroughly Jewish basis), he describes with sympathetic insight the historical fact of Paul's conversion, and traces the stages of evolution which the Apostle's ideas underwent in the course of his varied activities. He, however, only admits "change of emphasis" and "variation in the language he uses, and in his views on the nearness of the end," but not an abandonment of his earlier ideas in favour of "conceptions quite different." One may note in passing that the rendering of *Maranatha* as "Come, Lord!" (*Maranatha*) which Mr. Redman accepts on the authority of Prof. Burkitt, is open to some serious objections.

Very interesting also is the Rev. B. T. D. Smith's contribution on 'The Johannine Theology.' The reader will here find adequate treatment of the Logos doctrine, the relation of Pauline to Johannine ideas, the persistence for a time of a separate Baptist sect, 'The Relation of the Johannine Presentation of Christ to History,' and many other important topics. The statement, however, that

"even Pauline Christianity is not irreconcilable with the earlier Judaism" can hardly be accepted without much qualification. Mr. Smith bases this remark on an opinion found in the earlier part of Prof. Harnack's 'History of Dogma'; but it is doubtful whether more is implied in the passage in question than a mere possibility which *seemed* to exist. St. Paul, as a matter of fact, tried his best to make his doctrine intelligible to the Jews. But did he succeed?

Mr. Ephraim Levine, formerly scholar of the College, valiantly defends, in Essay IX., the Jewish side of the controversy, and his inclusion among the essayists of the volume reflects equal credit on the reigning authorities of the institution and on Mr. Levine himself.

The last essay, headed 'Revelation,' is contributed by Mr. P. Gardner-Smith, who writes reverently and effectively from an advanced liberal standpoint.

"The question which must be answered before a volume of Biblical Essays can be complete [he says] is the supreme question underlying all the rest—Has man received a revelation from God?"

The great controversy is, of course, between the belief in a purely objective revelation and the modern subjective theory of it, and Mr. Gardner-Smith tries to show that in the innermost meaning of revelation there is not necessarily any antagonism between the two views. He stoutly opposes what he regards as the half-way theory of Dr. Sanday and others, and apparently claims that the doctrine of inspiration should be considered to be as wide as all that is noble, true, and good.

Morocco in Diplomacy. By E. D. Morel.
(Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a timely book. Its chief purpose is to persuade Englishmen to take an impartial view of Germany's action in the Morocco dispute. Its second object is to protest against secret agreements and *ententes* concluded by Foreign Offices without reference to the people's elected representatives.

In regard to the former purpose, Mr. Morel has made out a case for Germany which should be carefully studied by every fair-minded Englishman, and the 130 pages of documents appended to his argument provide the means of checking his conclusions. The argument is that, while France and Spain were publicly declaring their resolve to respect the independence and integrity of the Sherifian Empire, they were both, with the full concurrence of the British Foreign Office, conspiring to partition Morocco between themselves. Mr. Morel urges that the secret articles of the Anglo-French Declaration of April 8th, 1904, which were first divulged, in part, by *Le Temps* in November, 1911, were a menace to German interests in Morocco, and that the proceedings resulting from them were a breach of the "Public Law

of Europe," as set forth in the Act of Algeciras of 1905. In other words, the Act of Algeciras, signed by all the Great Powers, was a fraud, because three of the parties to it—England, France, and Spain—had already entered into agreements which (it is urged) directly contravened it. The secret articles were not communicated to Germany, but such secrets have a way of leaking out; and some such leakage evidently provoked the German Emperor's visit to Tangier in March, 1905, which led to the Algeciras Conference. When France, still acting in accordance with these secret articles, which remained officially undivulged, proceeded to occupy Fez, on (as it is argued) a false pretext, Germany declared her liberty of action, and the dispatch of the gunboat Panther to Agadir Roads in July, 1911, was her way of indicating that the affairs of Morocco were not to be settled without her consent, as a signatory both of the Madrid Convention of 1880 and the Algeciras Act of 1905; or, as Mr. Morel puts it, as a defender of the "Public Law of Europe." He would not, we imagine, deny that both the Tangier and the Agadir "incidents" were examples of the somewhat clumsy—"less subtle," he calls them—methods of Prussian diplomacy; but his argument is that Germany had a genuine grievance in not being consulted as to the coming partition of Morocco into French and Spanish "spheres of influence," and that she was entirely within her rights in protesting. He seems to consider that any other form of protest would have been open to more serious objection—a formal diplomatic protest, if disregarded, may result in an ultimatum; and he rightly minimizes the value of Agadir as a possible port, and repudiates the rumour that the town was occupied by the Panther's officers. Germany, in point of fact, was needlessly, because insincerely, careful to base the Panther's position solely upon those economic interests, represented there by presumed German merchants, which France had specifically recognized, and the sending of a gunboat to protect "nationals" is an established right of every Power in times of disturbance.

Such is the case for Germany as set forth by Mr. Morel, and there is much in its favour. Germany undoubtedly had a genuine grievance in not being consulted, and, further, in the danger to her commercial interests—not inconsiderable, and rapidly multiplying in recent years—threatened by the curious limitation of Article IV. of the (public) Anglo-French Declaration of 1904, which made it possible for France to set up protective tariffs after thirty years. At the same time, in the present reviewer's opinion Mr. Morel greatly exaggerates the case against the French and English Foreign Offices. Diplomatic instruments are notoriously equivocal and difficult to interpret, but, so far as we can see, the Anglo-French Declaration, Article II., completely recognizes a French predominance and "sphere of influence" in

Morocco; and the Franco-German Declaration of February 8th, 1909, equally admits that

"the special political interests of France in that country are closely bound up with the consolidation of order and internal peace,"

and that Germany will "not impede those interests." This amounts to a recognition of a possible protectorate, and, so far as France and England are concerned, the secret articles made no difference to German interests in Morocco, though the same may not apply to Spain.

It cannot be seriously argued that the secret articles were abrogated by the Act of Algeciras, Art. 123, for that Act dealt only with certain specified matters, which were not considered in the secret articles. If this be "the true basis upon which the German case reposes," it rests very insecurely. As to the intention of the French Government not to "alter the political status of Morocco," it is obviously on all fours with the corresponding intention of the British Government "not to alter the political status of Egypt." The "political status" has not been altered in either case: the Sultan of Turkey is still legally sovereign of Egypt, as the Sherifian Sultan is of Morocco. These are diplomatic fictions which deceive nobody—not even "the man in the street" whom Mr. Morel addresses.

The true fact is that the Act of Algeciras was "torn across and reduced to waste paper," not by previous secret agreements, but by Moroccan internal disorders. Mr. Morel holds that these were fomented by France under the influence of the Colonial Party and the financial groups, and many French publicists have said the same thing; but, however it happened, France was drawn further and further into the tangle, till armed interference, in spite of numerous professions about maintaining "integrity and independence," became inevitable. No "secret articles" were necessary to secure this advance; French predominant interests were recognized everywhere. Our own history in Egypt is not very dissimilar. We are inclined to doubt the utility of the fierce invectives against the "diplomatic machine," whether of England or France, or of the diatribes against the hypocrisy of M. Delcassé or Sir Edward Grey. We think, however, that the British Foreign Secretary has not shown much skill in dealing with this and other critical questions. He and his spokesman, Mr. Lloyd George, made much too great a fuss over the Panther affair and the "new situation" (which was not new at all), and very nearly involved England in a European war to which, as was admitted in the House of Commons, no diplomatic assurance committed us. The fact is that Mr. Morel does not improve a good case by exaggeration. When the Declaration speaks of "German commercial and industrial interests," he emphasizes them as "very special German interests in the Morocco question"; and he even lays stress on the fact that Germany comes

first "in the order given in the Act" of Algeciras, although the signatures are obviously arranged in alphabetical order, and in French *Allemagne* naturally precedes all the rest. His zeal even leads him to unauthorized doubling of consonants when he tries to minimize the importance of the "minuscular war-vessel," translated as the "twopenny-halfpenny gunboat," or to deprecate the "crocodillian tactics" of the "diplomatic machine" and its supporters in the press. Omitting a vowel in "Abd-el-Kadr" is inadequate compensation.

As to the second object of this book, its protest against the treaty-making prerogative of the Crown, as exercised through the Secretary of State, such prerogative may be inconsistent with democratic ideas, but we fail to see what can be substituted at present. The Committee of the French Senate has undoubtedly dealt a blow at secret agreements, but there have been not a few instances when these have been at least expedient and have even proved valuable. Mr. Morel may be right in criticizing the departure from Lord Salisbury's policy which was taken by Lord Lansdowne and followed by Sir Edward Grey; the *entente* with France may be worth less, to both parties, than its obvious benefits imply; and a reasonable understanding with Germany is unquestionably the most desirable object on the political horizon. The present Foreign Secretary might have shown a clearer insight into the problem, but his policy was an inheritance from his predecessor. Mr. Morel's book clears the air, after a thunderous fashion, and we believe that most readers will judge Germany more fairly after its perusal. The series of maps at the end admirably illustrate the recent cessions of territory and diplomatic arrangements of "spheres of influence."

BOOKS ON LONDON.

THE vast district of South London is full of interest on account of its prominent position in the history of England as the entrance to the City proper from the south by means of London bridge, and therefore the main trade route from the continent of Europe. It has, however, been treated in modern times as the Cinderella of the aggregated Londons. In the ordinary histories so much space has been taken up by descriptions of London north of the Thames that Southwark and its surroundings have been often crowded out.

The historic inns of old Southwark, which made the High Street so animated

a scene in the days of Chaucer, and continued to enliven the district during the coaching period, have gradually passed away, and nothing remains of their former glories. The whole district is full of historic and literary interests, to mention only the Bankside and its theatres, to which Londoners flocked in the numerous boats supplied by the great company of Watermen; Winchester House and the Clink; the grand old church of St. Saviour's (now Southwark Cathedral); Bermondsey and its famous abbey; Kennington and its palace; and Newington, with its historic theatre. Here is surely enough to make one small district of South London illustrious. Then there is Lambeth, with its famous palace of the Archbishops; and the south-western outgrowths at Battersea and Putney, which advanced in importance owing to their commanding position on the river. The swallowing up of Dulwich, Lee, Eltham, and other pretty spots in Surrey and Kent by the relentless growth of London to the south is largely due to the building of the Crystal Palace and the opening of the Chatham and Dover and other railways in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

All must regret that beautiful country resorts have been covered by continued rows of houses. No part of London has been more completely spoilt by the want of proper planning than the roads running southward from the various bridges. Crowded thoroughfares have been allowed to grow up without any system, but it is to be hoped that, when the new County Hall of the London County Council is finished, a complete system of improved rebuilding may be undertaken. It would be well if London followed the example of Paris, where the quarter south of the Seine has been rebuilt on a well-considered plan.

The tenth and last volume of Besant's 'Survey of London' has been devoted to the districts south of the Thames, and all the interesting places to which we have casually referred are described in its pages. In spite, however, of a whole volume being devoted to the subject, sufficient space has scarcely, we think, been allowed for its thorough investigation. For instance, Charlton House is one of the most interesting old houses in the country, and in the neighbourhood of London is second only in importance to Holland House. There is much to be said of its history which is omitted here. Bethlehem Hospital, built on the old St. George's Fields, is one of the most imposing buildings in the south of London, but we find no illustration or full description of this, and, instead, there is a view of the second hospital built in Moorfields, where Finsbury Square now stands. The first hospital was on the site of Broad Street and Liverpool Street stations. It was founded by Simon Fitz-Mary in 1246,

"especially to receive the Bishop of Bethlehem, canons, brothers, and messengers of the Church of Bethlehem as often as they had occasion to travel to London."

The hospital was removed in 1676 to Moorfields, and occupied a new building erected from the designs of the famous Robert Hooke. The third building, in St. George's Fields, was designed by Philip Hardwick, and erected 1812-15, extensive additions being made in 1843-68.

The most interesting portion of the volume is in the chapter on 'The Thames,' where a description is given of the great embankment which protects London from the flowing of the waters of the Thames over the low-lying marshes; but little is here added to the account given by Besant in his 'East London,' and a full history of the whole work—which has been neglected by the historians of London—is a desideratum.

This volume contains a large number of good illustrations in the text; we are sorry we cannot say the same of the full-page plates.

At first sight the title of Mr. Bosworth's book, 'West London,' is not very clear, as its early pages refer to the City of London from the pre-Roman period. Further on, however, we find that the name of London refers to the County of London, and West London indicates Westminster and the neighbouring boroughs west of the City. This is, of course, correct, but sufficient care has not been taken to make clear the historic changes, as, for instance, in reference to London's fight with Winchester for the position of chief city of England, in which the former did not win until the reign of Edward the Confessor. We read of the building of Westminster "as the last event of importance in Old London." Westminster Abbey was not then a part of London, and the use of the Abbey outside the City as the crowning place of our kings is one of the most striking facts in English history.

Mr. Bosworth has condensed a considerable amount of useful information in a small space.

In 'The Making of London' Sir Laurence Gomme has produced an interesting sketch of its growth from the evolution of the site to its present condition as the empire city. It is a fascinating story, and the author thrills us with his picture of London as a struggling centre "against Anglo-Saxon, against Norman, against Plantagenet." With the last-named it entered "into the great work of nation-building," and it held its own in the struggle. "The City could not bear easily encroachment by the Crown, but it never disputed the political pre-eminence of the Crown." London's remarkable position in the history of the country is well brought out, and, if we are able to accept the author's premises, we shall find a well-connected view of the whole history; but we do not feel that the evidence relating to Celtic and Roman London is at present clear or full enough to allow us to follow him without a certain amount of dissent. We say this with regret, and we hope that fuller evidence may in the future be obtainable.

London, South of the Thames. By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

West London. By G. F. Bosworth. (Cambridge University Press.)

The Making of London. By Sir Laurence Gomme. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

London Stories. Edited by John o' London. (Jack.)

'London Stories' is a frankly anecdotic collection concerning Londoners of all ages, edited by "John o' London," who applauds in a brief Preface the various writers and artists who have assisted him. The volume is somewhat clumsy in size, gathering up a series of parts which have appeared from time to time. It is essentially popular in style and outlook, and largely dependent on older volumes of gossip and reminiscence, as well as the labours of recent scholars. Indeed, it would seem that little more than the ready writer is needed for brief articles where so much is quoted. Ballads and other verses of earlier days appear here and there.

A good many fantastic and curious characters are depicted, stories of frauds and humbugs being varied by a modicum of history and respectable people like George Eliot and the Duke of Wellington. The articles are never long enough to weary the impatient reader, or to put any great strain on their writers as specialists. In judgment and scholarship the volume is not pre-eminent. To regard Dr. Johnson as one of the worst enemies of Garrick is to misconceive his attitude altogether. The writer ought to have known that, while the Doctor abused Garrick, he would let no one else do so. The fact is neatly exhibited in two dialogues by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Congreve has been well quoted to explain the relations of the sage and the actor :—

"In my conscience I believe the baggage loves me; for she never speaks well of me herself, nor suffers anybody else to rail at me."

Garrick did not hesitate to mimic the connubial endearments of Johnson and the airs of his wife, and, though very agreeable in society, was notoriously insincere.

In 'The Wits of Holland House' a writer records that Creevey could never quite succeed in spelling Talleyrand's name correctly. This is a complaint in a glass house, for on the same page French is misspelt, as well as Sydney Smith's name.

The lighter matter which now takes the place of literature in popular favour is abundantly provided. An article on 'The Old Red House at Battersea' mentions a celebrated talking raven called Gyp, an expert thief of coins, spoons, and spectacles, who recalls the Grip of 'Barnaby Rudge.' The writer has, however, not recorded the most amusing exhibition of Gyp's powers. The Red House stood on the banks of the Thames, and the bird actually succeeded in calling a ferryman across it twice in one day for a non-existent passenger!

Mr. George Morrow supplies a long folding plate of London characters arranged in a procession, and there are numerous other illustrations, rather roughly executed.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

Religious Liberty under Charles II. and James II. By H. F. Russell Smith. "Cambridge Historical Essays." (Cambridge University Press.)—It is not possible, in the space at our disposal, to do more than speak in general terms of the success with which, by a diligent use of contemporary writings and especially of pamphlets and papers, the author of this excellent dissertation has shown that, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, the whole air, so to speak, from the Restoration onwards, was saturated with the idea of religious tolerance, until in 1689, the earliest moment when circumstances made it possible, precipitation took place in the Act of Toleration. This is, we believe, Mr. Russell Smith's first appearance as an historian, and it is a pleasure to congratulate him upon so well-balanced and skilful a performance. He is convincing in illustration and argument; in spite of the demand for condensation, he is thoroughly readable in point of style; and he shows a refreshing freedom from prejudice and special pleading, with a firm grasp of essentials and considerable power of analysis.

As a necessary introduction to his main theme—an account of the "consistent and monotonous cry for Toleration" during the Restoration period—Mr. Russell Smith examines the principles of the chief Protestant systems, and sums up in the following words :—

"In Erastianism, Theocracy, and Hobbism the idea of the National Church was upheld with equal persistence. The supporters of the Church of England denounced all three systems alike. In reality they combined them. They believed that the civil magistrate had authority to enforce statutes dealing solely with religion; they believed that the magistrate must never use his power without advice from the Church; they believed that the sovereign had power to dictate the religion of his subjects."

In the last sentence Mr. Russell Smith is referring to pre-Restoration times; had Charles II. ever assumed, or even tried to assume, such a power, the language of Sheldon would have been more emphatic than respectful. As to the necessity of the unity of Church and State Mr. Russell Smith says truly :—

"The line which was taken by the Dissenters was this. The decalogue is divided into the two tables. The first table asserts man's duty to God, the second man's duty to his neighbour. According to the practice of the Anglican Church, the magistrate was 'custos utriusque tabule.' On the contrary, the Dissenters maintained his sphere is really confined to the second table.... The Dissenters saw the question rather than answered it."

In his treatment of the various influences which made, explicitly or implicitly, for Toleration, our author proceeds with confidence and convincing clearness. He passes successively in review the effect of the "urbanity" of the time, the support given by the Whigs—especially by the Whig aristocracy—to civil liberty, the demands of trade and the trading classes, the examples of the Netherlands and the American settlements, the doctrines of the disciples of the "Social Contract," the belief in the sanctity of property (including in "property" a man's religious belief), the growth of scientific knowledge with its natural adjunct of scepticism, the tenets of the Utilitarians, the rational theologians, and the Latitudinarians, Hobbes and Chillingworth, Roger Williams and Milton and Penn. His last chapter, devoted to Locke—whom, though the famous letter upon Toleration was not published until after the Toleration Act had been passed, he regards as the first exponent of a complete theory of Toleration—forms a fitting conclusion to his book.

In one or two minor points we differ from Mr. Russell Smith. In ascribing the triumph of the Church at the Restoration to a reaction against "Sectarianism and disorder," he omits the fact that it was a reaction of revenge for the accumulated injuries and insults of twenty years, while its attitude as the reign went on was determined by the fact that, led by Sheldon, it was regarded as the one effective barrier against Roman Catholicism. We do not quite follow the author when he says that "the fear of Popery made it difficult to discover a principle upon which Dissent could be allowed while Popery was prohibited." James I. was surely referring, not to the connexion between Toleration and republicanism when he uttered the phrase "No bishop, no king," but to the powerlessness of a king under Presbyterian rule as he had known it in Scotland. Presbyterianism may have been "established" in England for fifteen years verbally; but Cromwell and others, and the genius of the English people saw to it that it was never established in an effective sense. When the author says that Charles II. posed as the champion of the Church, he clearly does not realize that throughout the running fight for the dispensing power the King was vainly endeavouring to escape from the relentless grip of the Church. We hope that in his next edition Mr. Russell Smith will elide the terrible word "Contractualists," and a curiously vulgar phrase in l. 7 from the bottom of p. 75; and that he will refrain from placing Buckingham—the buffoon, the coward, the expert in vice and in nothing else (but in Mr. Russell Smith's view a "lover of liberty" and of trade—a man of science and a poet)—on terms of equality with leaders of so commanding a type as Shaftesbury and Halifax.

The Truth of Religion. By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by W. Tudor Jones. (Williams & Norgate.)—Prof. Eucken, to whom the Nobel Prize of 1908 was awarded for this essay, is the Senior Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena. The fact that the author is a philosophical teacher suggests at once that his writing will be marked by freedom of speculation, and show his emancipation from dogmatic prejudices. Though Prof. Eucken is ever reverent, as one to whom life is spiritual, and theology with its varieties and vagaries is after all a search for truth, he is likely to find many opponents, especially when he attempts to separate the eternal from the transient in Christianity. The contents of the book may be illustrated from Part I., which is named 'The Universal Crisis in Religion.' Under it there are discussions on the problem of religion, the characteristic features of Christianity, the movement of modern times directed against it, the reconsolidation of religion, and the explanation of the developing tendency.

Christianity, which is declared to be a religion of redemption and not of law, is one of the historical religions; but Prof. Eucken does not identify it with the absolute religion, though he takes it as its highest embodiment, and characterizes it as "the religion of religions" which is certain of permanent duration. Yet the transient must be separated from the eternal in it, in order that it may be clearly seen as the embodiment of the absolute religion. A miracle, for instance, is to be rejected, as it would mean an overthrow of the total order of nature; and the bodily resurrection of Jesus is, Prof. Eucken says, "an historical or asserted as an historical fact," which is either capable of proof or incapable of it. If, he declares, "it is not capable of proof,

or at least of sufficient proof, religion can never make its acknowledgment a duty." Then, again, in dealing with another problem, he argues that, as religion cannot have more than one centre, either God or Christ stands in that position. The Christianity, we are told,

"which occupies itself solely with Jesus, and which to many to-day seems an exit from all entanglements, is not yet a match for the mighty problems, and does not carry within itself the energy to overcome the world."

Prof. Eucken's book, from the subject itself, is of supreme interest; and, apart altogether from the value of some of its assertions and the worth of some of its conclusions, it deserves to be read for the sake of its acute speculations.

The Old Testament in Greek according to the Text of Codex Vaticanus, supplemented from other Uncial Manuscripts, with a Critical Apparatus containing the Variants of the Chief Ancient Authorities for the Text of the Septuagint. Edited by Alan England Brooke and Norman McLean.—Vol. I. *The Octateuch. Part III. Numbers and Deuteronomy.* (Cambridge University Press.)—The editors explain that, though the publication of this part of the text has been somewhat delayed owing to the appointment of an assistant to other work, they have not greatly exceeded the time they expected to spend on its preparation, as in the case of Numbers and Deuteronomy there are no complicated problems such as are associated with the hexaplar text of the closing chapters of Exodus. There is certainly no indication of hasty workmanship, and those who have studied Parts I. and II. will find in this section of the text a continuance of the critical methods of the editors and the use of the available MSS. and versions. No serious modifications, they tell us, have been made in their method of presenting evidence, but their list of authorities has been enlarged. The most important addition is the Washington Codex of Deuteronomy and Joshua, published recently in facsimile by the University of Michigan, which contains almost the entire text of the two books. It is a MS. of the fifth century, and, apart from its own worth, supplies evidence of the early existence of a text closely akin to that represented by two late though valuable cursive MSS.

The Prefatory Note, which supplies the information regarding the Washington Codex, explains the symbols which appear for the first time in this part of the work, and distinguishes according to their sources the various fragments of the Palestinian Aramaic Version. Every page of the text, with its voluminous notes, reveals exact scholarship. When finished, the work at which the editors have been labouring will be recognized as of standard value, and will be a monument of English scholarship.

Concerning the Genesis of the Versions of the New Testament. By H. C. Hoskier. 2 vols. (Bernard Quaritch.)—The title-page indicates that this book is intended as a supplement to the library publication of the Morgan MS., and in the Preface it is stated that the author in 1890 wrote "that we had laid no certain foundation on which to build up a scientific textual theory." Mr Hoskier is emphatic in his judgments. "Hort was too sweeping," he says, "and too much in a hurry to say the final word. There was no need for the radical revision of 1881. We were not ready for it. We are not ready now." Fortunately, Mr. Hoskier is something more than a critic of other men's work, and his own labour is a part of that

which, he holds, must be undertaken before a satisfactory text can be established. Systematic method and minute scholarship are shown on every page of the book; and the seeker for the text to be built on a foundation which cannot be shaken will rejoice that such a task as this is being accomplished. At the conclusion of part iii. of the first volume it is stated, as the result of an inquiry, that "the trend is to reduce the Curetanic, Sinaitic, and the Diatessaron to the rank of secondary documents." This conclusion and others may be disputed, but no one will ignore the scholarship displayed, or despise the scientific methods employed.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.*

MR. FISHER UNWIN has sent us *The Normandy Coast*, by the Rev. Charles Merk, English Chaplain at Dieppe, a pleasant volume with many excellent photographs—in fact, we think the illustrations are the best part of the book, and they will probably help some readers to choose a place for a summer holiday. Mr. Merk begins at Tréport, and takes us through Dieppe, Fécamp, Le Havre, Trouville, and many smaller seaside places, to Cherbourg. Then he turns south and shows us the coast road by Granville and Avranches to Mont St. Michel. His volume would have been improved if he had given us more about the little villages he visits, and less history. The latter he has to start afresh at each of the many towns and villages on the coast that he visits; and this way of writing about wars—chiefly fights with the English—is a little confusing, at any rate to a reader who thinks he has picked up a book of travel. We do not like the mixture of French and English in such names as "Duke de Guise" and "Duke du Maine." Neither do we like "Mount St. Michel" any more than "Richard Lionheart"; and we do not think that Mr. Merk can defend a sentence in which he talks of a view "from the lighthouse of Ailly...to that of du Touquet." Writing of the church at Eu, our author speaks of the "ravages which time, more than the hand of man, has wrought in the noble structure." Others, with a more just appreciation of the work of Viollet-le-Duc, have told us that the church was injured by modern restoration.

These trifles do not detract from the value of a useful volume, but the lack of a good map is a serious defect. The little sketch map on the inner cover does not name half the places we have searched for.

The House of Harper. By J. Henry Harper. (Harpers.)—The well-known firm is a monument to the industry of three generations of Harpers. It has published part or the whole of the works of perhaps the majority of the distinguished writers of the United States, and it has introduced to the American public, to mention a few names out of many, Thomas Hardy, William Black, and Du Maurier. Readers may therefore expect from the author—whose connexion with the house is some forty years old, and who has produced a volume of close upon 700 pages—some insight into the literary world of the United States, and some considerable knowledge of its component characters. Their hopes will find but a partial satisfaction. Mr. J. Henry Harper is not a raconteur; he

merely writes. He is continually changing his subject; from a highly interesting description of the circumstances in which 'Ben Hur' came to be written, we are plunged, without any warning, into a recital of the difficulties of reading improperly typed manuscript. His anecdotes are numerous, but chosen apparently at random. We learn, for instance, what the German Emperor wrote to Schliemann when the latter presented him with his collection of Trojan antiquities. Many of the stories have already attained celebrity—Labouchere's telegram to Bismarck, for example. It was hardly worth while to fill four pages with Mark Twain's 'Petition to the Queen of England,' which can be found in his reprinted works. It is tantalizing, too, to be told of Mark Twain and Mr. W. D. Howells "swapping stories," with no indication of their character: for once we wish the author had said a little more. The numerous letters reprinted refer frequently to the generous treatment of authors.

The book, however, contains many passages of real interest, some on non-literary topics. A description of the anti-Tammany campaign, which ended with the imprisonment, in 1871, of "Boss" Tweed, forms a vivid chapter. Frequent references are made to *The Athenæum*, especially concerning the International Copyright agitation, a matter on which the house of Harper at times found itself at variance with ourselves.

The book is excellently produced, and contains some exceptionally good portraits.

IN the Introduction to *War and its Alleged Benefits* (Heinemann), by J. Novikow, Norman Angell explains how that writer has been working for some time on the same lines as himself. The book, he declares, "contains more arguments against war in the abstract than anything of similar bulk I know." The author is a sociologist whose work is well known on the Continent, where Pacifism is progressing as rapidly as it is here. He states the case with great lucidity and force, and exposes the fallacies which underlie the most plausible contentions of the supporters of war. His most effective point is that differences between nations are never decided by recourse to arms and bloodshed. "If," he asks,

"more than 8,000 wars have settled nothing, what probability is there that the eight thousand and first, as if by magic, will suddenly decide all questions in dispute?...Each war merely sows the seeds for future war."

He scoffs at the idea that wars perfect the race.

"The contrary is true. The English are most certainly one of the handsomest people on earth. They are also the least warlike, since they alone of all European nations have abolished compulsory military service."

This is highly complimentary, but to be fair it must be frankly acknowledged that the British shipbuilding programmes of the last decade have contributed notably to the competition in armaments and to the ruinous war budgets of other nations. The present maintenance of European armies costs 212,600,000*l.* a year. The bill for the British Navy and Army is over 70,000,000*l.* If we are not warlike, this is a very successful way of pretending to the world that we are.

We continue to wage wars, says Mr. Novikow, from the force of tradition, "because in the same circumstances our ancestors declared war, and we have to do the same as they did" as a matter of "routine." There is more in modern warfare than this.

* Under this heading we include notices which are too lengthy to appear in our 'List of New Books' in its present form.

The motive may not be the same as it was in past centuries, but there exists, nevertheless, a very distinct motive. Again we are largely responsible, for it is we who have set the fashion of empire-building and colonial expansion. To acquire territory it is not always necessary to conquer native races, but the inevitable diplomatic bargaining with powerful neighbours is a fruitful source of the quarrels which lead to hostilities. This, many hope, will be corrected when democracies become more articulate in the realm of diplomacy.

In setting out to prove that all wars of the past were needless, futile, and barren in results, Mr. Novikow requires more space than he can devote to so large a theme in such a small book. He appears in this connexion to be endeavouring to prove too much, and the few pages he devotes to this part of the subject will hardly carry conviction with students of military history. In the light of modern knowledge and experience the conclusion he comes to may be broadly correct. But there is justification in any human endeavour, however misguided it may prove to be in the long run, provided it is undertaken at the moment with a deep conviction of its certain efficacy. In this alone there is something ennobling. To-day, however, it seems to the present reviewer that a decreasing number of the population will be able to convince themselves of the efficacy of war. Its justification therefore will vanish.

Although this volume cannot rank in the same category as 'The Great Illusion,' it can be placed on the same shelf as a useful supplement. Busy men need devote no more than an hour to reading its pages, where they will find arguments enough to disturb the most deeply rooted opinions. The book gains interest from the fact that it is an expression of foreign opinion on a problem which continually absorbs the national attention.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR has always spoken with cogency, vigour, and even passion on Home Rule. His resolute line of conduct as Chief Secretary for Ireland was backed by genuine conviction, the existence of which no one who has studied his utterances can question. *Aspects of Home Rule* (Routledge) contains nine speeches—eight of which were delivered in 1893 and one in November last. In point of literary form there are some present-day politicians who outstrip the ex-leader of the Opposition. Though he is on occasion a delightful phrase-maker, though he puts dilemmas with admirable freshness, and has a fine gift of irony at command, he is rarely emotional in his expression, or picturesque in his language, and sometimes ungrammatical or clumsy in his constructions. It says much, therefore, for the range and value of his matter and the lucidity of his reasoning, that one is able to read these nine speeches through at a sitting, not merely without boredom, but with positive intellectual excitement.

Within their compass the whole case against Home Rule is put with formidable clearness, although there is some inevitable repetition, and Mr. Balfour is rather lavish of such words and phrases as "nefarious," "iniquitous," and "atrocious political wickedness." How far the criticisms of the past will be valid as applied to the Bill of this year we are not yet in a position to say. No serious student of current politics can, however, afford to neglect this volume—to which is appended the text of the 1893 Government of Ireland Bill.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

WHO can tell whether the most significant event of the term was not one that, on a narrow reckoning, might appear to be no concern of the University at all? Ruskin College, which before must perforce be content to picnic in a barn, has at length established the foundations of an ample dwelling-place. Clearly it has come to stay. The question then arises, What is the meaning of this sign that streaks the edge of our firmament? Does it portend the uprising of the dragon that is going to swallow the sun?

The feeble folk, undoubtedly, are alarmed. They shake their heads and say that the days of sound learning, and the larger view of life, are numbered. Even some of the relatively stalwart are heard to opine that Cambridge, the acknowledged home of science and true progress, was the more fitting field for this experiment in the training of democrats. Yet it was for the nonce comforting to listen to the speeches made by the champions of Labour at the foundation ceremony. Their intentions, at any rate, are of the best; even if, according to the pessimist, calculated none the less to pave a way to our destruction. The orators declared in so many words that "the people" already has power, plenty of power; what it still lacks is education enough to use that power effectively. Moreover, they paid Oxford the compliment of supposing that it could supply just the education that was needed.

So far, reasonable persons will agree sincerely with this demand for wider opportunities of enlightenment for all men—and, let us add, women—alike. It is a necessary implication of those widened rights of citizenship which are postulated by the modern theory of the State. Another contention, however, of the speakers who expounded the aims of Ruskin College, was decidedly less commendable. It was to the effect that its students must not use their education as a means of rising out of the labouring class, but must abide by their class, so as to give it the benefit of such learning as they might acquire.

Now this position is, construed literally, incompatible with a sound view of the function of education. The object of education is not private advancement, nor class advancement, but national and human advancement. Oxford will go down with colours flying rather than show herself false to that high ideal. It is useless, therefore, to seek to graduate in her school of citizenship except on the understanding that the student's purpose is to fit himself to work for the good of the State as a whole. In other words, the educated man must be prepared to serve wherever he is wanted most. It is to put the cart before the horse if Politics is to keep Education in leading-strings. Education must, on the contrary, have an absolutely free hand, in order that, so far as is necessary, she may put the leading-strings on Politics.

If, then, Ruskin College is, in idea, a political seminary—if its acknowledged business is to train class-leaders to assist in the securing of class-ends—its place would for ever lie outside the University system, and not within it. Thus the theological seminary remains independent of the University as such; though it has a perfect right to take over students already trained on broad and free lines, so that they may at a mature age be indoctrinated in the mysteries of their special calling. But the theological seminary that would catch its catechumens

young, and impose on them a predetermined discipline, on which they are given no chance of reacting critically and intelligently, is, from the standpoint of education and of national welfare, a public danger. Let not Ruskin College, therefore, confuse its true policy by looking back over its shoulder towards any such outworn and sinister purpose.

Its true policy is indicated by the good result with which its students have competed in the open arena afforded by the examination for the University Diploma in Political Economy. If they had been educated as seminarists, they would assuredly not have displayed such merit as they did in the eyes of impartial judges. In one year, of the successful candidates from Ruskin College, eight obtained distinction, whilst four others passed; whereas the average prevailing amongst members of the University who succeed in this examination is that about six obtain distinction for every five who do not. This, then, is a fine record on the part of Ruskin College, which is hardly to be explained away either by alleging that its *alumni* start with an unfair advantage in their first-hand knowledge of labour conditions, or that the members of the University who take the diploma are not representative of the more intelligent type of students. All that is needed, then, is that light for the sake of light, and not merely for the sake of tempting fruit, should be sought at all costs. Moreover, the friends of Ruskin College have every reason to hope that, within the College itself, the right spirit will prevail; so that, whatever its less enlightened supporters may wish to dictate beforehand, a set of men will be trained who, being capable of leadership, will likewise insist on leading, in whatever station of life it may please the State to call them.

It may be added, by way of an appendix, that in Prof. Bateson's Herbert Spencer Lecture the University this term was treated to a most vigorous and lucid account of the latest theories of biological science as they apply to the political problems that nowadays beset us. The days are, perhaps, in sight when a purely classical training, supplemented with a course of dialectics, will no longer be held sufficient to produce the perfect statesman. Science must also contribute something to the shaping of him—for instance, the science that seeks to explain what breed is worth in man, no less than in other animals. Let Prof. Bateson's printed words speak for themselves. Suffice it to say here that, whilst prepared to justify a certain form of Socialism as a scientifically sound ideal, he had nothing but contempt to pour on the notion that men are equal in their values, and consequently in their rights—in a word, on democracy. Nor can we afford to entertain false sentiments on the subject for this simple reason: if the sentiments are out of harmony with the facts of life, the facts are bound in the long run to assert themselves by destroying the sentimentalists.

Prof. Bateson could not have spoken more opportunely than he did for the need of the man of science amongst the teachers in a school of citizenship, since a movement is on foot in Oxford to set up by the side of "Literæ Humaniores," and in connexion with it, a School of Philosophy and Science, that will temper the traditional ideology with that rubbing up against hard facts which the laboratory alone can supply. The scheme has not yet gone very far, so that it would be premature to discuss its details. As a hopeful sign of the times, however, the existence of such a movement should be noted and approved. For the

moment it will be enough to utter one word of warning. The ideologists must not be allowed to settle, on their own account, and to their own satisfaction, what precise part science is to play in the proposed course of studies. The men of science must likewise have their full say in the matter. If, however, something of the immense prestige of "Literæ Humaniores" can be imparted to the new School, by associating with the study of the latest results of psychology, anthropology, biology, and the physical sciences that veneration for the age-long ideals of humanity which is to be learnt especially from the writings of the great speculative thinkers of the past, then two desirable objects will be attained at once—the instruction of the philosopher, and, in particular, the political philosopher, in the importance of concrete experience; and (consummation no less ardently to be wished for) the humanization of the man of science.

The demand for a Government Commission—a Commission of Inquiry, at all events—is heard on all sides, and that though Council has succeeded in converting its Finance Bill into law. The President of Corpus died in the last ditch in a forlorn effort to invalidate it, and, not without a certain topical aptness, called heaven to witness that the old order changeth, yielding place to—chaos. The Finance statute, however, by no means provided the most suitable occasion for such gloomy vaticinations. After all, the distinguished persons who, according to its provisions, are to overlook the University and College accounts, can but bring moral suasion to bear on those who husband their resources ill. But the President, it is clear, identifies moral suasion with peaceful picketing, and would therefore be for arming each College bursary with a Maxim to keep the have-nots at a respectful distance. Yet the College bursars themselves remain calm. It is plain either that they have nothing to fear from the inspection of more or less sympathetic experts, or that they believe the mere mastering of the intricacies of University finance likely to keep the experts busy for an infinite time to come.

If, however, there is less need than before for a Commission to regulate our finance in one of its aspects, in another aspect, namely, that which pertains to the distribution of scholarships and exhibitions, it clamours for an external authority to set it right. University, New, and Corpus Christi Colleges have decided to place their scholarship examinations in the first available week, refusing the invitation of certain colleges already in possession to rotate with them year in and year out. Thus we shall have the disgraceful spectacle of twelve Oxford and thirteen Cambridge colleges scrambling at one and the same time for the firstfruits of the scholastic year. The headmasters will be in despair; though they seem quite unable to spread the competition over a series of examinations by undertaking to reserve some of their best candidates for the later events, since the parents of the boys would not hear of it. So we are afforded one more edifying example of the beneficence of private war; as likewise of the sweet reasonableness of the democratic spirit, which causes every college to regard itself as in value and rights the equal of its neighbour—or, to put it specifically, the equal of Balliol.

It is proposed to award the theological degrees without distinction of sect. The support of the teaching body of the University to such a liberal scheme is assured. Convocation, however, which not so long ago, with cries of "Antichrist!" effectually shouted down an extremely mild measure

making in the same direction, may be counted on to display the savage virtue of consistency. Though nail after nail be driven into its coffin, the corpse remains as lively as ever.

In two recent numbers of *The Athenæum* it has been recommended that Anthropology should be introduced into the Indian Civil Examination; and, as it was likewise remarked, with engaging frankness, if questionable accuracy, that Oxford had a good deal to do with the arrangements of that examination, it seems in place to allude to the subject here. A few general questions on social anthropology might, and, as a matter of fact, do, appear in this examination, as they likewise might and do appear in our "Literæ Humaniores." But, as neither examiners nor candidates take such questions very seriously or have had any special training in anthropology, the whole performance is, and is likely to remain, a farce. On the other hand, what is really needed is a thorough grounding in the principles of what is, in effect, a branch of highly specialized research; and this should be reserved for the advanced course of training given to probationers. If the probationers' course of a year's duration is already too full, it should be extended in time, so as to include a subject essential to the proper education of every governor of native races. The India Office is said to have some scheme of the kind under consideration; but, alas! now that a very good friend of anthropology, Sir H. Risley, is no longer there to help the matter through, it is possible that the necessary reform may be delayed for an indefinite period.

M.
* * 'Notes from Cambridge' will appear next week.

THE NAME "CROSSRAGUELL."

THIS name, which belongs to a place in Ayrshire at which an important monastery was situated, is stated in the 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland' to be a corruption of *Crux Regalis*. Mr. J. B. Johnston, in his 'Place-Names of Scotland,' doubtfully suggests that it may be derived from the name of St. Regulus. Both these conjectures are obviously of the sort that it is better to refrain from proposing.

The early forms of *-raguell* are *-ragmol* and *-raguol*. As it is not historically impossible that the name may be of Cymric etymology, it seems worth while to suggest that it may stand for what in modern Welsh spelling would be *Croes-y-Rhagfoel*. The word *rhagfoel*, "bald in front" (from *moel*, "bald"), is in the Welsh dictionaries, and would aptly designate a Churchman having the Celtic, as distinguished from the Roman, form of tonsure. Perhaps the place may have derived its name ("cross of the *præcalvus*") from the grave, marked by a cross, of some nameless Columban priest or monk.

HENRY BRADLEY.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

ON Thursday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters and historical documents. A collection of letters and documents of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods fetched 60*l.*; a similar collection, 59*l.* Dickens, seven letters to Arthur Chappell, 1866-7, 41*l.* 10*s.*; four-page letter to G. Thomson, July 30, 1836, 37*l.* 10*s.*; two-page letter to the same, May 8, 1837, 46*l.*; three-page letter to the same, June 9, 1837, 44*l.* Fielding, three-page letter to his half-brother Sir John Fielding, July 22, 1751, 155*l.*; another to the same, 3½ pp., from Lisbon, 150*l.*; autograph memorial to the J.P.s for Middlesex, 1753, 40*l.* A large number of letters addressed to J. W. Croker by the Earl of Aberdeen, Brougham, Canning, Palmerston, Peel, Scott, and others, 810*l.* The total of the sale was 2,714*l.* 2*s.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Allen (Rev. Roland), *Missionary Methods: St. Paul's or Ours?* 5/ net. Robert Scott

The author, formerly a missionary in China, pleads with sincerity and power for a simpler and more spiritual policy in the mission field. Accepting the universality of Christianity without considering how religion may be connected with national characteristics, he examines the methods of St. Paul and their relation to present-day conditions. His conclusion is that, if Christianity is to cease to be exotic and the native churches to be dependent upon instruction and government from without, we must treat them more fraternally and watch them with greater faith. The book contains an Introduction by the Bishop of Madras, and is a volume in the Library of Historic Theology.

Arnott (Henry), *Emmanuel: Brief Helps to Meditation on the Incarnate Life of our Lord*, 1/. Wells Gardner

A series of applications of New Testament quotations. Poverty of thought and sentimentality are unduly prominent.

Barran (Rev. David), *What is Wrong with the Churches?* 6*d.* net. Edinburgh, W. Hodge

London, J. Clarke

The writer complains of the want of harmony prevailing in the Christian Churches, and calls for an authoritative declaration on the authenticity of the "Historical Jesus." He thinks there is a tendency among the modernist "Liberal Theologians" to discard the doctrine of divine personality.

Bodington (Rev. Charles), *A Gospel of Miracle*.

S.P.C.K.

A defence of the authenticity of miracles, which does not strike us as very effective.

Christian (Theodore), *Other Sheep I Have*.

Putnam's Sons

This book, which gives us "the proceedings of the celestial commission on church unity," is quite beyond us. Zelotes, Baptizo, Anglic, Radic, Romanus, who seem like caricatures of the figures in Bunyan, discuss the problem by logical methods we are unacquainted with, and on principles that lead us still further to mystification.

Enclosed Nun, by a Mother Superior, 1/ net.

Mills & Boon

This book tells of life in a Contemplative Order. The author has done a real service in sending out to the world in a popular form a message which should help to dispel the ignorance which feeds on slander. We hope the author is not responsible for the illustrated exterior of her little book.

Forsyth (Peter Taylor), *Faith, Freedom, and the Future*, 5/. Hodder & Stoughton

The Preface mentions two views of Christ. He is either "the centre of spiritual Humanity, man's spiritual ideal projected and cherished," or "the centre of the will and grace of God, man's eternal consummation presented and guaranteed." The conviction emphasized in these pages is that only the latter view of Christ gives any permanent value to the former. The lectures are largely concerned with aspects of Anabaptism and Independency.

Hogg (W. E. P.), *Precepts of the Church*, 1*d.*

Mowbray

The author of this pamphlet lays down six obligatory precepts for Church people to observe. His matter is reprinted from the *Parish Magazine of St. Barnabas, Oxford*, and displays a High Church point of view.

Jefferson (Charles Edward), *Why We may Believe in Life after Death*, 2/6 net.

Hodder & Stoughton

Represents the first of the Raymond F. West Memorial Lectures on 'Immortality,' delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle Church of New York City. The author finds reasons for a restudy of the question in the new mental world of to-day, and considers the arguments for and against in a broad-minded outlook, paying attention to science and philosophy as well as religion.

Jørgensen (Johannes), *Saint Francis of Assisi*, translated by T. O'Connor Sloane, 12/6 net.

Longmans

This is an excellent translation of a remarkable biography. A large number of authorities have been called upon, and countless documents consulted, but the narrative is always superior to the material with which it is weighted. It is picturesque and full of fresh touches.

McEwen (V.), *Knights of the Holy Eucharist*, with Introduction by R. Rhodes Bristow, 2/ net. Wells Gardner

An attempt to glean various "holy and helpful" lessons in relation to religion from Tennyson's 'Idylls.' Their style and form are those of the ordinary religious manual.

Maturin (B. W.), *The Price of Unity*, 5/ net.

Longmans

A book concerned with the "organic unity of the soul's life," by which the author apparently means the preservation of the traditional and sacrosanct observances of the Church. He is greatly at odds with the High Church party, and denounces the heresy of Papal infallibility. Much dissertation is devoted to "schism," and the "narrow intolerance" of the Nonconformists is denounced.

Newbolt (W. C. E.), *Confirmation*, 1/6 net.

Wells Gardner

An epitome of and running commentary upon the ritual of confirmation, which represent the normal Anglican point of view. Notes for use in instruction are added.

Nunn (Rev. H. P. V.), *A Short Syntax of New Testament Greek*, 2/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

An excellent manual designed for students in theological colleges and those who take up Greek at the end of their school life, or later, with a view to reading the New Testament. Deviations from classical Greek are indicated, also Latin parallels, and the whole begins sensibly with a section on English grammar. The compiler is abreast of the present results of scholarship, as is shown by his view of the language of the New Testament and his remarks on *iva*. His work is necessarily concise, but he adds references to fuller authorities—e.g., on *οὐ μὴ*, an idiom of which some brief explanation might have been supplied. He notes concerning the Gnostic Aorist that "the Present is used in English." But the past in this sense is not obsolete—e.g., "Faint heart never won fair lady." An appendix on Greek verbs and three indexes complete a treatise which should be widely used.

Parting (The) of the Roads: *Studies in the Development of Judaism and Early Christianity*, by Members of Jesus College, Cambridge, with an Introduction by W. R. Inge, edited by F. J. Foakes Jackson, 10/6 net. Edward Arnold

For notice see p. 331.

Phillips (Rev. Sidney), *The Heavenward Way*, 1/6 net.

Wells Gardner

A series of addresses designed for the aged. They cover familiar ground, but are largely the result of personal experience.

Sampson (Gerard), *The Blessed Sacrament and Unity*, 6d. net.

Mowbray

A treatise dealing with the relation of the Blessed Sacrament to "Unity," and holding that it is the only basis for the reunion of Christendom.

Simple Words for Good Friday, by G. C. R., 1d.

Mowbray

A small manual, with texts and commentary on them.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Mew (Egan), *Masterpieces of Handicraft: Chelsea and Chelsea-Derby China; Dresden China; Japanese Porcelain; Old Bow China; Old Chinese Porcelain; and Royal Sèvres China*, 1/6 net each.

T. C. & E. C. Jack

These small handbooks, which are charmingly printed, contain all that is necessary for a solid grounding in the subjects selected. The chief characteristics of the different china and porcelain styles are briefly but adequately sketched, and many of the picturesque origins of their names described. In short, the books as a whole are as clear as their limits permit. There are copious black and coloured plates of specimens.

Nash (Joseph), *The Mansions of England in the Olden Time*, New Edition, 30/ net.

Heinemann

Smith (G. F. Herbert), *Gem-Stones and their Distinctive Characters*, 6/ net.

Methuen

A study of gems, dealing with the various species, their characteristics and technology. It is comprehensive and thorough, and presents much interesting information as to the working of mines, the setting and fashioning of stones, and their various properties. It is well written, though abounding in technicalities. There are a number of tables and plates, and the whole subject has been systematically examined.

Poetry and Drama.

"Cushag," Ellan Vannin; *Granny, a Tale of Old Christmas*; and *Poems*, Second Edition.

Douglas, I. of M., G. & L. Johnson

"Cushag" has a disposition for the dialect song, and veers between writing tolerable verse, faithful in degree both to itself and the persons whose voice it is, and that form of modern versifying which venal critics credit with a "lilt."

Davis (Lily May), *Meneas and Palima, and Other Poems*.

Henry J. Drane

The author has dignity, restraint, and some power of rhythm. She marshals her words attractively, and can evoke the proper stress and meaning without excessive circumlocution or tawdry rhetoric. Her verse is, however, inclined to be nerveless and pedestrian, through a disposition to minute analysis. She should trust more to inspiration, and less to verbal painting in descriptive work. Her lyrical expansiveness is much inferior to her capacity for telling a story.

Litchfield (Grace Denio), *The Nun of Kent: a Drama in Five Acts*, 3/6 net.

Putnam's Sons

A play with a peasant girl for heroine, who becomes a saint and dupe of conspirators desiring to dethrone Henry VIII. The tragedy is told in Froude's 'History of Henry VIII.' In this play it is made grotesque in motive, and commonplace in action and language. The "Nun" herself almost deserves her fate, because of her enslavement to transparent sophistry, and loses her life at the close by the veriest quibble.

MacBride (Melchior), *A Message from the Gods: a Mystery Play*, 1/6 net.

C. W. Daniel

The second edition of a poem of epical dimensions and ambition, but of diminutive results in poetic achievement.

Mitchell (George H.), *More Ballads in Blue*, 2/9 net.

Jarrold & Sons

The aim of the author, an ex-police constable, in this volume has been to "satisfy an overwhelming passion for versifying, to see in concrete form the offspring of heart and brain, and to portray in simple language such poetry as can be found connected with ordinary people in everyday life." The author does not come anywhere near poetry; his lines are jejune, tasteless, and commonplace. He hopes that a blacksmith poet may "cheer with rhymes your heart conceives, which labours formulate." This specimen of his own style may suffice.

Shakespeare (Tudor): *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, edited by John W. Cunliffe, 1/ net.

Macmillan

The Introduction and Notes in this little American edition are sensible, though the latter are, perhaps, too brief. A recent controversy in *Notes and Queries* might have suggested more definite information concerning the woodbine and honeysuckle joined in IV. i. 45.

Sharp (William), *Poems, selected and arranged by Mrs. William Sharp*, 5/ net.

Heinemann

The collected works of Fiona Macleod have already been issued in seven volumes, and this new edition, consisting of the works published when he discarded his feminine disguise, is uniform with it. It is being undertaken by Mrs. William Sharp, and is to be completed in five volumes. The poems here selected are adequately representative of the writer's poetic faculties, somewhat coldly splendid and diffusely pictorial, but possessing much flexibility and command over imagery. His descriptive and rhetorical powers are noticeable in this volume.

Who's Who in the Theatre: *a Biographical Record of the Contemporary Stage*, compiled and edited by John Parker, 6/ net.

Pitman

An elaborate guide to the stage of to-day which should be very useful for reference. The details given in the section of Biography are particularly full.

Williams (Antonia R.), *Fairy Plays for Fairy People*, 6d. net.

Year-Book Press

These little plays are unsubstantial and ineffective, though they strain laboriously through allegorical machinery after meanings. They have some delicate play of fancy, but lack imagination.

Wirralman (A.), *Loggerheads*.

Liverpool, Howell

Mr. Wirralman is impressed by the follies of mankind, and sets out his conceptions in doggerel verse. It is difficult to believe that he is serious.

Bibliography.

Courtney (William Prideaux), *A Register of National Bibliography, with a Selection of the Chief Bibliographical Books and Articles printed in Other Countries*, Vol. III., 15/ net.

Constable

An admirable volume by a master of the subject. Such careful and thorough work will be properly valued by all experts.

English Catalogue of Books, 1911, 6/ net.

Sampson Low

The seventy-fifth annual issue of this invaluable compilation. No fewer than 10,914 books were published last year, which is the maximum output of any year's publishing in the United Kingdom. The arrangement and classification of the books are satisfactorily lucid.

Newberry Library, *Report of the Trustees for the Year 1911*.

Chicago

Gives the report of the President and Librarian, and lists of recent additions and donors, and the terms used to describe various publications.

Philosophy.

Eucken (Rudolf), *Naturalism and Idealism: the Nobel Lecture, 1909*, translated, with an Introduction, by A. G. Wiggery, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer & Sons

This lecture upon the antithesis between spirit interpreted naturally and nature interpreted spiritually is an admirable epitome of Prof. Eucken's philosophy, and a powerful plea for the practical importance of the revival of an idealism which shall view man as "a fellow-worker in the making of worlds."

History and Biography.

Bennett (E. N.), *With the Turks in Tripoli*, 6/

Methuen

A vivid record of the author's experiences in the Turkish camp. He excuses himself for literary imperfections by reason of the difficulties of composition at the seat of war but we see no need for his apology.

Colquhoun (Archibald R.), *China in Transformation*, Revised and Enlarged Edition.

Harper

Davenport (James), *The Grove Family of Halesowen*, 7/6 net.

Methuen

Contains a large number of wills and inventories relating to the yeoman family of Grove, a branch of which occupied Halesowen for nearly four centuries. In addition to a full index, there is a genealogical table from the sixteenth century onwards.

Dickens Exhibition, March to October, 1912, 6d.

Stationery Office

A guide to a Dickens exhibition of exceptional value. Its material is largely due to the collection bequeathed by John Forster. It comprises the original MSS. and corrected proofs of many of Dickens's works; letters and other autographs, including volumes of his private diary; first and other early editions of his books, often with inscriptions in his autograph; portraits, paintings, and drawings; studies for, and proofs of, illustrations to his published works; and photographs of Dickensian buildings and scenes. The booklet contains some illustrations and facsimiles of great interest. One of the Victoria and Albert Museum Guides.

Gomme (Sir Laurence), *The Making of London*, 3/6 net.

For notice see p. 333.

Gribble (Francis), *The Comedy of Catherine the Great*, 15/ net.

Eveleigh Nash

It is a pity that Mr. Gribble should continue to write trivial records of the amours of famous men and women. The present volume has a seasoning of serious history, but is in the main a revelation of Catherine's intrigues, related in a gossipy and deprecatory style. It can be of little use except to those whose pleasure it is to exhume "chroniques scandaleuses."

Hedemann (Baroness von), *My Friendship with Prince Hohenlohe*, edited by Denise Petit, 7/6 net.

Eveleigh Nash

The Baroness makes effusive professions of the delicacy and profundity of her sentiments, but we cannot commend the taste that gives to the world these memoirs. The emotions strike us as flamboyant and manufactured, and the method of revealing them as excessively self-conscious. The sacredness of her intimacy with the Prince is hardly suggested by her present effort.

Jenkins (Hester Donaldson), Ibrahim Pasha, Grand Vizir of Suleiman the Magnificent, 4/ New York, Columbia University London, Longmans

A straightforward study of Suleiman's Vizir between 1522 and 1536. So magnetic and independent a character deserved resuscitation in a monograph, and he has been treated with due appreciation. One of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

Mookerji (Radhakumud), Indian Shipping: a History of the Sea-Borne Trade and Maritime Activity of the Indians from the Earliest Times, with an Introductory Note by Brajendranath Seal, 7/6 net. Longmans

This historical study has been developed from a thesis into a systematic inquiry into the subject. From the scholar's point of view, the author's use of his documentary material enforces admiration by its acuteness and industry. But, as a whole, he has dulled the edge of a subject that offers a fascinating retrospect. So far as the accessories of every conscientiously written book go, the present work leaves nothing to be desired. There are many interesting plates, particularly the reproductions from the sculptures of Borobudur.

St. Clare and her Order: a Story of Seven Centuries, edited by the author of 'The Enclosed Nun,' 7/6 net. Mills & Boon

The life of St. Clare of Assisi, the follower of St. Francis, offers many analogies with that of her master. Here the story of her life is recounted with the simplicity and delicacy of appreciation that it demands.

Thaddeus (H. Jones), Recollections of a Court Painter, 12/6 net. John Lane

These memoirs and reminiscences are likely to please lovers of Court, society, and "salon" gossip. As the title indicates, they record the experiences of a painter patronized by, and living in social relations with, fashionable people. The author has travelled much, and met a number of "notabilities." He painted the portraits of Leo XIII. and Pius X., and of various society ladies; met Parnell; partook of a Trimalchian banquet with Van Beers the painter; speaks of how he profited by the cheating of the croupier at roulette in Cairo; and seems to have rubbed shoulders with all with whom he had to do with tolerance and good humour.

Warwick (Countess of), William Morris, his Homes and Haunts, 1/6 net. T. C. & E. C. Jack

An agreeable book which gives a popular résumé of Morris's career. The title is deceptive, as the account deals more with the man himself than his habitations. The association between Morris and the places in which he lived is, indeed, delightful, and requires delicacy of handling in treatment. Lady Warwick writes with obvious sincerity and some faculty of appreciation, though her work tends to ramify and to lack distinction. There are some beautiful crayon drawings of Morris's looms and dwellings. It is one of the Pilgrim Books.

Geography and Travel.

Borel (Henri), The New China: a Traveller's Impressions, translated by C. Thieme, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Contains an account of the changes which the new century has witnessed in China.

Bosworth (G. F.), West London, 1/6 Cambridge University Press

One of the Cambridge County Geographies. For notice see p. 333.

Cambridge County Geographies: Breconshire, by C. J. Evans; and Oxfordshire, by P. H. Ditchfield, 1/6 net each. Cambridge University Press

Welcome additions to a successful series, which is attractive alike by its wide scope and illustrations. Due attention is paid to antiquities as well as features of to-day.

Scott (Capt. Robert F.), The Voyage of the Discovery, 2 vols., 3/6 each.

New edition in the Waterloo Library. For notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 28, 1905, p. 581.

Sports and Pastimes.

Beaumont (André), My Three Big Flights, 10/ net. Eveleigh Nash

This book has little or no pretensions to scientific knowledge. It is an account of the Paris-Rome flight and the European and British circuits, in which the author played such an adventurous and successful part. Unhappily, the story is not well told. M. Beaumont is mightier with the aeroplane than with the pen, and too effusive, especially concerning journalistic aid. There are many illustrations of interest.

Dixon (William Scarth), The Hunting Year, 6/ Ham-Smith

In a series of twelve breezy and instructive little essays, brimful of anecdote and pleasant reminiscence, the author describes the joys of the chase. The book should prove of interest not only to the hunter, but also to those in sympathy with outdoor life and recreation. There are numerous reproductions from sporting prints.

Sociology.

Urwick (E. J.), A Philosophy of Social Progress, 6/ Methuen

The author, himself a sociologist, combats the current notion of a general science of social phenomena and the belief that sociology is, or can ever be, a science. The cause of his heresy lies in an antagonism to the ordinary conceptions of social philosophy. Distinguishing a "true individual," a spiritual being, in addition to the self and the social aspect of man, he sees in the failure to recognize this a potent reason for the barrenness of modern speculation. It is an able and a thoughtful book.

Education.

Cubberley (Ellwood P.) and Others, Research within the Field of Education: its Organization and Encouragement, 2/ net. University of Chicago Press

Cambridge University Press

A suggestive series of papers, presented for discussion before the Society of College Teachers of Education at Mobile, Alabama, with some short communications from members. They bear witness to the thoroughness of American methods and their application of psychology to a matter which we treat as a tradition, they as a science.

Michigan Schoolmasters' Club and Classical Conference, held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, March and April, 1911, Proceedings: Humanistic Papers, Second Series, I. The Languages in American Education; II. Reform in Grammatical Nomenclature.

The first of these publications is the more illuminating. It discusses the place of modern languages in education, the need of instruction in them, and the practical value of humanistic studies. The second is only likely to appeal to a limited audience, and parts of the first are dull and pedantic.

School-Books.

Arnold (H. T.), Steamship Navigation, 1/6 Blackie

A concise statement of the rules for solving the problems met with in navigation, accompanied by numerous exercises with answers. The book contains also a full description of the most modern instruments used at sea in taking the requisite data.

Blackie's Little French Classics: Dumas, Napoléon à l'Île d'Elbe, edited by Clémence Saunois, 4d.

This is a picturesque if rather partial account of the fortunes of Napoleon after the débâcle of 1814. We are glad to see it issued as a school-book, as it is sure to interest young and receptive minds. The notes are in French, and satisfactorily brief and efficient. 'Retranslation Exercises' are added at the end.

Browning's Shorter Poems, with Introduction by Edith B. Fry, 6d. Blackie

This small selection embodies more poems of action than of love, introspection, or philosophy. We like the Introduction, which displays more independence of view than is usual in such publications. One of the Plain Text Poets.

Bruce (Elizabeth B.), English Exercises for Intermediate Classes, 8d. Blackie

This little book of exercises provides teachers with good material for classwork in general English grammar and literature; but in the latter too much prominence is given to Scotch composition, unless the author intended her work to be used mainly north of the Tweed.

Jackson (Ida H.), Botanical Experiments for Schools, 1/6 Blackie

A collection of very simple experiments in botany, designed to inculcate the first principles of the subject. The arrangement of the matter and clearness of the type and diagrams combine to render the book attractive.

Rambler Nature Books: Stories of Animal Life, by William J. Claxton, 9d.; and By Common, Pinewood, and Bog, by Margaret Cameron, 6d. Blackie

Mr. Claxton's 'Stories' are a useful compilation of elementary information, suitable for junior classes. Such themes as how animals defend themselves, how they hunt their prey, and so forth, are discussed and explained in a manner that should appeal to young readers.

The other booklet is well and fancifully written by one who evidently understands child nature as well as wild nature. Both are well illustrated in colour and black and white.

Science.

Angell (James Rowland), Chapters from Modern Psychology, 6/ net. Longmans

This book certainly escapes the reproach that psychology says what every one knows in language which no one understands. Avoiding the more technical aspects and the use of technical terms, it surveys in comprehensive fashion the main features of the subject at the present time, with chapters upon experimental, animal, abnormal, social, and other branches of psychology. Though its treatment is necessarily summary, and its conclusions general, it should be very useful to beginners. The advanced student will find little to interest him.

Biometrika, a Journal for the Statistical Study of Biological Problems: Vol. VIII. Parts III. and IV., January, 20/ net. Cambridge University Press

Contains treatises on the occipital bone of Egyptian skulls, Egyptian Pygmy crania, the Congo Negro skull, and the pigmentation of the human iris by various biological authorities. A large number of plates, representing the human skull of different types and in different shapes and angles, make up a full equipment for these parts.

Dendy (Arthur), Outlines of Evolutionary Biology, 12/6 net. Constable

For notice see p. 342.

Johns Hopkins University Circular, February: Notes from the Botanical Laboratories and Notes from the Mathematical Seminary.

Contains interesting articles on the relation of plants to tide levels; on that between climatic conditions and plant distribution in America; mathematical notes; and a number of papers of interest to specialists.

Jukes-Browne (A. J.), The Student's Handbook of Stratigraphical Geology, 12/ net. Stanford

Considerable supplementary material has been added to this new edition. The descriptions of the British strata have been partly rewritten, and the extent of the information upon European geological rock-formation enlarged. The knowledge accumulated has been more comprehensively summarized, and the maps and illustrations of fossils have been increased. A still further broadening is foreshadowed in a future edition. The book is remarkable for its industry and compactness, and should be very useful to students.

Loney (S. L.), An Elementary Treatise on Statics, 12/ Cambridge University Press

This is meant to cover the usual course of students who are reading for a degree in science or engineering, and cannot be recommended to students with no previous knowledge of the subject. It is apparently intended to supplement Prof. Loney's 'Elements of Statics.' As in all his works, careful attention is given throughout to the practical application of the theories and formulæ, and the diagrams are simple and readily understood.

Lyddeker (Richard), Cunningham (J. T.), and Others, Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, and Lower Chordata, 10/6 net. Methuen

For notice see p. 342.

Peabody (James Edward) and Hunt (Arthur Ellsworth), Elementary Plant Biology, 4/ New York, Macmillan Co.

This is an intelligently conceived manual, essentially formative and suggestive. The authors deal with human, vegetable, and animal activities in relation to their nutritive and reproductive functions, and consider their interaction upon each other and the general welfare of mankind. This is the proper way to approach the subject. Necessary attention is paid to bacteria. The book strikes us as both modest and effective, and is amply illustrated by diagrams.

Potts (Harold E.), The Chemistry of the Rubber Industry, 5/ net. Constable

This volume is one of a series designed to furnish students and those engaged on the technical side of an industry with manuals explaining the chemical aspect of the problems which concern them. It deals with rubber technology, and gives an estimate of the general connexion between chemistry and rubber. It forms part of the Outlines of Industrial Chemistry Series.

Sadler (Wilfrid), Bacteria as Friends and Foes of the Dairy Farmer, 1/6 Methuen

This is a book chiefly intended as a guide to the dairy farmer. It is written in a popular style, and deals as briefly as possible with the scientific side of the subject; it gives the practical man just what he wants. The author

shows clearly how the farmer may obviate losses in his business by a slight acquaintance with bacteriology. Books of this kind should have a great influence in educating the public. Sarjant (L. G.), *Is the Mind a Coherer?* 6/ net.

George Allen

We firmly believe that the author has something to say, but his extraordinary style does an injustice to his argument. We gather that he holds the mind to be an instrument which, when excited by an effect competent to excite it, excites a similar effect in a similar instrument similarly competent to be so excited. Incidentally he makes a vigorous onslaught upon current science.

Thomas (H. H.), *The Garden at Home*, 6/ net.

Cassell

This well-known author has added yet another excellent treatise of 270 pages on his favourite subject. His latest book deals especially, as the title indicates, with small gardens. The numerous illustrations from photographs give an idea of what can be done. At the end is a comprehensive table concerning fruit trees and popular vegetables, and the best way to grow them.

United States National Museum: 1880, *Descriptions of New Hymenoptera*, No. 4, by J. C. Crawford; 1881, *A Revision of the Forms of the Edible-Nest Swiftlet, Collocalia fuciphaga* (Thunberg), by Harry C. Oberholser; 1882, *A Small Collection of Bats from Panama*, by Gerrit S. Miller, jun.; 1883, *Description of a New Species of Isopod of the Genus Cleantis from Japan*, by Harriet Richardson; 1885, *Descriptions of New Species and Genera of Lepidoptera, chiefly from Mexico*, by Harrison G. Dyar; and 1886, *Description of a New Species of the Isopod Genus Cassidinidea from Mexico*, by Harriet Richardson.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution
Whitehead (Alfred North) and Russell (Bertrand), *Principia Mathematica*, Vol. II., 30/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The second volume of this elaborate work—of which the first appeared in 1910—contains Parts III. and IV., and a portion of Part V. Part III. deals with the definition and general logical properties of logical numbers; Part IV. treats of 'Relation-Arithmetic,' of which ordinal arithmetic is a particular application; and Part V. discusses serial relations. The whole will be completed in another volume.

Juvenile Literature.

Smith (Fred), *Scenes from the Boyhood of a Naturalist*, 1/ Blackie

A book well calculated to encourage a taste for natural history. The author's account of the making of his first aquarium and the subsequent vicissitudes of its occupants, his first day at the sea and his introduction to its marvels, should please the young naturalist. The coloured illustrations are effective. In *Stories Old and New*.

Fiction.

Applin (Arthur), *Her Sacrifice*, 6/ Ward & Lock

Given a rich man with a secret past, a necessitous and unscrupulous rival who finds it out, an extortionate moneylender, a rascally solicitor, a beautiful and noble girl, and it needs little insight to foretell exciting times. Incident follows incident, and infamy is piled on infamy with bewildering speed, till everything and everybody are so mixed up that it would seem that nothing but a miracle could straighten them out. Then the showman pulls the strings, infamy is wiped out, beneficence reigns, and the reader who clamours for a happy ending is satisfied. We think the sacrifice too great.

Ardagh (W. M.), *The Knightly Years*, 6/ Lane

To those who like a stirring, full-blooded fifteenth-century romance this novel may be warmly recommended. The author excels in painting picturesque braggadocio and passion-absorbed women. The Canary Islands is again his scene, and event follows event with hurricane rapidity.

Cole (Sophie), *The Thorn-Bush near the Door*, 6/ Mills & Boon

This somewhat melodramatic story concerns the fortunes of a girl who finds that she is illegitimate. She marries a young artist, who is clever as a painter, but vacillating and contemptible as a man. He is accused of murder, and we are asked to believe that this experience has a sobering effect on him, and that all ends well. The heroine is sympathetically drawn.

Glaspell (Susan), *The Visioning*, 6/ Murray

It is impossible to read this book without a certain sympathy. Evidently the work of an inexperienced writer, it has the youthful qualities of headlong generosity and headlong

compassion, together with the charm of a vivacity which flags indeed sometimes amid *longueurs* of moralizing and introspective letter-writing, yet renews itself again and again. The style is blatantly and colloquially American without much actual slang—a feature which gives the work a welcome air of novelty in lighter scenes, but is apt to make tragic intentions ludicrously miscarry. The story tells how an "Army" girl, reared in the pleasant but exclusive traditions of her class, prevents the suicide of a stranger, a girl with a "past," whom she takes into her home, and, without asking her history, treats as a sister. The situations to which this gives rise are hardly imagined, but, to be dealt with effectively, require a knowledge of the world and individual humanity a good deal beyond what the writer has as yet attained.

Gould (Nat), *Good at the Game*, 1/ and 2/ net.

John Long

The hero, a young Australian, is good alike at cricket and riding racehorses. He is otherwise an ordinary young man, and his good fortune in escaping from the toils of an actress and other perils and difficulties is so constant as to be cloying. Love and sentiment are varied by views of the seamy side of life, especially on the turf. None of the characters makes a distinct impression on us, but the story flows on easily and has its mild surprises.

Green (Anna Katharine), *Initials Only*, 6/ Nash

An excellent detective story, the central figure of which has a dark and tragic past. Superbly handsome and strong, able to move crowds by his eloquence or design an airship, he is a real superman. But he has erred, and Fate, in the person of a detective, incessantly dogs his steps.

Hemery (Wilfred), *The Woman Wonderful*, 6/

Sidgwick & Jackson

The autobiography of a young man just down from Oxford, written throughout with engaging frankness. He enters the South African Civil Service, and we find an animated description of life in a small colonial town. A love-affair runs through the story, but the hero does not strike us as very honourable. The author does not indulge in the usual "happy ending."

Henniker (Mrs. Arthur), *Second Fiddle*, 6/

Eveleigh Nash

In this novel the failure of the heroine to appreciate herself at her true value conduces to her neglect by her friends more than any lack of discernment on their part. Of various other more or less nebulous characters, a good-natured but selfish husband is perhaps the nearest to life. Faulty characterization and an absence of definite motive render the story unsatisfactory.

Hewlett (Maurice), *The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay*; and *Little Novels of Italy*, 2/ net each. Macmillan

These two sturdy and representative examples of Mr. Hewlett's romantic style are now published in Macmillan's Two Shilling Series. Six more are to follow in the same edition. The type is bold and readable, and the binding in good taste. They make a worthy addition to a well-selected library.

Jepson (Edgar), *The House on the Mall*, 6/

Hutchinson

In a sensational novel the inclusion of at least one murder is indispensable to many readers. This story is a narration of a series of the most daring and reckless crimes committed by a band of men whose "chief" lives in the House on the Mall. It includes a love-interest which is, however, somewhat neglected.

Lloyd (Theodosia), *Innocence in the Wilderness*, 6/ Chatto & Windus

From a quiet, narrow life in the close of a cathedral town, where innocence blossoms into intolerance, the heroine is thrown into the reality and bustle of work among the artistic and journalistic world of London. The contrast is strongly made, and develops well characteristics and powers that would probably have remained latent in the seclusion of the close. The story is well written and interesting; the women are sympathetically drawn, and stand out vividly against a more or less shadowy background of men.

Marsh (Richard), *Violet Forster's Lover*, 6/

Cassell

Discredited by his brother officers, reduced to penury, driven even to sordid crime, the "hero" still finds himself the object of a woman's undying love. He sinks from one abyss to another, and finds many strange companions, but even the most censorious reader will find his downward career of interest. In the end it is the woman's wit and courage which help to establish his innocence of a social misdemeanour.

"Rita," Grim Justice: the Study of a Conscience, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

This tragic tale, based upon what may be described as the repressive force of the Nonconformist conscience, contains all the qualities of the writer which have endeared her to a large public, while also showing some signs of commendable restraint.

Sladen (Douglas), *The Unholy Estate*, 6/

Stanley Paul

Two problems are dealt with in this book—that of the upbringing of children, and the injustice of the divorce laws concerning women. As in the majority of books with a "purpose," most of the stress is laid on one note. The course taken by the heroine, though in the circumstances the only apparent way out, will certainly not meet with universal approval, but it may call some attention to the root of the evil.

General Literature.

Balfour (Arthur James), *Aspects of Home Rule*, 2/6 net. Routledge

For notice see p. 336.

Hart (Horace), *Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford*, the English Spellings revised by Sir James A. H. Murray and Henry Bradley, New Edition, 6d. net. Henry Frowde

A practical and sensible little guide, backed by the authority of Oxford scholarship.

Hocking (Joseph), *Is Home Rule Rome Rule?* 1/ net. Ward & Lock

Mr. Hocking—who in his Preface refers to Ireland as the Emerald Isle and the Land of the Shamrock—says that for many years his opinions with respect to Home Rule were undecided. As a Nonconformist he could not but fear that the measure might lead to Roman Catholic domination. He therefore took a tour through the country, interviewing men of all creeds and parties. His conclusion, as set forth in the present volume, is that, in point of religion, Protestants need not fear Home Rule. On the contrary, he believes that it will be "the first step in the way of freedom from the bondage of Rome."

H. R. H. *The Infanta Eulalia of Spain, The Thread of Life*, 10/6 net. Cassell

These essays unfortunately cannot be said to have any virtue in themselves, though there is an interest attaching to them which is solely the outcome of their authorship.

Jardine (May B.), *Broken Lights*, 2/ net.

Glasgow and Dalbeattie, Fraser & Asher

These sketches of France, Canada, and Scotland are by no means epitomes or amplifications of the guide-book order, for they strike out boldly for themselves. The book is full of merry, whimsical, and sympathetic vignettes, occasionally tinged with self-consciousness. The vivid impressibility of the author and her manifest enjoyment make her write well and attractively. The Breton pictures are the best. There are several clever drawings.

Masque of Learning (The) and its Many Meanings, devised and interpreted by Patrick Geddes.

Edinburgh, The Outlook Tower

The book of the pageant celebrating the semi-jubilee of University Hall, Edinburgh. The scenario is most comprehensive, and the interpretation adequate.

Novikow (J.), *War and its Alleged Benefits*, with an Introduction by Norman Angell, 2/6 net.

For notice see p. 335.

Owen (Harold), *Woman Adrift*, 6/ Stanley Paul

May be described as the anti-suffragist's guide to knowledge, lighting the way to which the "menace of suffragism" leads. On p. 78 the author avers that the rest of the book is unnecessary, but he, nevertheless, without appreciating the situation, grapples manfully with a "pricked bubble" through an additional 255 pages, generously defending Nature from the onslaughts of the ballot-box.

Pamphlets.

Molesworth (Sir Guilford), *The Biggest Fool on Earth*, 1d. St. Stephen's Press

The "biggest fool on earth" is the "British Working Man," because he is subjugated by the paid officials of the Unions, is cajoled by Socialist agitators, goes out on strike, thinks he can make the poor richer by making the rich poorer, and apparently is incredulous of the benefits of Tariff Reform. After such a catalogue of nefarious deeds, we wonder that the working classes have not been incarcerated long before this.

Swallow (Rev. H. J.), *The Disestablishment "Rot,"* 2d. Jarrold

This pamphlet is so defaced by cheap witticisms, journalistic appeals, and devices to tickle the groundlings, that it is impossible to include it in the category of serious argument.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- MARCH**
- Theology.*
- 28 Introduction to Dogmatic Theology, by the late Rev. E. A. Litton, Revised Edition, 10/6 net. Robert Scott
- 28 The Teaching of the Fathers, by the Rev. T. E. Harwood. Elliot Stock
- 28 The Epistles of St. Paul, the Text prepared by Sir Edward Clarke, 2/6 net. Smith & Elder
- History and Biography.*
- 28 A Nurse's Life in War and Peace, by E. C. Laurence, 5/ net. Smith & Elder
- Science.*
- 25 That Rock Garden of Ours, by F. E. Hulme, Cheap Edition, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
- Fiction.*
- 25 Dreams, and Dream Life and Real Life, by Olive Schreiner, New Edition, Adelphi Library, 3/6; also Dreams, 2/ net, and Dream Life and Real Life, 2/ net. Fisher Unwin
- 25 The Heart of a Russian, by M. Y. Lermontov, translated by J. H. Wisdom and Marr Murray, 6/. Herbert & Daniel
- 26 The Caged Lion, by Charlotte M. Yonge, New Edition, 1/ net. Macmillan
- 26 The Major's Niece, by George A. Birmingham, New Edition, Waterloo Library, 3/6. Smith & Elder
- 27 The Little Blue Devil, by Dorothea Mackellar and Ruth Bedford. Alston Rivers
- 28 The Englishwoman, by Alice and Claude Askew, 6/. Cassell
- 28 Lane's Arabian Nights, illustrated by William Harvey, Cheaper Edition, 3 vols., 5/ net each. Chatto & Windus
- 28 Israel Rank, by Roy Horniman, Cheaper Edition, 2/ net. Chatto & Windus
- 28 Service, by Constance Smedley, New Edition, 6/. Chatto & Windus
- 28 Mothers and Fathers, by Constance Smedley, New Edition, 6/. Chatto & Windus
- General Literature.*
- 25 Misapprehension, Misrepresentation, Misjudgment, by T. I. Elliot Stock
- 25 The Autobiography of a Working Woman, by Adelheid Popp, with Introductions by August Bebel and J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin
- 26 Responsible Government in the Dominions, by A. B. Keith, 3 vols., 42/. Frowde
- 28 A Quiet Holiday, by Oona K. Ball, 1/ net. Cassell
- 28 Success for Boys, by A. M. Apel, 6d. net. Cassell

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill Magazine will contain the customary instalments of 'Blinds Down,' by Mr. H. A. Vachell, 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle, and 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' by Sir Henry Lucy; 'The Children's Country Holiday Fund,' by Mrs. S. A. Barnett; the completion of 'The Darweeshes of Damascus,' by Mr. T. C. Fowle; a biography of Godfrey Sykes, the designer of the *Cornhill* cover, by Mr. Harold Armitage; 'The Soldier's Breviary,' by Mr. G. H. Powell; 'Granny Ryall's Rememberings,' by Miss Marjory Hardcastle; 'The Return from Varennes,' by Miss H. M. Sturge; 'On the Threshold of Russia,' by Mr. Edward Cadogan; 'Birds of a Sussex Garden,' by Mr. Horace Hutchinson; and 'Badajoz and some Family Matters,' by Col. Alsager Pollock.

Harper's Magazine will contain: 'Your United States,' by Arnold Bennett; 'Johnny in the Woods,' by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; 'The Secret,' a poem, by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay; 'The Menace of Cape Race,' by George Harding; 'The Years,' by James Oppenheim; 'The New Meaning of Public Health,' by Robert W. Bruère; 'The Eyes of the Gazelle,' by Richard Washburn Child; 'The Street called Straight' (continued), by the author of 'The Inner Shrine'; 'Flower Asleep,' a poem, by Richard Le Gallienne; 'The Sun-God,' by Margarita Spalding Gerry; 'Mark Twain,' Sixth Paper, by Albert Bigelow Paine; 'The Lower Animal,' by Norman Duncan; 'Wild Burma,' by Mary Blair Beebe; 'Motion Study at St. Katharine's,' by Elizabeth Jordan; 'The Passing of a Dictator,' by Robert Welles Ritchie; 'An Easter Canticle,' a poem, by Charles Hanson Towne; and 'At Twilight,' by Susan Glaspell.

Scribner's Magazine will contain the opening chapters of 'The Heart of the Hills,' a serial by John Fox, jun.

The Positivist Review will contain the first of two papers on 'Theism,' by Mr. Frederic Harrison; a paper by Mr. J. F. Gould, 'The Imitation of Christ,' an application of Thomas à Kempis to modern life; and an account of the late Frederic Seebohm, by Mr. S. H. Swinny.

Literary Gossip.

THE formation of a London Museum in a central position has long been urged by good citizens, antiquaries, and enthusiasts, but, like other excellent schemes, has been unconscionably delayed. We note with satisfaction the establishment in Kensington Palace of the show organized with wonderful energy and expert care by Mr. Guy Laking and his assistants.

Already it contains a surprising wealth of exhibits, ancient and modern, ranging from stone implements to the Coronation robes of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and being particularly strong in art.

When its establishment is generally known and appreciated, it will doubtless profit by that generosity which distinguishes English collectors. Enough has been done already to emphasize the demand for a special building which will be worthy of its purpose, and allow of ample room for accessions.

'THE MASQUE OF LEARNING AND ITS MANY MEANINGS,' devised by Prof. Patrick Geddes as a celebration of the twenty-fifth year of University Hall, Edinburgh, and given on the evenings of March 14th to 16th inclusive at the Synod Hall of that city, was a great success, hundreds being turned away nightly from a building which held over 2,000. We gather that there was a desire to secure a larger room, such as the McEwan Hall, but the University authorities refused permission, dreading the interference of the Lord Chamberlain, who has no jurisdiction in Scotland! Even if he had, it would have taxed his ingenuity to find anything objectionable in the book of 'The Masque' which is before us. Beginning with the great Oriental civilizations, it passes in review the Greek, Roman, Celtic, and Mediæval periods up to the present day, and ends with an attempt to shadow forth the future of higher education.

The whole was a worthy commemoration of University Hall, which, starting from small beginnings, is now a fine tribute to the enthusiasm of Prof. Geddes, its founder.

MR. HECTOR BURN MURDOCH, a member of the Edinburgh Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed to the recently instituted Lectureship in English Law in the University. He has acted as reporter for English cases in *The Scottish Law Reporter*; contributed the article on 'English Law' to the 'Encyclopædia of Scots Law'; and has been a contributor to *The Juridical Review* and *Scottish Law Times*.

MR. OWEN SEAMAN will preside at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on May 16th.

DR. J. P. MAHAFFY, C.V.O., is to represent Trinity College, Dublin, at the

Oriental Congress, and the Jubilee of the University of Athens at the beginning of April.

A BOOK which is to be called 'Against Home Rule' will be published towards the end of the month by Messrs. Warne & Co. Sir Edward Carson will write an Introduction, and Mr. Bonar Law has promised to add a Preface.

PROF. SANFORD TERRY of Aberdeen University is engaged upon a volume of 'Documents illustrative of Scottish History, 1603-1707,' which he hopes to publish with Messrs. MacLehose early next year.

'How 'Twas' is the title of a new book by Mr. Stephen Reynolds which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in the press. It consists of a series of stories and sketches similar to those contained in 'A Poor Man's House' and 'Alongshore,' and deals with the same working-class life and coast and fishing scenes.

Two new books will make their first appearance in Messrs. Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series on April 2nd. The first is 'The Three Knaves,' by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, a detective story, with its scenes laid mainly at Ealing; the second is a tale by Mrs. Hubert Barclay, entitled 'The Giant Fisher.'

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have on exhibition in their New York book-rooms the first American editions of eleven of R. L. Stevenson's books, presented by the author to Jules Simoneau, restaurant-keeper of Monterey. The twelfth volume contains a collection of letters, and the manuscript of an essay 'The Friendship of Robert Louis Stevenson and Jules Simoneau,' by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne, with some drawings and photographs. The books were purchased after the death of Simoneau in 1908 at the age of 89, and passed to a San Francisco collector, who has had them bound in Boston after designs by Miss L. Averill Cole.

THE miners of the Ruhr district have lost their poet, Heinrich Kämpchen, whose death, at the age of 64, is announced from Linden in Westphalia. He had little real education beyond what was afforded by a village school, and from the age of 16 worked in the mines. His poems, which show distinct poetical talent and contain some fine passages, for the most part deal with various aspects of a miner's life—its loneliness and its dangers, and the weird legends of the mines.

THE death, in his 86th year, is announced from Karlsruhe of Geheimrat Dr. Gustav Wendt, Director of the Gymnasium of that town from 1867 till his resignation in 1907, and one of the foremost classical teachers of his day. Among his works are 'Gymnasium und öffentliche Meinung' and 'Didaktik und Methode des deutschen Unterrichts und der philosophischen Propädeutik,' and translations of Sophocles's tragedies.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

BIOLOGY, or the scientific study of living things, is so vast a subject that it has necessarily been divided and subdivided into many subordinate sciences, and a student, while devoting himself to one or more of these branches, often fails to take a philosophical view of the whole. Yet much of the educational value of biological study depends on the due recognition of general principles rather than on specialization in any particular section. Realizing this, Prof. Arthur Dendy, in *Outlines of Evolutionary Biology* (Constable & Co.), takes a general survey of the broad field of biology, occupying as his standpoint the elevation which has been raised in recent years by the evolutionist.

The author brings to his task peculiar advantages, inasmuch as he has studied life in many distant parts, having held professorships of biology and zoology in New Zealand and South Africa, and having seen insular life in such remote spots as the Chatham Islands. These islands, about 400 miles E. of New Zealand, were inhabited by a native race called Morioris, a peaceful people who in the early part of the nineteenth century were attacked by an invading party of Maoris from New Zealand, and, having lost the art of self-defence, were virtually exterminated. This is cited as an illustration of the obvious principle that in the struggle for existence natural selection eliminates the weakest, the degenerate Morioris having fallen before the Maoris just as the wingless birds of New Zealand, unable to save themselves by flight, are being rapidly killed by the predaceous mammals introduced by Europeans.

Prof. Dendy furnishes in this work an excellent summary of the fundamental facts and principles on which the theory of organic evolution is based. In order to introduce the subject to readers who lack biological training, he deals in the early part of the volume with the structure and function of certain plants and animals. Here we naturally meet our ever-present friend, the amoeba, but the writer is not generally concerned with concrete examples. Speculation, from the nature of the subject, cannot be avoided. Biological problems are often extremely complicated, and their solution demands wide knowledge and acute judgment. In discussing the views of opposing schools of thought the author shows an impartial spirit, but it is not to be expected that all his conclusions will receive general assent.

On the much-vexed question of the inheritance or non-inheritance of acquired characters, Prof. Dendy, after careful examination of the evidence on both sides, reaches a conclusion not unfavourable to the former view, though he expresses himself with commendable caution. It is a question whether a modification of the body which has arisen during the lifetime of an individual, not by inheritance, but in response to the environment, can or cannot affect the germ-cells in such a way that the offspring will inherit the modification. Whilst agreeing with Weismann that it is only germinal or blastogenic characters that are transmitted, the author believes that in certain circumstances a somatogenic or bodily character may be transformed into a blastogenic one. True, it is not easy to understand by what kind of organic mechanism the conversion may be brought about, but the author's illustrations are suggestive. Three possible modes of transmission from the cells of the soma to the germ-cells are

recognized, comparable with the transmission of messages by letter-post, by ordinary telegraph, or by wireless telegraphy. Thus the secretions of certain cells may act as stimulants on distant cells by means of circulating fluids, as is the case with the chemical secretions known as hormones: this is the letter-post method. Or there may be material connexion by means of nerve-fibres or protoplasmic threads—the telegraph wires. Again, possibly one cell may act on another at a distance through the agency of stimuli transmitted without apparent material connexion, like electric waves.

The reader who turns over the pages of this work will find much of interest on such subjects as the evolution of sex, the adaptation of the organism to its environment, the experiments of Mendel, the mutation theory of De Vries, the geographical distribution of life, and the construction of fossil pedigrees, or phylogenetic trees, from the record of the rocks. A notable part of the volume is a sketch of the history of the theory of organic evolution, from Buffon to Weismann. Prof. Dendy, in conclusion, is led to indulge in the characteristic optimism of the evolutionist, and from the gradual development of the human race in the past he looks with confidence to its progress in the future.

Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, and Lower Chordata. By Richard Lydekker, J. T. Cunningham, and Others. (Methuen.)—When Mr. Pycraft, of the Natural History Museum, originally suggested the publication of a series of four volumes to be entitled 'Animal Life: an Evolutionary Natural History,' it was his intention not only to contribute the volume on birds, already noticed in these columns (*Athen.*, May 28, 1910, p. 644), but also to act as general editor of the series. Failing health, however, has unfortunately compelled him to relinquish for a time his editorial labour, and the new volume of the series now before us has been brought out under the care of Mr. J. T. Cunningham. In these days natural history has become so highly specialized that it is dangerous for any writer to venture outside his own range of close study, and it was consequently wise to distribute the preparation of this volume among several naturalists of distinction, each a recognized authority on his own section. Their object has been to set forth the natural history of certain classes of vertebrates as viewed in the light of evolution, and to do this in such a way that, without sacrifice of scientific accuracy, the subject may be understood by any reader who is interested in nature-study, but may not have been specially trained in science. Their success is beyond question.

The first section of the work, descriptive of the great class of Reptiles, is contributed by the fluent and practised pen of Mr. R. Lydekker. Here, as elsewhere throughout the volume, much prominence is naturally given to extinct types, in order to trace, so far as the imperfect record permits, the lines along which evolution has proceeded. The ancestry of all warm-blooded vertebrates may be carried back to the reptilian stock, from which there seems to have been evolved in one direction the group of birds, in another that of mammals. Modern opinion, however, does not favour the view formerly held, that the dinosaurian reptiles, which often assumed an erect attitude and presented certain avian resemblances in the skeleton of the pelvis and hind limbs, represent the ancestral type from which birds have sprung. Nor is the relationship of the pterodactyles, or flying reptiles, to birds generally believed, in the present state of our knowledge, to be more than a superficial resemblance. The

evolutionist has constantly to remember that adaptation to like conditions of life may lead to parallelism of development in different groups. On taking a broad view of recent and fossil reptiles, it is seen that they admit of classification in two main divisions or sub-classes—one a mammal-like brigade termed Theromorpha, the other a bird-like brigade termed Ornithomorpha. Both divisions were probably derived from the primæval salamanders known technically as stegocephalian amphibians, the evolution of the class having occurred, it is supposed, in the later ages of Palæozoic time.

The section on the Amphibia is written jointly by Mr. Cunningham and Dr. G. A. Boulenger, whilst the former alone is responsible for the long section on Fishes. The treatment of both groups is excellent, so far as the limits of the work permitted. It may be doubted whether those living amphibians that retain gills or gill-slits throughout life are, as has been commonly supposed, representative of the most primitive type. It was an old idea that the lungs of the higher vertebrates had been developed from the air-bladder of fishes, but it is now believed that, on the contrary, the air-bladder was probably evolved from lungs. In the well-known lung-fishes the respiratory function of the air-bladder is evident, and it is permissible to regard such forms as distinctly connecting the fishes with amphibians. A very interesting account is given of the luminosity of certain fishes. It is worth noting that, whilst some fishes that live in surface-waters possess light-producing organs, many that dwell in the dark depths of ocean are probably unable to emit light.

Prof. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen, describes in the latter part of the volume certain creatures of a primitive type that seem to occupy the border-land between vertebrates and invertebrates. These include the hags and lampreys, which differ from true fishes in that they are destitute of definitely developed jaws. Probably they were given off from the great vertebrate stem at a much lower level than that at which fishes diverged. Of yet lower grade are the curious little lancelets, which belong to a simple Chordate type, and the tunicates or ascidians, which stand at the "threshold of vertebrate life."

The work is illustrated with a number of plates in monochrome and four in colour, the latter illustrating such subjects as protective and warning colours in reptiles and amphibians, and the brilliant coloration of certain fishes in tropical waters.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 14.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Papers were read as follows: Prof. Dr. E. Goldmann, 'On a New Method of examining Normal and Diseased Tissues by Means of Intra-vitam Staining,'—Dr. E. K. Martin, on 'The Effects of Ultra-Violet Rays on the Eye,'—and Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, 'On the Presence of Radium in some Carcinomatous Tumours.'

Mr. Charles Russ read a paper on 'An Improved Method for Opsonic Index Estimations involving the Separation of Red and White Human Blood Corpuscles.' The Opsonic Index process has been found inaccurate, and almost abandoned. Its liability to error depends chiefly upon the large variation in bacterial content of the leucocytes. This variation makes the "error of random sampling" liable to be large (Greenwood and White), and this purely mathematical error has doubtless been at times responsible for the apparent differences of opsonin when contrasting two sera (normal and diseased).

By repeatedly estimating the opsonin of a normal serum, in which all the materials were the same, Mr. Russ found the deviation from the mean liable to be large. From general considerations this "content variation" was presumed to depend

upon an uneven distribution of bacteria amongst the leucocytes. A scrutiny of the old method showed two serious defects, viz.: (1) Presence of 500 useless red corpuscles to every leucocyte (hindering access of bacteria to leucocytes, and their even mixture). (2) Sedimentation of the opsonic mixture during incubation (also hindering access, &c.). To remove these defects (1) the leucocytes were separated in bulk from the red corpuscles in human blood by an extension of Dr. Ponder's work on leucocytes, and used for the improved process; (2) the opsonic mixture was kept in rotary motion during incubation by a suitable mechanism. When repeated tests were made with the same materials by the improved method there was a largely reduced liability to error. This affected both the average and maximum deviation from the mean value. The observed errors by the improved method were one quarter the magnitude of those by the old process, the conditions of experiment being almost completely comparable.

Prof. W. M. Thornton read a paper on 'The Electrical Conductivity of Bacteria, and the Rate of Inhibition of Bacteria by Electric Currents.' The electrical conductivity of bacteria is measured by observing their orientation when an alternating electric current is passed through a series of saline solutions of graded conductivity containing them. There is no orientation when the conductivity of the liquid is the same as that of the bacteria. The values found range from 35 to 350 ohms per centimetre cube, and depend upon the nature and state of the culture medium. The result of sub-culturing in broth is found to be that the conductivity of the bacteria increases at each step, reaching a steady value at about the fourth sub-culture. Tap water containing *B. coli communis* can be completely sterilized by direct currents in several hours at 0.2 ampère sq. cm. Alternating currents sterilize water nearly if not quite as well as direct currents having the same current-density. In order to obtain well-marked and consistent results, it is necessary to use high current-densities and to have a form of cell with a thin film of liquid which can be readily cooled. Milk is curdled by direct current at the positive pole, and thinned at the negative pole. Milk can be sterilized without curdling by passing alternating current, this being largely thermal. The cause of the marked bactericidal action of light is suggested to be syntony between it and the frequency of electronic rotation in the atoms of protoplasm.

Messrs. E. C. Hort and W. J. Penfold read 'A Clinical Study of Experimental Fever.' In 1911 it was shown that ordinary distilled water and solutions in it of salt frequently exhibit pyrogenetic properties as the result of contamination with a hitherto undescribed body. This substance appears to be an extractive in water or saline of bacterial protein, but its presence bears no relation to the number of micro-organisms demonstrable at the time of injection of liquids containing it. It is heat-stable, is of small molecule, and will pass the ordinary bacterial filters. In the present communication it is shown that the existence of this contamination, to a great extent, vitiates deductions drawn from previous work on the causation of fever after injection of a variety of substances dissolved or suspended in water or saline.

Water fever, salt fever, fibrin ferment fever, protein fever, tissue fever of various kinds, and sugar fever are generally regarded as different types of fever depending on the injection of substances credited with the possession of specific pyrogenetic functions. In each case water or saline has been the injection medium. By a series of charts it was shown that the unsuspected presence of the contamination referred to is an important determining factor in the production of many of these types of fever. Control charts show that the injection of salt, fibrin ferment, glucose, lactose, saccharose, and tissue extracts of various kinds in water innocent of this contamination does not produce fever. The authors conclude: (1) That the establishment as separate entities of these various types of fever no longer rests on secure ground. (2) That future advance in the experimental study of fever is not possible unless precaution be taken to ensure that the water or saline used for injection is free from the fever-producing body described.

Messrs. S. G. Shattock and L. S. Dudgeon read a paper 'On Certain Results of drying Non-sporing Bacteria in a Charcoal Liquid-Air Vacuum.' The bacteria used comprised *B. coli*, *B. typhosus*, *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, and *B. pyocyaneus*. Cultures in peptone water were inoculated to slips of glass, and after being allowed to dry in the air were transferred to test tubes from which the air was exhausted by means of a motor pump, the vacuum being completed by Sir James Dewar's charcoal and liquid air apparatus; the use of

mercury was avoided. The results were compared with those obtained by simple air-drying. The action of light was excluded during the experiments. *B. typhosus* and *B. coli* died both in *vacuo* and in air-dried slips within five days. *S. pyogenes aureus* persists considerably longer under both conditions. The interest centres around *B. pyocyaneus*. Air-dried films did not survive beyond nine days. The slips kept in *vacuo* were alive at seven months. How much longer this bacterium will live in *vacuo* the authors are testing.

B. pyocyaneus was submitted in *vacuo* to the action of heat, and also to the sun's rays (the sealed vacuum tubes being submerged in water). Its resistance to these agencies, in the dried state, in *vacuo*, was not materially, if at all, increased. The bacillus was killed, moreover, by the action of ultra-violet rays on being removed from the vacuum and treated in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

So far as the possibility of interplanetary bacterial life is concerned, it is evident that bacteria in the fully dried state, if free in the interplanetary vacuum, would be killed by the solar light. And as Sir James Dewar's experiments have demonstrated that the ultra-violet rays will kill undried bacteria whilst in the frozen condition at the temperature of liquid air, there is little to support the hypothesis that the living protoplasm on the earth originally immigrated from interplanetary space in a free or unincubated condition—that free, particulate life has entered the earth's atmosphere, as a result of light propulsion, from extramundane space.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 14.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The Rev. E. K. B. Morgan exhibited, through Mr. Mill Stephenson, a palimpsest brass from Biddenden, Kent. The brass, which commemorates Thomas Fleet, is dated 1572, and is cut out of parts of two Flemish brasses. The reverses of the inscription and coats of arms are portions of a brass dating about 1520, but the reverse of the figure of Thomas Fleet is more interesting. This is cut from the lower right-hand corner of a large figure brass of a lady. Her gown is pounced with banner-shaped shields bearing apparently the arms of Hainault and of the family of Borssele van der Hooge. The fragment bears a striking resemblance to the Braunch brass at King's Lynn, and may be assigned to about the same date, 1364.

The front portion of a mediæval jewelled mitre was sent for exhibition by Lady Herries. The mitre is of cloth of gold ornamented with jewels and enamels, but it has apparently undergone two restorations. The enamelled and jewelled bands are so similar to those on the mitre of William of Wykeham at New College, Oxford, that there can be little doubt that originally the two mitres were more or less identical. At the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century the mitre was remounted on the cloth of gold fabric, while at a subsequent renovation gold lace was added round the edge, and the arrangement of the jewels and enamels was entirely altered.

A paper on the paintings in the Hastings and Oxenbridge Chantries at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was presented by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. P. H. Newman. The architectural features of the chapels were described by Mr. Hope. The Hastings Chapel was built by William, Lord Hastings of Hastings, during the reign of Edward IV., and here he was buried after his summary execution by Richard III. in 1483. The chapel is small, and the greater part of the floor space is occupied by the grave slab. At the back of the stalls of the choir, and about 6 ft. above the floor, are the paintings, which were described by Mr. Newman. These pictures occupy the entire length of the backs of the chantries, with the exception of a few inches in the case of that of Bishop Oxenbridge. The pictures are about 4 ft. high, and are shaped at the tops to fit the vaulting. The subjects depicted in the Hastings Chantry are incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. Stephen, while those in the Oxenbridge Chantry represent incidents in the life and martyrdom of St. John the Baptist. Although little known to visitors to the chapel, these works are of considerable interest, and it is much to be regretted that they are showing signs of rapid decay. Mr. Newman had reported on their condition to the Dean and Chapter, but difficulties had arisen as to their treatment with the object of preservation, for although not painted, as was at one time supposed, on the actual backs of the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, but on separate panels, their removal was impossible without increasing the damage already sustained. The St. Stephen subjects are of English origin, and possibly painted for the place they occupy, though not *in situ*. They show indications of

having been executed in the time of Richard III. The St. John the Baptist subjects, divided by ornamented buttresses, as in the St. Stephen pictures, are unmistakably of foreign origin. German and Italian influences are both manifest, and this work came, probably, from the Low Countries. The treatment is broadly decorative in character, and the colour in both instances is pleasant. Though not of great artistic importance, they are both good and vigorous instances of a class of work of which iconoclasm has left us few examples, and it is greatly to be hoped that the authorities at Windsor will see their way to take steps to preserve them from absolute destruction.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—March 16.—Anniversary Meeting.—Jean Gaston Darboux (Paris) and Elias Metchnikoff (Paris) were elected Honorary Members of the Academy in the section of Science; and Moritz Hoernes (Vienna), Giacomo Lumbroso (Rome), and Wilhelm Dörpfeld (Athens) in the section of Polite Literature and Antiquities.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 19.—Mr. A. B. McDonald and Mr. G. M. Taylor read a paper on 'The Main Drainage of Glasgow.' The paper began with a retrospect of the many past endeavours to free the River Clyde from the pollution of the Glasgow sewage, going as far back as the year 1605. At this time the river was quite tideless and fordable in many places at Glasgow. Trade was insignificant, as seaborne traffic could reach the city only after transportage into small boats at Dumbarton.

In 1662 the town council ordered a small quay to be built at the Broomielaw, and this was the commencement of the transformation of the Clyde into one of the busiest waterways in the United Kingdom.

As trade increased, all fishing interests were forgotten, and the condition of the river became foul in the extreme. Sixty years ago the condition of things was so bad that a scheme was suggested for the construction of a reservoir in the upper ward of Lanark, to impound flood-water and discharge it during the summer, in order to scour the sewage in the harbour out to sea. This was the first of numerous voluntary suggestions which were formulated.

In 1859 the late Mr. J. F. La Trobe Bateman, Past-President Inst.C.E., and the late Prof. Anderson reported on the subject. Further reports were made by the late Sir Joseph Bazalgette, Past-President Inst.C.E., and the late Sir John Hawkshaw, Past-President Inst.C.E., and in 1878 Mr. Bateman again reported, but nothing was done, and the condition of the river became worse and worse.

Soon after this a Bill was deposited in Parliament for the construction of the Glasgow underground railway, which was projected in such a way as to dislocate the entire sewerage system then in existence. The Corporation strongly opposed this measure, but eventually arrived at an agreement on obtaining from the promoters an undertaking that they would bear the expenses of reconstructing the sewers to the approval of the Council; and in conference with Sir Joseph Bazalgette a system was designed whereby the sewage of the north-eastern area was conveyed to Dalmarnock. The Corporation then engaged the late Mr. G. V. Alsing to design works for the purification of the sewage at Dalmarnock. The sewage there treated amounts to an average daily flow of 18½ million gallons, and about 247,000 tons of wet sludge are dealt with per annum.

Mr. W. C. Easton read a paper on 'The Construction of the Glasgow Main-Drainage Works,' and Mr. D. H. Morton on 'Glasgow Main Drainage: the Mechanical Equipment of the Western Works and of Kinning Park Pumping-Station.'

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 19.—Mr. Alfred P. Maudslay, President, in the chair.—Dr. C. S. Myers gave a lecture on 'Primitive Music.' In this paper the chief objects and methods of studying the music of primitive peoples were described, illustrated by examples from Borneo (Sarawak), Torres Straits (Murray Islanders), and Ceylon (Veddhas), the music of which Dr. Myers had personally investigated. Many of the songs were exhibited by means of the phonograph—an instrument the importance of which, even to the most musically gifted ethnologist working "in the field," was strongly emphasized. The structure and details of other songs were indicated by various lantern-slides in which (1) the music was reduced to our own notation; (2) the nature and frequency of the various intervals employed were demonstrated, the intervals being expressed in ratios of vibration frequencies or in "cents," i.e., hundredth parts

of our tempered semitone; and (3) the various scales deduced from the songs were shown. Detailed descriptions were given of the technique of analyzing phonographic records, and of the graphic method introduced by Dr. Myers for recording "in the field" the occasionally baffling rhythms, met with especially in the drum accompaniments to primitive music. The music of the Murray Islanders and of the Todas was analyzed to show (1) the wide difference even between such very simple forms of music belonging to two distant peoples; (2) the different lines of musical development traceable within different communities; (3) the great importance, alike for ethnology and musical history, of studying the process of diffusion of the various styles of music, and also of musical instruments, in regard to their form, their intervals, and their absolute pitch.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 20.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.—Prof. Otto Pettersson delivered a lecture on 'The Connection between Hydrographical and Meteorological Phenomena.' He began by saying that the Mediæval Age was characterized by frequent violent climatic changes, which seem to have culminated in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when hot summers, accompanied by droughts (which nearly dried up the rivers of Europe), alternated with cold summers and excessive rainfall. In winter violent storm-floods occurred which entirely remoulded the coasts of the North Sea; or frost set in so severely that the entire Baltic and sometimes even the Kattegat and the Skagerak were frozen. The lecturer showed that such phenomena may be ascribed to alterations in the oceanic circulation caused by the influence of the moon and the sun. Experiments carried on during the last four years at Borneo in Sweden have shown that the inflow of the under-current from the North Sea into the Kattegat—which brings the herring shoals in winter to the Swedish coast—is oscillatory, the boundary surface of the deep water rising and sinking from 50 to 80 ft. about twice a month. The phenomenon is governed by the moon's declination and proximity to the earth. From astronomical data Prof. Pettersson concludes that the influence both of the sun and of the moon upon the waters of the ocean in winter about the time of the solstice must have been greater 600 to 700 years ago than at the present time.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Notes on the Construction of Mortality Tables,' Messrs. W. P. Elderton and R. C. Fippard.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Modern Architecture,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Materials and Methods of Decorative Painting,' Lecture II., Mr. N. Heaton. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Exploration in N.W. Mongolia and Dzungaria,' Mr. D. Carruthers.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ancient Britain,' Lecture III., Dr. T. R. Holmes.
— Colonial Institute, 4.—'The Boundaries of British Guiana,' Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Later Byzantine Churches,' Mr. B. Fletcher.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'British North Borneo,' Mr. L. Lovegrove. (Colonial Section.)
— Faraday, 8.—'Dry Batteries: the Relation between the Incidence of the Discharge and the Relative Capacity of Cells of Different Manufacture,' Mr. S. W. Melsom; 'Contributions to the Knowledge of Liquid Mixtures,' Parts I. and II., Mr. Robert Beckett Denison; 'Electrolysis in Liquefied Sulphur Dioxide,' Messrs. L. S. Bagster and B. D. Steele; 'The Elimination of Potential due to Liquid Contact,' Part II., Mr. A. C. Cumming; 'Vapour-Pressure of Concentrated Aqueous Solutions,' Messrs. E. P. Ferman and T. W. Price.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Main Drainage of Glasgow,' 'The Construction of the Glasgow Main-Drainage Works,' and 'Glasgow Main Drainage: the Mechanical Equipment of the Western Works and of the Kinning Park Pumping-Station.' Paper on 'The Works for the Supply of Water to the City of Birmingham from Mid-Wales,' Messrs. E. L. and W. L. Mansergh.
- WED. Society of Literature, 5.—'The Best Poetry,' Mr. T. S. Moore.
— Geological, 8.—'The Glaciation of the Black Combe District, Cumberland,' Mr. Bernard Smith; 'The Older Palæozoic Succession of the Duddon Estuary,' Mr. J. F. N. Green.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Whaling Industry of To-day,' Mr. T. E. Salvesen.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sexual Dimorphism in Butterflies,' Dr. F. A. Dixey.
— Chemical, 4.30.—Annual Meeting: 'Some Stereochemical Problems,' Prof. P. F. Frankland's Presidential Address.
— Royal, 4.30.—'A Confusion Test for Colour-Blindness,' Dr. G. J. Burch; 'On the Systematic Position of the Spirochætes,' Mr. C. Dobell; 'The Influence of Selection and Assortative Mating on the Ancestral and Fraternal Correlations of a Mendelian Population,' Mr. E. C. Snow; 'The Human Electrocardiogram: a Preliminary Investigation of Young Male Adults, to form a Basis for Pathological Study,' Messrs. T. Lewis and M. D. D. Gilder; and other Papers.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Power Factor and Conductivity of Dielectrics when tested with Alternating Electric Currents of Telephonic Frequency at Various Temperatures,' Dr. J. A. Fleming and Mr. G. B. Dyke.
— English Goethe Society, 8.20.—'Goethe's Faust,' Dr. H. T. Schorn.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'Results of the Application of Positive Rays to the Study of Chemical Problems,' Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture VI., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

MM. PAPIN AND ROUILLY have invented a new and very ingenious aeroplane upon what they call the gyropter principle. Instead of imitating the bird or insect, they have taken the seed-vessel of the sycamore or plane tree for their model, and have equipped their machine with one vast sail, placed at an acute angle with the horizon and rotating freely round the car, which is suspended at some small distance from its lower end or point. Hence, if the motor stops working from any cause, it is said that the car will descend on an even keel, the automatic rotation of the sail, from the joint effect of the pressure of the air and the gravitational force, preserving the gyroscopic equilibrium as in the vegetable model. The engine is also designed on a new principle, and acts directly upon the driving shaft by the emission of compressed air from orifices, in the same way as the hydraulic whirls now used for the sprinkling of lawns. Drawings of the apparatus were exhibited at the last meeting of the Académie des Sciences.

THE appearance of certain metals in animal tissues has long been studied, and the presence of minute quantities of arsenic in the secretions of the thyroid gland has been noted. Prof. Henze has now discovered that the blood globules of *Phallusia mamillata*, an ascidian fairly common in the Mediterranean, give the characteristic reaction of the rare metal vanadium, which seems to be present in the form of vanadic acid. Vanadium has been used of late years in the manufacture of steel alloys, and seems to act here as a catalyser, no doubt playing some part in the physiological process of oxidation.

M. VAILLARD, Medical Inspector-General of the French Army, has investigated the phenomena of the transmission of germs from one individual to another in epidemic diseases, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and even the new malady called acute poliomyelitis. He declares it to be proved, as the result of experiments on animals, that individuals can act as carriers of the germs of diseases without themselves suffering from them. This has, of course, long been known or suspected in complaints like scarlet fever, where the power of contagion survives the patient's return to health, and in others like measles and perhaps mumps, where he seems to be capable of conveying infection during the period of incubation. M. Vaillard now declares, however, that there are individuals capable of acting as the carriers of harmful bacteria, such as those causing cholera and diphtheria in its various forms, without ever being themselves attacked by them. This, he says truly, complicates further the question of isolation for infectious and contagious diseases.

M. MICHEL COHENDY is continuing at the Institut Pasteur the researches into the action of bacteria lately noted in *The Athenæum*. Chickens hatched and kept in an atmosphere absolutely free from microbes have been exposed by him to the action of bacteria which are not harmful to the normal individual, among them being the *Coli commune* of Eschrich, the *Mesentericus fuscus* of Flügge, the *Enterococcus* of Grötenfeld, and the *Subtilis*. The *Enterococcus* seemed rather favourable to the development of the chicken than otherwise, and the *Coli*, together with the *Mesentericus*, slightly unfavourable. The *Coli* acting alone caused

apparently great intestinal disturbance, and the *Subtilis* proved fatal to growth. From these facts M. Cohendy draws the conclusion that an animal reared in a perfectly aseptic atmosphere does not thereby become ultra-sensitive to the action of microbes; but that bacteria harmless to the normal animal are harmful to one reared under abnormal conditions. The distinction is, perhaps, rather fine-drawn.

SIR J. J. THOMSON, whose work at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge is familiar all over the world, has been appointed to the Order of Merit.

THE twentieth James Forrest Lecture will be delivered at the Institution of Civil Engineers on Friday, April 19th, at 9 P.M., by Mr. H. R. Arnulph Mallock, his subject being 'Aerial Flight.'

MESSRS. WITHERBY & Co. are shortly publishing for Mr. F. W. Headley an illustrated book on 'The Flight of Birds,' a subject which the author has long studied. The book is designed to interest the aviator as well as the ornithologist.

PROF. BACKLUND, Director of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkowa, Russia, whose name is closely associated with Encke's comet, to the study of which he has devoted many years of assiduous labour, has recently published some interesting speculations as to the periodic changes in brightness of a puzzling nature which the comet undergoes. It has been noticed that the comet is much brighter before than after its perihelion passage, and Prof. Backlund explains this by supposing that the particles composing Encke's comet are not round, but flat particles oriented in parallel planes. So, when either the earth or the sun is in the mean plane of the particles, there would be a great loss of light, just as Saturn's ring vanishes when its plane passes through either the earth or the sun.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES in St. Petersburg has founded an institute for research in chemistry, physics, and mineralogy, which is to be called the Lomonossov Institute, in honour of the distinguished Russian naturalist Michael Lomonossov, whose bicentenary was celebrated in 1911.

THE NOVA, or temporary star, near θ Geminorum (not η of the constellation, as stated in the first announcement) appears to be fading. Possibly Mr. Enebo, the discoverer, caught it at its moment of maximum brilliancy, though it has happened—the case being that of Nova Aurigæ (1892)—that a star visible to the naked eye shone unnoticed in the heavens for nearly two months. The spectrum photographed at Greenwich with small dispersion shows dark bands on the violet side of the bright hydrogen lines, which is an invariable characteristic of the spectrum of bodies of this class when first seen, and has often been taken as indubitable evidence of motion and collision—possibly of a star with a nebula. This view loses some credibility, because the sameness of the relative positions of the dark and bright bands would require that the star and the nebula should be moving in the same directions relative to the earth in all the observed cases, which seems unlikely. Later observations of the spectrum show that it is already changing, as generally happens, but the exact conclusions to be deduced from such spectra are always difficult to unravel. This Nova is within three degrees of the Nova Geminorum of the seventh magnitude discovered in 1903, both being, like the great majority of temporary stars, quite near the Milky Way.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Byways in British Archæology. By Walter Johnson. (Cambridge University Press.)—In these 500 pages Mr. Johnson has brought together a series of essays on archæological subjects, each of which shows considerable reading and accurate research. A good portion of his book is occupied with the church and churchyard. The chapters which can claim to break virgin soil, or, at least, to embody a great amount of fresh information, are those on 'The Folk-lore of the Cardinal Points,' 'The Cult of the Horse,' and 'The Labour'd Ox.'

The amount of information compactly presented is remarkable, and it may fairly be said that every reasoning British archæologist ought to read these pages. Some omissions and slips occur from time to time, but they are comparatively trivial when set against the great store of garnered facts.

It is happily one of the distinguishing features of the book that the author has no preconceived theories to back up, but endeavours fairly to set forth the diverse views of other writers without partiality.

In dealing with the deflection of churches, Mr. Johnson seems scarcely to have grasped the reason for the scorn with which some of the best writers of modern days treat the popular theory. The idea that a twist in the chancel as compared with the nave, or a threefold deflection, such as characterizes Lichfield Cathedral and a few other churches, was deliberately planned by mediæval builders to portray the inclination of our Lord's body on the Cross, is fairly entitled to ridicule. For, to accomplish this, there must have been a direct understanding between builders separated from each other by centuries of time. When advocates of this symbolical notion can point out one or two churches, known to be erected throughout at the same time, with deflections of this character, they may possibly be able to prove their case; but at present all the cited cases of deflection pertain to different architectural periods.

An interesting section is that which deals with 'The Secular Uses of the Church Fabric.' With regard to stocks, Mr. Johnson seems to have little knowledge of Cornwall. He cites a single Lincolnshire instance in which stocks were kept under the church tower. In Cornwall, at the present day, he would find the old stocks in the porches or within the church itself, in at least a score of cases. As to "church armour," there is no doubt that it was identical with "parish armour"; it was usually, if not invariably, stored in some part of the church, as can be proved from a hundred churchwardens' accounts up and down the country. The author might, too, have added a large number of instances of the storage of gunpowder within church fabrics, which led to disastrous results in three or four well-known cases. Rooms over porches, it would have been well to state emphatically, were generally used in pre-Reformation days as chambers for the watcher or deacon of the church. A common secular use of the church porch, not mentioned here, but testified by innumerable coroners' rolls and such like records, was for holding inquests over corpses.

We have only space for a brief comment on the good chapter on 'The Churchyard Yew.' Had Mr. Johnson made a special study of old churchwardens' accounts, not a few of which have been printed, he would have

discovered that one distinct use for these trees in churchyards was to provide liberally for the decoration of the church with their boughs at the festival of Easter, and this obviously because the tree was regarded as a special emblem of immortality. This Easter dressing of churches with yew prevailed in many a country church within the memory of those now living, long before the present custom of floral decoration had attained to its modern proportions.

We are entirely at one with Mr. Johnson in thinking that the use of churchyard yews to provide bows for archery was not the primary cause of their planting; nevertheless, he might have found in churchwardens' accounts actual details of the cutting of yew boughs for such uses at a given price, the proceeds being entered among the general church receipts.

We have dealt with a portion only of these comprehensive studies. The other articles are all well supplied with references, e.g., in 'The Cult of the Horse' Prof. Ridgeway's original researches are referred to. Throughout the volume is well illustrated.

 SPRING EXHIBITION AT MESSRS. SHEPHERD'S GALLERY.

RUBENS'S *Virgin and Child and St. John*, scrupulously withdrawn from a previous show because doubts were expressed as to its authenticity, returns as No. 152 of the present exhibition with a guarantee from the pen of M. Max Rooses. Few will find any difficulty in accepting his assurance as to its origin, but it can hardly be regarded with general satisfaction. The colour is tired, and the drawing to an extraordinary degree flaccid and lacking in sense of structure, the head only of the Virgin being to some extent worthy of the master. Considerable interest attaches to two small copies of Van Dyck—*Charles I. on Horseback* (105 in the present collection) and *Charles I. on Horseback, accompanied by M. de St. Antoine* (113). The latter is ascribed, doubtless correctly, to Dobson; but notwithstanding all the varied accomplishment of his technique, it is the copy of the National Gallery picture which is the more admirable performance. It has an enamel-like force of colour difficult to parallel among the comparatively little-known English painters of the time.

Among the portraits, an early Raeburn, *Mrs. Patrick Robertson of Gallowflat*, shows painting less elaborate, but more intimate, than we are accustomed to. It is free from the ill-balanced accomplishment which endows most of his figures with a material solidity out of proportion with their vital reality. No. 103, *A Soldier of Fortune* (called Spanish School, but with a Flemish flavour in the execution), has the same fault, and looks like an ingeniously devised waxwork figure—a fairly lifelike effigy of challenging actuality rather than a living creature in an unreal world, which would be the more accurate description of a really fine portrait such as the modest *Child with a Mass Book* (123), by some Dutch or French painter of the first half of the seventeenth century. Thomas Parkinson's *Portrait of a Gentleman* (131) is another portrait which impresses us as much by its moral as by its material truthfulness. In Zoffany's portrait of *The Hon. Mr. Hastings* (100) the head is the least sensitive part of the work: the figure is a wonderful example of the art of filling clothes with well-constructed limbs by only the most subtle and slight indications; the landscape background is of great technical beauty, if not

quite consistent with the standard of solidity established in the painting of the figure. At the opposite pole from such sterling honesty of presentment is the intolerable sentimentality of J. Simpson's *Portrait of a Gentleman* (110), an accomplished example of Lawrence's methods in the hands of a follower, not in this instance so cheap a craftsman as Lawrence at his worst, but even softer and more effeminate in taste. Reynolds's *Capt. Delaval* (118), sentimental also, is respectable by comparison, and has probably gained considerably by the fading of the lakes, which leaves it with a very pleasant cool tonality.

Among the landscapes the most important is a tiny Gainsborough (143). In this the introduction of the upright tree to the spectator's left undoubtedly disturbs a noble composition. With this small reservation we esteem it one of the most delightful paintings of the English School. It is an instance of inspired improvisation of extraordinary charm. A fine water-colour (157) by Turner in his restrained early manner, and a Corot (145) remarkable for the subtle modulation of the ground plane, are also noteworthy; but the large Cotman (117), *Scene on the Norfolk Coast*, despite a well-painted sky and distance, is disappointing, the main body of the painting being couched in a brown monochrome over-modelled to the point of losing its solidity, and leaving the sky over-coloured by comparison.

 DRAWINGS BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

THE catalogue of this exhibition at Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach's Pall Mall Galleries includes an essay from the pen of our own late critic—F. G. Stephens—reprinted from *The Portfolio* of July, 1891, which affords a just estimate of the relative merits of Rowlandson and Gillray, their predecessor Hogarth, and their follower Cruikshank.

The *Faro Table at Devonshire House* (4), is a lively illustration, if artistically inferior to many of the drawings alongside it. The brilliant *Auction Scene* (18) may be taken as but one of these. It is amusing as an estimate of the enthusiasts who prize works of art by the man in closer touch with life who makes them. The satire may be a little unkind in this drawing, but the essential characterization of habitual pose and mental attitude remains applicable.

One of the most beautiful drawings in the collection is No. 55, *A Snug Cabin, or Port Admiral*. The cabin is snug indeed—a very paradise of buoyant adventure, high up in the projecting fore-castle of some old frigate, so that the windows project at an angle facing slightly downwards. Through them the sunlight reflected from the sea floods the massive beams of the cabin roof and fills the room, so that the joyous company at table seems slung magically in space, with light all round. The effect on the spirits of this splendour of illumination from sea and sky together has rarely been more delightfully rendered than in this little drawing. It is an emotion which Rowlandson felt keenly, and his delight in landscape is shown in such works as *The Meet* (23); *The Swan, Thames Ditton* (79); the noble and serene *Trinity College Bridge* (57), with its superb handling of line; and the inspiring *Return of Nelson* (31), wherein the rejoicing crowd, the fresh breeze, the swelling sails of the victorious fleet, with dismasted prizes in

tow, and the junketing of sailors and women, make a delightful ensemble. The good-natured girl, again, in *Grog on Board* (34) is a magnificent creation. The smirking miss in the companion subject (38), *Tea on Shore*, is by comparison dull enough. A Rowlandson who is not amorous is inexplicable, so entirely does he respond, with a large impartiality which is of the essence of his genius, to every appeal of sense.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE standard of merit at Suffolk Street is higher among the water-colours than in the rooms devoted to oil paintings. The drawings of Mr. Arthur Ellis, *Church Interior* (314) and *Trees by the Roadside* (297), show a great improvement on his previous work in the direction of more crisp and forcible execution and more confident design. They are among the best works in the show. *Sunshine* (320), by the same artist, is again brilliant in colour, and ingenious in the way in which a composition made up almost entirely of rectilinear elements is given variety and interest. It is shamefully ill-hung, in view of the standard of merit of the pictures beneath it. Mr. W. B. Thompson's two pastels (296 and 307) are also pleasantly designed in clear tones of colour; and Mr. W. T. M. Hawksworth's *Poole Harbour* (311) and the *Quay, Rouen* (318), have the merits we expect in his work. Mr. Douglas Fox-Pitt's drawing of the *British Museum Reading-Room* (302) does not do justice to its spaciousness. We also note good work by Messrs. Cecil King (246), L. W. Lang (340), and Mr. G. Birkbeck (225).

Among the oil paintings, Mr. Joseph Simpson's *After the Ball* (11) emerges from dull surroundings with a note of ringing colour. Like Mr. Fergusson, whose painting we dealt with last week, he is inclined, though in less degree than the latter, to lose in pursuit of brilliant colour the continuity of the plastic design, on which a figure draughtsman may wisely set some value.

His work is, nevertheless, the only figure painting of importance in the exhibition, and such landscapes in oil as are worthy of note suffer somewhat from the same defects. Mr. Murray Smith's *Canal Bridge* (27) is true in tone; Mr. Hartley's *Sky and Upland* (2) has a certain decorative pomp; and Mr. F. Foottet's *Border Castle* (19) is a better balanced and more structural design than is usual with him. Mr. A. H. Elphinstone's *After the Shower* (46) recalls the manner of his large picture in the last exhibition of the Society, with slightly more compactness; and Mr. Lewis Fry's big picture of *Three Calves* (79) is promising.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At Mr. van Wisselingh's Gallery the landscapes and portraits of Mr. Frederick Yates seem to be the work of a man whose excessive sensitiveness to emotion somewhat militates against his power of conveying that emotion to others. His two larger snow pictures (No. 11, *Evening Snow Effect over Loughrigg*, and No. 18, *Snow at Rydal*, 1908) are charming works most delicately wrought, wherein the necessity of doing quickly whatever was to be done from an essentially fugitive subject has given unity to the picture. In a less degree the same might be claimed for the flower study, No. 47.

More frequently his work, which often resembles that of another sensitive, yet rarely quite satisfying painter, Mr. J. S. Hill, suffers from the overlaying of many impressions—the lack of deliberation and self-control.

The work of the late Leandro Garrido is the very opposite of that just considered. He did capably what he set out to do, which was a rather prosaic thing. He devoted himself particularly to recording with extreme solidarity the disintegrating, distorting effects of a smile upon the human countenance, forcing it, as a rule, beyond the degree of elaboration up to which he was able to preserve the delicacy of relationships suggestive of mobility. Some of his drawings, a number of which are included in the exhibition of his works at the St. George's Gallery, are less open to this reproach; and the three selected to represent him at the Victoria and Albert Museum—Nos. 32, 36, and 50—are admirably chosen. No. 42 might have been added also, for its alert and momentary expressiveness.

At the Baillie Gallery is a collection of work of the late Paul Maitland, a follower of Whistler, with kinship also with Mr. Walter Greaves. Nos. 5, 15, and 16 are good examples. The interiors painted by Mrs. Delissa Joseph are not ill-studied as to lighting, but singularly careless in their draughtsmanship. In No. 23 the attempt to use two points of sight in the same canvas produces the amusing illusion on the spectator that the suite of rooms are turning round, like a number of theatre "sets" on a revolving stage.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the following. Drawings: W. Blake, Illustrations to Milton's 'Ode to the Nativity,' a set of six, 336l. Lawrence, Portrait of a Lady, seated, with her hands folded on her knee, black and red chalk, 210l.

Pictures: Millais, Mariana, a study, 5½ in. by 4½ in., 231l. Morland, The Interior of a Stable, with peasants playing cards, a horse and a dog, 441l.

ENGRAVINGS AND MEZZOTINTS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Tuesday, the 12th inst., a collection of engravings and mezzotint portraits.

The following were the property of the late Dame Charlotte Russell: Saturday Morning; or, The Cottager's Merchandise, after Bigg, by T. Burke, printed in colours, 52l. 10s. Lady Bampfylde, after Reynolds, whole-length by T. Watson, 105l. Countess Cholmondeley and her Son, after Hoppner, by C. Turner, first state, 162l. 15s.

The following were the property of Mr. R. O. Smith: Lord Sunderland and Lord Charles Spencer, after Cosway, by W. Barney, open letter proof, 78l. 15s. After Reynolds: Warren Hastings, by T. Watson, first state, with wide margin, 99l. 15s. The Countess of Essex, by J. McArdell, engraver's proof, 50l. 8s. Countess of Carlisle, by J. Watson, second state, 68l. 5s. Countess of Aylesford, by V. Green, second state, 84l. Viscountess Crosbie, by W. Dickinson, 71l. 8s. Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, second state, 81l. 18s. Countess of Salisbury, by the same, second state, 147l. Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, second state, 73l. 10s.

The remainder were from various properties: The Affectionate Brothers, after Reynolds, by F. Bartolozzi, printed in colours, 84l. Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, after the same, by J. R. Smith, second state, 94l. 10s. Domestic Happiness (Lady Anne Lambton and Family), after Hoppner, by J. Young, printed in colours, 152l. 5s. Miss Frances Woodley (Mrs. Banks), after Romney, by J. Walker, first state, 609l. Lady Rushout and Daughter, after A. Kauffman, by T. Burke, in bistre, 63l. Mrs. Fitzherbert, after Cosway, by J. Condé, printed in colours, 105l. Nature (Lady Hamilton), after Romney, by J. R. Smith, second state, 86l. 2s. Lord Nelson, after

L. F. Abbott, whole-length by W. Barnard, printed in colours, 84l. Blind Man's Buff, after Morland, by W. Ward, open letter proof, 54l. 12s. What You Will! by and after J. R. Smith, 50l. 8s. Hebe (Mrs. Musters), after Reynolds, by C. Hodges, coloured, 63l. The Romps, after Bigg, by W. Ward, printed in colours, 63l. The Country Butcher, after Morland, by T. Gosse, printed in colours, 52l. 10s.

The same auctioneers sold a collection of etchings on Tuesday, the 19th inst. By D. Y. Cameron: The Doges' Palace, Venice, 105l.; St. Laumer, Blois, 94l.; Harfleur, 75l.; Craigievar, 84l.; Ca d'Oro (framed), 60l.; Ben Ledi (framed), 189l. Drypoints by Muirhead Bone: The Prison, Ayr, 71l.; The Shot Tower, 68l.; Old and New Gaiety Theatres, 68l.; The Liberty Clock, 71l.; Fisher's Creek, King's Lynn, 65l.

Fine Art Gossip.

BOLDINI's portrait of the late Lady Colin Campbell has been presented by her executors to, and accepted by, the Trustees of, the National Gallery, where it is now hung in a room devoted to the French Schools.

WE regret to announce the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes, which occurred suddenly last Saturday evening at Newlyn, Cornwall. Mrs. Forbes had recently undergone an operation in London, and her health for some time past had given grave anxiety to her friends. Born at Ottawa, Canada, in 1859, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong attained considerable distinction as a painter before she married the eminent Academician, and for many years past had been a regular exhibitor at the Academy and Paris Salon.

THE Tenth International Congress of Historians of Art will be held at Rome from October 16th to 21st. An influential local Executive Committee has been formed, comprising Prof. A. Venturi, Prof. Hasehoff, Prof. Hermanin, and Dr. Orbaan. The subjects to be discussed will bear mainly upon the relations of Italian art to that of other countries from early Christian to modern times, and sections will be formed corresponding to the four periods into which Italian art will be divided for the purposes of discussion. Offers to contribute papers on Italian art in its international aspects, or on foreign artists connected with Italy, should be addressed—if possible, not later than the end of March—to the Secretary, Signor Roberto Papini, 60, Via Fabio Massimo, Rome. Notifications of membership should be sent to the same address. The subscription is fixed at 25 lire (1l.), and gentlemen can obtain additional tickets for the ladies of their family at the cost of 10 lire each. Substantial reductions in the cost of travelling on the Italian railways are offered to members. Mr. Campbell Dodgson, a member of the permanent committee for the organization of these congresses, will be happy to answer any inquiries addressed to him at the British Museum.

THE Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts is organizing an exhibition to be held at the Bagatelle, Paris, this spring, which will consist of paintings and sculpture representing 'The Dance' at various epochs.

MESSRS. MACLEHOSE & SONS have in preparation a new edition of the 'Catalogue of the Etched Work of Mr. William Strang.' It will include reproductions of all his recent etchings to the present month; they now number more than 540. Mr. Strang is preparing an original etching specially for this Catalogue, and each copy will contain as a frontispiece an impression of this signed by the author. Only a very small number of copies of the work will be for sale.

Musical Gossip.

LAST Monday evening Herr Fritz Steinbach was conductor at the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall. He has no equal as an interpreter of Brahms; but, fine as was the rendering of the Fourth Symphony under his direction, he could not, to our thinking, disguise the fact that there is less inspiration in it than in the composer's first two symphonies. The performance of Beethoven's 'Leonore' Overture, No. 3, which stood at the head of the programme, was magnificent, but it ought to have been placed at the end. After Beethoven at his strongest, Brahms does not appear to best advantage. Herr Busch, a young and talented violinist, played Brahms's Violin Concerto with technical skill and good feeling, though he showed restraint, due evidently to nervousness.

M. GODOWSKY's recital at Bechstein Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, opened with Beethoven's 'Appassionata,' performed with consummate skill: the technique was flawless, but the interpretation lacked warmth. At the end of his programme came two Chopin studies transcribed for left hand, and combined studies arranged for both hands. The cleverness of such transcriptions we admit, also the perfect rendering of them, for enormous difficulties were overcome, and apparently without effort. But, after all, such feats merely cause astonishment. They were followed by two genuine Chopin pieces, namely, the 'Barcarolle' and a sharp minor Scherzo, and the player's own 'Walzermasken, 24 Tonfantasien im Dreivierteltakt,' the whole set lasting about an hour, during which some pleasant moments were experienced.

THE programme of Signor Busoni's pianoforte recital at Queen's Hall last Thursday week included two sonatas—Beethoven in B flat, Op. 106, and Liszt in B minor. The first, owing to its length and, especially in the Finale, technical difficulties, is rarely heard. There are many pianists who can cope with the latter; few, however, can interpret it with the power and daring exhibited by Signor Busoni. The first three movements represent Beethoven at his greatest, but the Fugue, like the one in B flat for string quartet, is the failure of a genius. If the music is at times dry, it is most interesting to see how the composer forgot, or tried to forget, the limitations of the instrument, as he did those of voices in his 'Choral' Symphony. In Liszt's Sonata Signor Busoni had a more congenial task, and his rendering of it was in every respect masterly.

MR. LAMOND, who gave a recital at Bechstein Hall on the following Saturday afternoon, was in fine form. His rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, was delightfully clear and crisp. There has recently been a run on the later sonatas, so that the change was welcome. Mr. Lamond also played various Liszt pieces, and was particularly successful in the 'Erlkönig' transcription.

A SERIES of three Historical Matinées of Old Music have been given by Miss Florence Pertz at Marble Arch House, W. The first, on March 11th, was devoted to Old English Music; the second, March 16th, to Old Italian; and the third, March 21st, to Old German. At each Miss Pertz gave an introductory lecture referring to the period and the composers illustrated in the programme. They were short and clear, and enabled the audience to understand and enjoy better the music, which, as far as the

instrumental numbers were concerned, was probably new to many of those present. The performers were Miss Pertz herself (who played the harpsichord pieces on the pianoforte), Miss Mary Carmichael, and Mr. Frederick Keel.

DR. A. L. PEACE, the city organist of Liverpool, died last week at the age of 67. A native of Huddersfield, he spent the larger part of his professional career in Glasgow, where, from 1879 to 1897, he was organist of the Cathedral. He exercised a powerful and beneficial influence on Scottish church music, particularly on the side of the organ, and this was officially recognized by his being appointed musical editor of 'The Scottish Hymnal.' It was for that work that he wrote his popular tune to Dr. Matheson's hymn, "O Love, that wilt not let me go." Dr. Peace was appointed Mr. W. T. Best's successor at Liverpool after an open competition at the Royal Albert Hall.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Godowsky's Pupils' Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Josef Holbrooke's English Chamber Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Julia Culp's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Edward Mason Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Godowsky's Pupils' Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Susanne Morvay's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Gordon Granville's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Balfour Gardiner Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Gertrude Lonsdale's Vocal Recital, 8.45, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'Clocks' Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
—	Herbert Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Broadwood's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Theodore Byard's Song Recital, 8.45, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Miss E. A. Chamberlayne's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	The Misses Sutro's Recital for Two Pianofortes, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Bach Choir, 7.45, Westminster Abbey.
—	Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Norman Wilks's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS' AT THE KINGSWAY.

CONSIDERING what obstacles in the method of interpreting the 'Iphigenia' confronted Mr. Granville Barker, it would be niggardly to grudge him the meed of praise for the acuteness of his stagecraft and the indefatigable industry he has lavished on it. The play itself possesses no prolific furniture of ideas, either in the mythological elements of which it is composed or in its final mould when it had passed through the lively mind of Euripides. Though clear in action and psychology, it has curiously blended effects of atmosphere. Prof. Murray and Mr. Barker, whose conception of the play appeared symmetrical, treated it on the broad plane of romance. Orestes and Pylades Prof. Murray calls "héros de roman." His rendering is throughout, as he intended it to be, lyrical and romantic, and Mr. Barker triumphantly asserted in the actuality of stage production the emphatic purpose of the translator. The colouring was in that vein: the red of the temple, the robes of the high-priestess; the barbaric accoutrements of King Thoas; the windings, postures, and groupings of the chorus; sound, movement, and light and shade, all combined to that effect. Now it is dubious whether the 'Iphigenia' can be interpreted in its entirety after this fashion. For there is discernible in it a

kaleidoscopic shifting of atmosphere. Where Euripides is upon the high pinnacle of romance—and that is often—there generally he is most realistic. The scene of the recognition between brother and sister—the most profound and effective part of the play—is a vindication of the inevitability of his instinct and inspiration in this respect. The human figures are so piteous, their emotions so poignant and universal, that the accessories which have gathered round them are burnt away in the flame of dramatic realization.

But this, surely, is the only portion of the play, except for accidental vignettes, where the characters are vividly individualized, powerful of themselves, and of the very stuff of romantic drama. Before and after they are different. The appearance of the wave-worn travellers Pylades and Orestes on the savage island of the Tauri is romantic enough, and would have proved malleable matter for the Elizabethans had these two figures been humanized, as doubtless Euripides intended. But they are not; they are epic. Orestes stands forth, the forlorn inheritor of the crimes and sorrows of the House of Atreus; no man, but the embodiment of a tragic story. Suddenly, as in a transformation scene, he becomes the man, and his sister, heart-sick, like Ruth "amid the alien corn," a woman. It would have been well had Euripides left his play at its climax of human intensity, and not trailed it along to an almost farcical and ignominious close. The tale of the ingenuity of Iphigenia's plot, of the duping of the ridiculous Thoas, and the escape to Argos, tumbles us headlong into something like comedy. Nor can the felicitous appearance of the *dea ex machina*, the surge-swept harmonies of the choruses, the association with religious symbolism, and the strivings of the Greek romanticist and the still more romantic modern author, dissipate this cataclysmic impression. Mr. Barker attempted in vain to stem the rout by his sure taste and skilful devices, but the mouthings androdomontade of King Thoas only hastened it.

The producer had, indeed, an almost insoluble problem before him. When we bear in mind the spacious and cumulative effects of drama, he chose, perhaps, the only feasible way, though in fashioning the woof he has omitted some of the finer threads. The play reveals the last milestone in the destinies of the toiling House of Atreus, and something of that weariness was communicated to the dramatist.

Miss Lillah McCarthy as Iphigenia seemed to us a trifle overtrained, but the only person to realize the epic proportions of the play. Her discipline was superb. Mr. Godfrey Tearle's Orestes was conceived on a lavish and splendid scale. He showed daring aplomb and a compelling emotion. He should one day make a great actor. The other parts were competently achieved. The chorus both sang and acted their words, in many particulars closely adapting themselves to the Reinhardt model.

Dramatic Gossip.

Now and then the trial *matinée* system justifies itself by the discovery of a good play or a promising playwright. 'Rutherford and Son' and its author, Miss K. G. Sowerby, were discovered at the Court in this way, and it was only right that the piece should be put in the evening bill of some theatre, and be allowed to address itself to a large audience. For though this drama has its faults—of repetition and occasional flatness—it does at least come to grips with real life, real problems, and characters. Its theme, the revolt of a tyrannical mill-owner's children against his harshness and his sacrifice of his family's every interest to "the firm," is essentially of our time, and is alive with the passion of conflicting wills. Its atmosphere, that of a dreary household in a dreary North-Country town, is wonderfully suggested by a variety of details. No one who desires that our dramatists should hold a mirror up to life can afford to miss seeing this piece at the Little Theatre, especially as it is acted just as impressively as before by Mr. Norman McKinnel and Miss Edyth Olive. We trust that on a future occasion Miss Sowerby will consider it advisable to answer a call for the author in person.

THE 'Hippolytus' offers some obscurities of interpretation, is painful in theme, and less universal in emotional and intellectual appeal than the other great plays of Euripides; but it excels in sharp, dramatic situations, intense, chaotic, and adrift, thrown violently from the dramatist's mind into his work. The only way to appreciate the play is to act it.

This the Poetry Society, in their performance of it at London University, failed to do. By professing to avoid a "theatrical atmosphere," they emphasized the amateurishness of their rendering, affectedness of intonation, and a *simplesse* which was very far from simplicity. Gaucherie and lack of aptness were tiresomely pronounced. The actors had no sense of corporate spirit, but declaimed their parts rather as if they were at an elocution lesson than a play. Miss Efza Myers, who was compelled to take Phædra at very short notice, acquitted herself competently in a difficult part. The monotonous crescendo of the chorus did little justice to Prof. Murray's translation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — C. T. O.—K. S. H.—C. B.—J. H. M.—J. V.—W. M.—Received.

W. H. H.—All right.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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FRANK BALFOUR BROWNE, Esq., M.A.—TWO LECTURES on INSECT DISTRIBUTION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BRITISH ISLANDS. On TUESDAYS, April 30, May 7, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. WILLIAM BATESON, M.A. F.R.S., Fullerton Professor of Physiology, R.I.—TWO LECTURES on 'THE STUDY OF GENETICS.' On TUESDAYS, May 14, 21, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on 'THE FORMATION OF THE ALPHABET.' On TUESDAYS, May 28, June 4, at 3 o'clock.

THURSDAYS.

Prof. ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY, D.Sc. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on 'SYNTHETIC AMMONIA AND NITRIC ACID FROM THE ATMOSPHERE.' On THURSDAYS, April 18, 25, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. J. NORMAN COLLIE, LL.D. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES on 'RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS.' On THURSDAYS, May 2, 9, at 3 o'clock.

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ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary and Registrar.

The University, St. Andrews, March 19, 1912.

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THOMAS T. GRAY, Registrar.

Trinity College, Dublin, March 25, 1912.

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J. P. PYE, D.Sc. M.D., Registrar.

University College, Galway, March 21, 1912.

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The Life of Bret Harte, with some Account of the California Pioneers. By Henry Childs Merwin. (Chatto & Windus.)

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deliverances. Very properly, he does not attempt to pass it by. But he can neither forget it afterwards nor absorb it by translation into a rational and comprehending view of the man. For ourselves, we regard it as of cardinal significance for the study, not only of Bret Harte's character, but also of his literary personality.

Such a moral outcome as this seems to the present reviewer to have been probable—indeed, almost inevitable—given the case of an organization and early history like Bret Harte's. There is abundant evidence to show that his was an organization sensitive almost to vibrancy: with a sensitiveness, however, not perturbed and obvious, but happy, social, dreamlike, and fatalistic in its record of the moving picture of experience. A being thus preoccupied and habitually responsive to the sense of surroundings—living in a blend of subjective states in which interest was indistinguishable from reverie—was more than half a solitary by organic fate, and was likely to make but a half-surrender to the formulated social will, the claim of fixed relations.

Let us say that it was a tragedy—the tragedy of temperament—and try to bring the consequences under their proper heading. That responsiveness to the sights and sounds of the world, to the intimate human qualities of scenes and people, was not the matrix in which the domestic virtues grow strong and rule. He who had absorbed, under the high tension of a richly potential adolescence, the whole shifting scene of California in the fifties—absorbed it until he had been remade of what he saw—had organic warrant surely, if not social excuse, for failing in the end to adjust his life to fixed relationships. We may say that the mind which had become California, as Bret Harte's mind undoubtedly had, could not well be at ease within the four walls of the home. There is a kind of man, indeed, outside the usual run of humanity whose only proper home is an inn, or the guest-chamber of a friend, and whose due it is to be mourned by strangers.

We cannot here develop this idea in relation to Bret Harte's works. But it points to the secret of their peculiar power, their blend of realism and romance. They have that power because in them realism was the result of no piecemeal, deliberate observations made and subsequently utilized, but of a continuous vital process of absorption, in which reality was transmuted and laid up in the subconscious being of the man; and because romance was the inevitable outcome of his attempt to give form and limit to the soul-pervading sense of things remembered and forgotten. In other words, his best work is in a unique degree organic and nutritive because the man, the scene, and the life had become one. He is—however much our unfortunate custom of approaching him by the road of recitation may blind us to his classic status—supreme

among our short-story tellers. This is not because his stories are artistically perfect — stories by Scott and Stevenson, Poe and Hawthorne, quite equal his in that, and many even in some particular effects surpass them — but because their perfection is richer, gathers up more content, imports more qualities both of life and letters. In the few pages of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' for instance, how much is put on record, and made to live, besides the tale that is told! There we find no mere formal or linear perfection—no masterpiece of the vivid or the sombre, giving the impression of an intense but individual and limited experience — but a perfection which incarnates and animates the scene, and makes the fabric of imagination out of the total setting of reality.

Nor is this an isolated case. Almost a score of times could the same power of evocation be verified, with differences, among his familiar masterpieces. Thus 'The Idyl of Red Gulch' has an opening stillness and a saturation with the scene worthy of Keats. That immediacy and sense of a summer day is maintained to the end of what, when you close the book, you confess to be a perfect idyll, though the figures in the foreground are but a drunken miner, a New England "school-marm," and an illegitimate pupil.

Of course, other qualities than this (though probably derivative from the same source) go to the making of Bret Harte as Man of Letters. We have only wished to emphasize the one which seems to lead readily to a central conception of the man. To the general and uncritical public he is commended by the obviously sentimental aspect in his stories of women and children introduced among a crowd of rough workers, who have little time or chance for romance, and idolize the rare exponents of it within their reach. The same sort of contrast was emphasized by Mark Twain in 'The Innocents at Home,' and to-day makes the fortune of the cinematograph show, which in its very crudity of narrative is a good guide to what the public wants.

For the rest, apart from its debilitating lack of such a conception, Mr. Merwin's book has merit enough. It shows a fine intelligence (not always equally in force, perhaps) and an intimate knowledge of the Works and the world to which they refer. Nowhere else will the English reader get, within reasonable limits, such a full and helpful account of Pioneer days and ways. The one fault of the method of presentation is that it excludes any clear view of the historic process that was going on through all this confusion: does not bring home to the reader the fact that extreme disorder was a phase which came and passed, stayed nowhere very long, and was never a general condition at any time.

Of the pictures in the book, some are interesting and relevant, while others appear to have wandered in for no particular reason.

With the Turks in Tripoli. By Ernest N. Bennett. With Maps. (Methuen & Co.)

A BOOK on the war in Tripoli by a trustworthy observer is much wanted. The accounts published in the newspapers, often derived from Italian sources, and censored by the authorities, have seriously conflicted, and have been flatly contradicted. Mr. Montagu's statements in regard to the brutalities of the soldiery have been officially denied, but are confirmed in this volume. In these circumstances Mr. Bennett's narrative of his personal experiences in the Turkish camp is of no small importance. He has seen a great deal, witnessed engagements, and, in spite of the "barefaced disregard for statistical accuracy" which characterizes both parties to the campaign, he has managed to collect a great many approximate estimates of the forces engaged and the casualties that resulted. His defect is his violent partisanship. He is fanatically pro-Turkish in his sympathies, and his contempt for the Italians is unmeasured. Until an impartial history of the war is written by a qualified military critic, we must withhold our judgment; and, meanwhile, we can only take Mr. Bennett's opinions, as distinguished from his definite observation, *cum grano* — the more, since his many interjected views on the South African War and the Sudan campaigns indicate a slight lack of balance. He, however, makes it clear that the Italians had accomplished exceedingly little in the three months following their hasty ultimatum; for his own experiences in Tripoli ended in January. Beyond holding a few towns, the invaders had been unable to effect any permanent occupation of the interior. Their cruisers and gunboats sprinkled shells along the coast, often without doing any more damage than Messrs. Brock's pyrotechnical displays at the Crystal Palace.

"At Zouara and elsewhere the Italian warships have again and again shamefully violated the rule that forbids the bombardment of unfortified towns.... It was difficult to discover what loss [of life], if any, had been occasioned by the shell-fire.... None of the Turks seemed to be disturbed in the slightest degree by the daily alarms.... Everybody seemed to have an absolute contempt for the missiles.... From Azilet to Bou-Kamesch the coast is littered with shell splinters and shrapnel bullets.... Nobody along the shore cared twopence about these ridiculous bombardments, which rarely hit anything in particular and never hurt anybody."

The door of the room would open, and Mohammed would announce "Le bateau est arrivé," as though he were a waiter announcing "Monsieur est servi." Valuable would at once be carried for safety into the mosque, and the troops would calmly march to the dunes and get into shelter-pits. At the second bombardment of Bou-Kamesch, sixty-three shots were fired without knocking an inch of mortar off the fort. This was reported in the *Matin* of January 4th as resulting in "the flight of numbers of men, including some horsemen." There were really

twenty Arabs with the sergeant in the fort, and instead of being "put to flight," they "simply remained inside the walls and laughed and chatted whilst the ridiculous gunners on the destroyers were exploding their shells in the neighbourhood. They never budged an inch from start to finish."

The "horsemen" of the *Matin* were apparently Mr. Bennett and his friends calmly pursuing their journey!

"Correspondents like the representative of the Central News at Rome have already slain every Turkish soldier in Tripolitania several times over."

A statement largely current in the Italian press is that there is a bad feeling between the Arabs and the Turks, and that the former are being compelled against their will to fight. Such a belief is wholly at variance with the known solidarity of Islam, as shown in the instant cessation of hostilities in the Yemen as soon as the Arabs learnt that Turkey was being attacked by a Christian Power; and Mr. Bennett entirely discredits the rumour. He does not like the Arabs of Tripoli, and he attributes to them such mutilations of the dead as have occurred, though this barbarous custom is unknown to high-class tribes in Arabia itself; but he admires their daring and their endurance, and finds that, so far from requiring to be urged to fight, they are really having "the time of their life," feeding as they never fed before, enjoying exciting little skirmishes and delightful slicing of Giaours, and enriching themselves with rifles and cartridges and all sorts of Italian loot. They are well armed with Mausers and Martinis, and are even learning some degree of fire-control. They are said to be coming in crowds to the front, with the full approval of the powerful Sanusi organization, and they form the best of reliefs, for they go back to their villages and look after their flocks and families and renew their strength, whilst other contingents take their place in the fighting line. As to their power of endurance, our author says:—

"One Arab walked 28 miles to Azizieh from the firing line with seven bullets in him.... and after treatment insisted on returning to the front."

Mr. Bennett only follows general opinion in speaking in the highest terms of the Turkish soldier. The more he sees of him under his improved conditions, the better he realizes that he has "few equals." "Never in all my campaigning experience have I met anything like this magnificent moral on the side of the little battalions." That man for man they are "in every way superior" to the Italians, is a view which few, we think, will gainsay. He writes still more enthusiastically of the Turkish officers who have gone through the Harbia College and seen service in Thessaly, Crete, and the Yemen—"efficient soldiers, keen about their profession, and thoroughly in sympathy with their men.... Kind, courteous, and considerate." Most of them spoke French—it was only to his dog that one officer "talked Slav."

One of the most striking impressions derived from Mr. Bennett's book is the extremely prosperous condition of the Turkish defenders. It is true they were obliged, by the continual bombardments, to retire further from the coast, and they could not drag their field-guns with them (for which, indeed, they had little ammunition); but they are now

"beyond the effective range of the naval guns, and the successful onslaught near Fonduk Bengashir proves how ready they are to meet any forces the Italian General can send against them."

The troops are well fed—better, according to one who had served in both armies, than in the French service—and well cared for. So far from the war impoverishing the land, Mr. Bennett, going inland to Gharian, was astonished to find busy markets and "jubilant vendors." Trade was "booming," and "the war is enriching the great mass of the Tripolitans.... whilst inflicting a crushing expenditure on the taxpayers of Italy"; and it is costing Turkey next to nothing. If it goes on, as it may, for years, Mr. Bennett thinks it "will wear Italy out sooner than the Turks and Arabs." Moreover, if Mr. Bennett's account is sober history—for example, the description of the affair at Sansur, where he was present, and where nineteen Turkish regulars put to flight a reconnaissance consisting of "the 50th Infantry Regiment and part of the 73rd, with four squadrons of cavalry and a battery of mule guns"—the Italians must have little stomach for the war. Even their aviation, though the aeroplanes did some service in scouting, appears not to have disconcerted the Arabs, who, throughout, have shown a marvellous fearlessness.

This picture of the conditions of the Tripolitan war up to January last is not only extremely vivid, but also subversive of the accounts which have hitherto received some degree of qualified credence.

We shall not draw attention to various slips in Arabic names, because the author states that he had no opportunity to correct his proof-sheets, but we must enter a *caveat* against some of his statements about Islam. That Mohammed revered Christ is true, but he certainly did not "exalt the Teacher of Nazareth far above himself, 'because He was born of the Spirit of God.'" Nor, as a matter of grammar, is "Christ actually known among Moslems as 'Ruach - el - Allah' (Breath of Allah)." It should be "Ruh-Allah"; but the usual name is el-Mesih, "the Messiah." It is, however, refreshing to find a war correspondent, whilst writing these chapters amidst the grunting of camels, remembering his Greek, as becomes a Fellow of Hertford:—

"For two hours we rode over vast plains covered with the graceful asphodel, amid which the angry shade of Achilles stalked—μακρὰν βιβᾶσα κατ' ἀσφόδελον λειμῶνα;—and to accentuate the old-time atmosphere, clumps of the arum which the Greeks call Amaryllis formed patches of vivid green against the browns and yellows of the soil."

BOOKS ON CHINA.

It is related that a Chinese statesman, in reply to a British diplomatist, who was urging upon him the necessity of moving with the times and introducing into China railways, telegraphs, and other instruments of progress, said that China preferred her own traditional civilization, but, if once she began to innovate, her advance would be so rapid as to astonish the world. For forty years, perhaps, this had been regarded as a piece of Chinese brag, but the recent inauguration of the Republic seems at last to have justified the prophecy. Political events have, indeed, succeeded each other with headlong velocity. Mynheer Borel evidently had not realized the changes since 1900, due to the complete collapse of the imperial authority, to the military successes of the Japanese, and the enormous development of a free press. He had dreamt of the Peking of fifty years back, and was disconcerted when he found himself in a modern hotel crowded with concession-hunters and "globetrotters" of all nations. Macadamized roads, telephone wires, and the electric light, the new buildings of the foreign legations, the fortified walls which surround them, the glass broughams filled with the families of Chinese officials, Manchu ladies taking afternoon tea in the hall of the hotel, shocked his finer sensibilities. When he escaped from these surroundings, and wandered through the streets, he found, nevertheless, much to satisfy his artistic longings. The pink walls of the Forbidden City; the yellow, turquoise, and sapphire tiles of the Palace buildings; the *p'ai-lou*, or memorial arches, which bestride the main thoroughfares, were an unending delight. So also was the prospect of the city from the great drum-tower, looking like a park full of trees, amongst which the houses are lost and invisible.

Mynheer Borel has lived many years in Southern China, speaks the Fuhkien dialect fluently, and has made a profound study of Confucian ethics. He is somewhat of a mystic, a poet, and an artist endowed with the ear of a musician. Not being a concession-hunter, a financier, or a diplomatist, he is able to give full scope to his sympathies for an interesting and little-understood people. His description of an afternoon service at the great Lama temple is an admirable piece of picturesque writing, while his accounts of visits to other temples and to the Summer Palace are delightful reading. The ordinary sinologue excites his contempt, yet his proposal for the reform of what he regards as the very inadequate and badly informed diplomacy of the Western Powers is that each should organize a service of sinologues to represent it at Peking. Towards the end of his book

The New China: a Traveller's Impressions. By Henri Borel. Translated by C. Thieme. (Fisher Unwin.)

China in Transformation. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. (Harper & Brothers.)

he displays much unjust prejudice against the British-Indian troops who took part in the relief of the Legations in 1900. They were at least as well-conducted as any of the foreign soldiers who shared in that expedition. These are, however, slight blemishes in what is the best account of modern Peking that has come to our notice. It may be added that the illustrations reproduced from photographs are numerous, and excellent of their kind.

Mr. Colquhoun's book is a useful, though somewhat dull compilation, bringing the history of recent political changes in China down to the latest date practicable. It is a reissue, revised and enlarged, of a work first published in 1898. Perhaps the opinions of the writer on such subjects as the missionary question and the diplomacy of the Western Powers, especially of his own country, are less valuable than the appendixes giving the mileage of railways built and under construction, the budget for 1911, and the amount of foreign indebtedness. Owing to what looks like hasty writing and want of care in consulting original authorities, he has fallen into some curious errors, such as that which gives the value of the Haikwan tael at 2s. 8d. (p. 84), and later on puts it at 3s. 4d. The identification of Taoism with Japanese Shinto (p. 39) is indeed wide of the mark; and the account (p. 43) of the clause interpolated in the Chinese version of the French Convention of 1860 is incorrect. Equally inexact is the statement in a foot-note as to the Toleration Clause in the German Treaty of 1861, which is copied from the similar article in the treaties of 1858. It is surprising to find the author representing (p. 148) that the French envoy Lagrené, in 1844, proceeded to Peking and signed a treaty between France and China, the facts being that it was negotiated and signed at Whampoa, near Canton, and that no foreign envoy of that period was seen at the capital before the visit of Mr. Ward, the American minister, in 1859. On p. 168 the marble monument in the form of a triple archway, erected to the memory of the German minister murdered in 1900, is described as a statue. Such misstatements as these ought not to appear in a work that professes to have undergone revision.

NEW NOVELS.

The Ministry of Poll Poorman. By Lieut.-Col. D. C. Pedder. (Edward Arnold.)

THIS book is fiction with a purpose, which, though the literary craftsmanship is hardly of the first class, has force, vitality, and humour sufficient to differentiate it clearly from the genus tract. "Poll Poorman" is the Rev. Apollos Burnett, a manly, straightforward person of gentle birth and breeding, who finds himself in holy orders more through the pressure of circumstances than by reason of strict vocation, yet determines to live as a parson uncompromisingly in accordance

with the principles of the Gospel. Like so many other heroes in books, he is delivered at the outset from all complications of kith and kin. On receiving the small and poor living of Dabford, he identifies himself, not with the county "society" about him, but with the poor; wears fustian and digs in his garden when off duty, and presently marries a field-girl. The surprise and hostility which he encounters, both in his general plan of life and in his marriage, make up the web of the story. The writer has, we think, succeeded but indifferently with the divers villains of the piece: they are somewhat wooden and unconvincing. On the other hand, Poll himself and Sarah, the girl he marries, are delightful—strong, dignified, and broadly human. Sarah seems to have been studied under the influence of Mr. Hardy; and we think that the author, in his impassioned prophecy of misery to them both—owing to the activity of the devil in English "society"—has greatly underrated his own achievement in endowing her with womanly charm and spirit.

Yet so far as the main theme of the book goes, the true position of a parson in regard to his flock, the love-story, attractive as it is, proves a weakness, coming in as a secondary theme which somewhat confuses the first. A comparison between this and stories of the life of a village priest in French fiction may illustrate the advantage—from a literary point of view—of unity of motive. The book at least attacks in a fresh and original manner, and with all the impressiveness of conviction, a real and pressing problem.

In Cotton Wool. By W. B. Maxwell. (Hutchinson & Co.)

HERE is no milk-and-water romance. In a brief Foreword the author plainly indicates his aim—to exhibit the increase of egoism as one of the greatest of modern evils; and he has allowed no considerations of false modesty to interfere with the delivery of his message, though the delicacy of his treatment redeems his work from any suggestion of grossness. He is not strong in imagination, but his treatment of the commonplaces of everyday existence is often whimsical and never uninteresting.

The characters are allowed gradually to develop and reveal themselves by their own words and actions. Mr. Maxwell brings keen observation and sympathetic insight to bear on his subject, and we have little fault to find with his psychology, though we may doubt if egoism of so robust a nature as that exhibited by the chief character is bound to bring him to the madhouse. His lack of decision and definite purpose, and a certain hypochondriacal anxiety about his health, are meant, perhaps, to suggest a predisposition to insanity.

For the rest, the book has some tragic and dramatic situations, and shows both singleness of purpose and simplicity of construction. Though somewhat lugubrious, it is a powerful piece of work.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

WE cannot say that Mr. A. C. Benson has realized our expectations in the fantasy of life beyond the veil which he has entitled *The Child of the Dawn* (Smith & Elder). Starting with the axiomatic formula of the indestructibility of earthly matter, he extends it to cover the indestructibility of spiritual matter, if we may adopt for the sake of brevity what many may consider a contradiction in terms. He makes, however, if we understand him aright, one great distinction between earth and spirit matter. If the proposition as to earthly matter be granted, it is clear that considerations as to the progress or retrogression of mankind are of primary importance. As a utilitarian would probably put it—Does the balance of change tend to the benefit of humanity or not? In the spirit world Mr. Benson seeks to relieve the individual and society of any such responsibility by assuming that at each reincarnation the soul must have progressed by the fact of its greater maturity. In taking this view Mr. Benson, in the opinion of the present reviewer, has, to adopt the homely phraseology of the book, knocked the spice out of the higher life.

Having said this, we are glad to assure our readers that they will not fail to find, as they will expect, many beautiful thoughts, somewhat vulgarized here and there by a tendency to attribute to celestial bodies mannerisms such as giggling—attributes that can only be accounted for by supposing that the author had a certain public in his mind when writing, and unintentionally wrote down to them. From the portrayal of the different spheres of activity assigned to spirits for their ultimate welfare some readers should gain a modicum of practical wisdom. Others, however, may be troubled, as we are, by the fear that if the idea of all things working together for good be so applied to individuals, it may encourage the atrophy of moral endeavour.

Oxford Mountaineering Essays. Edited by Arnold H. M. Lunn. (Edward Arnold.)—The title led us to expect a book upon the Alps, but the essays, which deal principally with Switzerland, also include a chapter on 'Roof-Climbing at Oxford'—not the best in the book. The volume is packed with good things, and our only complaint of the lively Preface by the editor is that it is too short. Incidentally, he tells us that Oxford boasts of several Alpine Clubs, and says that the minutes of one Club "record that a member moved to inhibit the secretary of the Church Union from issuing a printed prayer for 'faith to remove mountains.'" The motion was lost, it being pointed out that there was real value in a publication which might facilitate the transfer of some superfluous mountains from the Alps to the monotonous surroundings of Oxford. Mr. Michael Sadler interests us in his careful paper entitled 'An Artist of the Mountains'; and, in his essay on 'The Behaviour of a Chamoin,' Mr. Julian Huxley supplies some thoughtful remarks about the continuous wastage of the hills. "The chief moral," he writes, "is...that the mountains can give the climber more than climbing, and will do so if he but keep his eyes open." In 'The Mountains in Greek Poetry' Mr. N. E. Young pleases us with much happy comment, but we have room for only one quotation:—

"To the guide, *qua* guide, a mountain is not a form of the Idea of Beauty, but a problem in higher mathematics, each possible route an indeterminate equation in terms of glacier, rock, ice, and snow; and the great guide is he who can solve most truly in theory and in practice the daily variations of these and other unknown quantities."

'The Mountaineer and the Pilgrim,' by Mr. H. E. G. Tyndale, contains some of the best writing in the volume. Mr. Tyndale does not sigh for the good old days, but says that,

"in spite of railways and huts, discomforts abound...and the labour of wading in soft snow does not decrease with the ages....Straw is the order in most club huts, and the climber must prepare his own food. So long as discomforts exist the pilgrim's endurance is demanded, and there still remain plenty of annoyances to make the traveller 'nasty, brutish, and short.'"

Again, of the mountaineer he writes:—

"He chooses his route with as much care as he chooses a companion. He will sit for hours or even days of his spare time before a heap of maps and guide-books; for every expedition chosen he will have rejected twenty, forming his imaginary tour by a process of elimination rather than of selection. Only when he is thoroughly familiar with every corner of a district does he consent to choose his peak or pass. Three things are necessary for the ideal expedition: a great variety in the ascent, a fine view...and an easy descent, preferably over snow."

The editor modestly puts at the end of the book his own essay, on 'The Mountains of Youth,' which every one who loves the Alps will read with enjoyment.

Beauty and Ugliness, and Other Studies in Psychological Aesthetics. By Vernon Lee and C. Anstruther-Thomson. (John Lane.)—The cause and manner of æsthetic pleasure and displeasure in different individuals provide a field of endless and interesting inquiry. That a picture of which the anecdotal interest will absorb one spectator should be equally pleasing to another who views it merely as a pattern is a fact which indicates the piquancy of the discoveries which the interchange of artistic views enables us to make. Both authors of this book are æstheticians of, we imagine, uncommon and even unfortunate sensibility. When Miss Anstruther-Thomson perceives a certain chair she becomes conscious of her lungs. "The bilateralness of the object seems to have put both lungs into play." With perception of the top of the chair comes "a sudden sense of the head being weighed downwards." Similarly a particular triangle causes contraction of her thorax. Vernon Lee, on the other hand, associates tunes with pictures. As thus, the object of contemplation being the architecture of Raphael's 'School of Athens':—

"The *Erules* [a phrase in a 'Salve Regina' by Pergolesi] enables me to see the arrangement of cupolas and arches, to take in very well the depth of the great waggon vault. The Ninth Symphony makes it all joggle."

The philosophical catchword of the book is "empathy"—a word coined recently to express "the attribution of our modes to a non-ego." Though Miss Anstruther-Thomson is an example of the power of art to affect the breathing and the carriage of the body, Vernon Lee's "personal experience confirms the belief in Empathy as a purely 'mental' phenomenon." It is by empathy that such an object as a Doric column awakens warm emotion by its erectness: it acquires by empathy the human charm of valiancy and steadfastness. Prof. Lipps was the first great exponent of *Einfühlung* or empathy, but the merit of an independent apprehension of the idea conveyed in these terms would seem to belong to the English collaborators.

Unfortunately, their book is very diffuse and inadequately illustrated. It suffers in style from its burden of polysyllables, but as an æsthetic document (partly pathological)—rather than a treatise—it has much interest.

NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

I SCARCELY remember a more uneventful term than that which is just coming to an end. But where invention is dull and life uneventful, it is profitable to turn to the doings of that ingenious body the Council of the Senate, the members of which have a peculiar power of creating fresh interests for the University. They have actually formulated a plan to add to the picturesqueness of Cambridge life. The hardest degree to obtain, we have been informed, is that of Master of Surgery. For some reason, hidden from the profane, surgeons, like barristers, call themselves "Mr.," though they may possess the degree of Doctor. But the Council hope to remedy this. If the modesty of the Master of Surgery may shun the title of Doctor, they want to make it impossible for him to avoid the red gown on scarlet days. It is proposed, therefore, to give the scarlet to all Masters of Surgery, if there are any, which seems doubtful. Of course, if a Master of Surgery is not in residence, the privilege offered him by the Council will not be of much use, unless his wife or daughters insist on dragging him unwillingly to a fancy ball.

The Divinity Professors have addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, proposing that degrees in their subject should be thrown open to all sorts and conditions of men. At the present time, every candidate for a Bachelor's or Doctor's Degree in Divinity has to submit a subject to the Regius Professor, and, if accepted, to write a thesis (an "act," whatever that may be, is possible in the case of the B.D. degree). The thesis is then read and reported upon by some of the Divinity Professors, and the degree is conferred, after the postulant has preached before the University, i.e., the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor, an esquire bedell, a proctor, and his bulldogs. A candidate for the B.D. signs the XXXIX. Articles, and a commencing D.D. takes an oath to receive "as gospel all the Church believes": "quæ tenet teneo, quæ respuit, respuo," &c. It is proposed to dispense with all these formalities and confer the degree simply on the thesis. Cambridge has been of late years singularly comprehensive as regards its theology. Laymen and Nonconformists have regularly examined and enjoyed the privilege of sitting as members of the Special Board. There has been no restriction imposed on either teachers or examiners, and the election of Prof. Burkitt to the Norrisian Chair was never questioned, though it is extremely doubtful whether this position is open to a layman. There is sure to be a certain amount of opposition, led by so redoubtable a champion as Archdeacon Cunningham. The Dean of Caius opened the matter by drawing a most ingenious red herring across the trail. He suggested that divinity does not mean criticism and literature, but a definite subject, namely, that which bears on the practical work of a priest in dealing with souls. A man may know who wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews, yet not deserve a D.D. degree, inasmuch as he cannot explain what grace *de congruo* is, or distinguish it from *gratia de condigno*. Accordingly the Dean proposes to give to all and sundry a Degree in Theology—D.T. were the letters considered most appropriate for learned Nonconformists!—and to confine the B.D. and D.D. degrees to those who understand divinity in its true sense. How many of the present D.D.s do this?

Personally, I hope that the proposals of the Professors may find acceptance, but I look for opposition on side issues, especially on the question whether the Divinity Pro-

fessoriate should still continue to grant the degrees. They have in the past managed to create an impression that a degree in Divinity is very easy or very hard, according as they desire that it should or should not be conferred. There is a general feeling that the degree of D.D., at any rate, should be given on a man's published work rather than for a thesis written *ad hoc*.

At Cambridge we are continually enlarging our vocabulary. Government is encouraging study of solar physics and astro-physics, and now an anonymous benefactor is founding a Professorship in Genetics. I am told by one who knows, that this includes eugenics, and some of his friends hope that Dr. Inge may be induced to abandon the delight of giving shocks to Londoners in order to devote himself to his favourite branch of natural science. All rumours that he intends to do this should be contradicted at present.

The lectures given by the Rev. W. Temple, Head Master of Repton, on four successive Wednesdays were, I am told, crowded with undergraduates. These courses of lectures have been an unusual success. Indeed, any scheme of religious instruction which is unofficial seems to succeed in Cambridge. Let it, however, once be sanctioned by authority, and it is doomed.

The enterprise of Jesus College in theology has recently been recognized by the *Athenæum*. It is certainly a good thing that the smaller colleges should show in this practical way that there are some vigorous schools in them. There seems to be an idea abroad at present in Cambridge that a college to be great must be large. I do not think this view has ever prevailed in Oxford, and certainly it was not always the case in Cambridge. I am glad to observe that Jesus has further distinguished itself by electing Mr. Charles Whibley an Honorary Fellow, a distinction merited not only by much scholarly work in literature, but also by a strong personal devotion to his old college.

The completion of the Master's Lodge at Christ's, which since Dr. Shipley's election has been completely renovated, is shortly expected, and his friends look forward to seeing him installed amid the splendours which his own taste and, I believe, liberality have inaugurated. Many interesting discoveries were made during the restoration. Every one in Cambridge is pleased at the wise selection of Sir J. J. Thomson for the Order of Merit. There is no one of whom we are more justly proud, and he is certainly regarded as the chief glory of the University. It was felt that a knighthood was but a poor recognition of such services to science as his, and that his acceptance of the honour was an additional proof of his modesty.

The Marlowe Society gave an admirable performance to somewhat too scanty audiences in the A.D.C. rooms. Their play was 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts,' and everybody who saw it must have appreciated the excellence of the acting. The orchestra played contemporary music which, I believe, had been unearthed by Mr. E. J. Dent. The female parts and that of Sir Giles Overreach were, to my mind at least, especially well played.

It appears to me that Cambridge is likely to make a better show at the boat race than was anticipated. The president, Mr. Arbuthnot, handed the crew over to Capt. Gibbon, who has taken his own line from the first. He has had poor material, there being hardly any heavy men, and his work has been hampered by illness among the crew. But he has turned out a creditable boat which may, at any rate, hunt Oxford home, if it cannot be expected to win. J.

'PEACE': A PROTEST.

IN your article on the 9th inst. entitled 'Peace' you write:—

"So long as there is an idle class who have a great social and some political power, the risk of their occupying their abundant leisure in encouraging the spirit of suspicion and hostility against the foreigner will still be great."

In allowing this to appear in your paper are you not departing from your professional attitude of non-interference in politics? Could any one but a Socialist have written such words? Is it right or fair to suggest that war is due to the action of the idle rich? Further on the same article comments on the inconsistency between the actions of Christians in connexion with war and the teaching of Christ; but the early Christians, by their faithfulness to that teaching, hastened the destruction of Roman civilization and paralyzed a large part of the Empire against the attacks of aggressive Islam. If the attitude of non-resistance had been maintained, it is probable that Christendom would be, to-day, much smaller than it actually is; but bitter experience forced the Christians to prepare for war, and to admit that only by war could they preserve their liberty and life. We, with our huge national debt, do not need Mr. Norman Angell to prove to us the economic disaster of war, but we have to be prepared to defend ourselves against oppression. Can you say that such aggression is impossible? and, if not, are you right or wise in giving greater currency to the too widespread opinion which seems to be shared by such a large number of our fellow-countrymen: that the duty of military preparation is one which they may, with a quiet conscience, leave to those who like it?

There are several other references in the same number which appear to me to show the same political taint. In these times many are glad to read a truly non-political literary paper, and if you intend to depart from the principles which have so far characterized *The Athenæum*, I think there will be others who will share the regret of

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

. We are glad to have our Old Subscriber's views, as they give us an opportunity of explaining our position in regard to such debatable matters as he brings forward.

The Athenæum has been in the past, and will be in the future, open to all sorts of opinions. It preserves, as far as possible, an independent standpoint, but, human nature being what it is, a position which might be viewed as one of political bias from one side or another is inevitable. Those who are competent to review books concerning politics, sociology, economics, religion, or even history, have, in fact, made such study of their subject as to reach opinions which they naturally reflect.

Some bias being then practically inevitable, those writers are usually chosen to review books who are likely to understand and be in sympathy with them. "On ne doit jamais écrire que de ce qu'on aime," wrote Renan, and his sentiment, often forgotten nowadays, is well worth reviving.

True, *The Athenæum* is primarily a literary paper; but as such it is bound to take account of the whole of literature—and most account of that part which is most vital, which expresses most strongly and spontaneously the actual thought and life of the time. If we have paid increased attention of late to social reform, this

attention is justified by the increase of books and interest concerning its various aspects. But it may be noted that, where the opinions expressed seem to approach special pleading or question-begging, they are usually presented as belonging to the reviewer rather than the paper. An absolute standard of independence is, in fact, not possible in such reviews as deal with questions still hotly debated and unsettled.

Coming to the particular review to which our correspondent objects, we gladly inform him that we can answer in the affirmative his question whether any one but a Socialist could have written the review. As for the mediæval Christians, the results of their behaviour, as stated by our correspondent, seem hardly relevant to the followers of a teacher whose kingdom was not of this world. We cannot take upon ourselves to argue anything from the probability, if they had acted otherwise, of an increased or diminished diffusion of Christianity.

The questions further put before us imply positions which our article does not take up. We nowhere state that national aggression against the country does not exist, or that the duty of defence may be left to those who like it. What we do say is that there is another and immediately pressing battle to be fought at home against the forces of disease, ignorance, and prejudice—a battle in which *The Athenæum* has always taken a vivid interest.

In 'John Francis: a Literary Chronicle of Half a Century,' written by his son, the present senior proprietor, we read that the father, before he joined the paper in his and its youth, had "given much consideration to the social reforms advocated by *The Athenæum*," and "was prepared to bear his part in the great struggle which all well-wishers of the poor and oppressed saw must take place before even partial success could be obtained." Our courteous critic would, perhaps, have been surprised had we commented on the Housing of the Working Classes Bill recently introduced by a Conservative, yet we should have had numerous precedents for doing so since articles on the subject unconnected with the issue of books will be found in our numbers in 1846—a year in which prison reform was also demanding much of our attention. An illustrated article on the conditions existing in coal mines appeared in our issue of May 7th, 1842. Should a book on the subject appear to-day, we should consider ourselves to be keeping within our province in judging it by the light of personal knowledge gained underground. We might even again introduce illustrations which would allow of comparison of the work of hewers in the "difficult places" then and now. Happily, it would not be our lot to-day, as it was in 1842, to reproduce an illustration of a woman on all fours dragging, by a chain fastened round her waist and passing between her legs, a truck filled with coal.

The workers—a class which, it should not be necessary to point out, has no boundaries of caste or birth—have the right to be heard on all questions of vital importance. The idlers, rich or poor, supply the chief drawbacks to liberty and progress. If poor, they are largely negligible in forming public opinion; if rich, they have great influence, and are, it seems to us, apt by their very habits of life to become the chief exponents of prejudice and ignorance. Our reviewer points out the "risk" of this as great: he does not say that it frequently happens.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Collyer (Robert), *Thoughts for Daily Living*, selected and arranged by Imogen Clark, 2/6 net. Lindsey Press

The writer of these 'Thoughts,' of whom some brief account might well have been given, is an optimist of the type of Emerson, with the difference that he is explicitly Christian, though he has much the same range of topics. The book contains little that strikes one as new, yet its counsels have the freshness which comes from experience and original thought, while here and there, in the midst of observations more or less "external" in character, we come upon hints of something more profound. The selection has been on the whole well made, but it includes a few rather trite utterances too pompously introduced.

Cunningham (Archdeacon W.), *Efficiency in the Church of England: Remarks suggested by the Report of the Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance*, 2/6 net. John Murray

Archdeacon Cunningham sets forth clearly and succinctly both the present position of the Church of England with regard to finance and the proposals for reform which are under consideration. The author, recognizing, in common with the promoters of this reform, how much we have to learn from the methods of the overseas Churches, deprecates our following them in the matter of constituting the diocese the self-sufficing unit in financial matters; and we think he makes out his case for a Central Board convincingly. The chapter on 'The Presbyterian Model,' and on the effect of deriving powers of self-government from a secular source, is well worth careful attention. The author's main point is that, without recourse to legislation, the Church has at this moment sufficient powers and sufficient resources to reorganize her administration effectively—at least, in many essential directions, and by making more use of the laity where it is a question of "serving tables." We are heartily in sympathy with his strictures on the waste and overlapping connected with the present position of our Cathedral clergy. The concluding chapters deal with the spiritual aspect of Church organization; and in the appendix we have a small group of sermons dealing with the relations between the Church and what she stands for and secular ideals.

Davidson (Abp. Randall Thomas), *The Character and Call of the Church of England: a Charge delivered at his Second Visitation of the Diocese of Canterbury in February*, 2/6 net. Macmillan

A survey of the position of the Anglican Church throughout the world in the twentieth century, of the Archbishop's personal work and the office he holds. A note of optimism is characteristic of the "charge," fortified by comparison with the Church's work and influence in other ages. Determined effort to understand and appreciate the changing position, the new interests, aspirations, and difficulties connected with the awakening of the democracy and of women, is called for.

Epistles of St. Paul: the Authorised Version, amended by the Adoption of such of the Alterations made in the Revised Version as are Necessary for correcting Material Mistranslations, or making clear the Meaning of the Inspired Writer, the Text prepared by Sir Edward Clarke, 2/6 net. Smith & Elder

This version of St. Paul's Epistles—prepared by a layman and, in the first instance, for a practical purpose—should prove useful to many readers. It raises, indeed, no new questions of interpretation or scholarship, yet it derives a real part of its value from the fact that it represents the experience and thought of an individual mind applied directly to the collective work of scholars—and applied, in our opinion, with considerable felicity. We should have preferred to find the text arranged in paragraphs rather than verses. The Epistle to the Hebrews is included.

Ha'am (Ahad), *Selected Essays*, translated from the Hebrew by Leon Simon.

Jewish Publication Society of America

A well-selected volume of essays, expressing the attitude of advanced Judaism towards the spiritual and practical problems of current thought. Breathing an intense spirit of nationality, they yet bear evidence of a wide culture and catholic appreciation; and a view of the Jewish difficulty which rejects both the "missionist" and the Zionist solutions is presented in an attractive form. The translation has been revised by the author.

Skrine (Francis Henry), *Bahatism, the Religion of Brotherhood, and its Place in the Evolution of Creeds*, 1/6 Longmans

A lucid exposition of the mystical and progressive religion which, originating in Persia, has swept over the East. The Messiah of this creed was Baha 'Ullah of Teheran, born in the early years of the nineteenth century, whose son, Abdul Baha, is its present exponent. Some of the tenets of Sufism and Babism were adopted by its founder and made into a far-reaching emotional idealism, based on the unity of mankind and natural phenomena, or the creative impulse immanent in all things and equalitarian theories. In some ways the creed approximates to Pantheism, except that the conception of a personal God is more pronounced. It has endured great persecutions, and largely satisfies the emotional and intellectual needs of the East.

Vassall-Phillips (O. R.), *The Mustard-Tree: an Argument on behalf of the Divinity of Christ*, with a Preface by R. H. Benson, and an Epilogue by Hilaire Belloc, 5/ net. Duckworth

This book addresses itself to those whose difficulties in regard to the Catholic faith arise rather from a vague distrust than from objections in exact thought; and it proceeds on the principle of "facts first, and explanations afterwards," arguing from the existence and history of the Church, of the Papacy and the sacraments, to the divinity of their Founder, as affording the only sufficient explanation of the phenomena. The writer has, we think, somewhat hampered himself by dealing with two opponents in the course of one and the same argument. The difference between the position of the Rationalist who denies, and the Christian outside the Roman Communion who affirms, the divinity of our Lord, is, for his purpose, fundamental; and in the attempt to draw both together into his net, it is the Rationalist—his primary object—against whom he is least effective. As an illustration of the Catholic faith—according to the modern method of apologetic, and supported by ample quotation from the past—it is admirable. The usual historical points of controversy, as between Rome and the rest of Christendom, hardly come within the scope of the work.

Voluntas Dei, 5/ net. Macmillan

A comprehensive essay in Christian philosophy, treating of the relation of God's will to the world, to creation, autonomous life and purpose, and man's religious and moral life.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Archer (William), *Art and the Commonweal*, 6d. net. Watts

This small "pronunciamento" of Mr. Archer's is one of the tersest and most illuminating he has done. He protests against the anti-social tendency of art, and urges that its inaccessibility to the generality of mankind is symptomatic of some inherent flaw in its structure; that art is, in fact, centrifugal and diffusive rather than centripetal. He points out that in the very few epochs in which art has been the possession of the popular aesthetic sensibility, its esoteric appeal has been the greatest. Lastly, he sketches various suggestions for the diffusion of culture, beginning, not from the top, but from below—not taking the Elgin marbles into Whitechapel, but creating a sufficiently decent environment to help in their appreciation.

Babylonian Boundary-Stones and Memorial-Tablets in the British Museum, edited by L. W. King, with an Atlas of Plates, 40/ British Museum

Contains thirty-seven texts, translated with annotation and editorial matter, twenty-five of which have not been previously published. The Babylonian system, which included as one of its social features the system of boundary-stones for the protection of private property, lasted from 1450 B.C. to 550 B.C. A number of complete photographic reproductions of some of the monuments are supplied, and the work as a whole has been excellently done.

Dickens (Guy), *Catalogue of the Acropolis Museum: Vol. I. Archaic Sculpture*, 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A scholarly piece of work which should be invaluable to students. The Introduction contains some careful notes on such points as material and technique, subjects and meaning, and costume. There are illustrations in the text of the various exhibits, critical descriptions, and full references to authorities concerning them. This volume deals with the sculpture of the period preceding the invasion of Xerxes in 480 B.C., at present contained in the first seven rooms of the Museum. The second volume is to contain the rest of the sculpture, the terracottas, and the architectural fragments.

Griffith (F. Ll.), *Karanòg, the Meroitic Inscriptions of Shablûl and Karanòg: Vol. VI. of the Eckley B. Coxe Junior Expedition to Nubia, issued from the University of Pennsylvania, Egyptian Department of the University Museum. Philadelphia, University Museum.*

The fruits of many years' research are incorporated in this volume. The author's incentive was to discover some connexion linking the Meroitic writings with Egyptian demotic on the one hand, and Christian Nubian on the other. The collection of miscellaneous texts and the exhumation of altars, stelæ, inscriptions, and the like at Naga, Meroe, Shablûl, and Karanòg, brought a large amount of material, which is presented and classified here. Owing to the extreme difficulty of the language, the progress of decipherment has been slow. The book is well furnished with palæographical tables, catalogues, indexes, and plates of the inscriptions unearthed.

Woodward (A. M.), *Annual of the British School at Athens: Index, Nos. I.-XVI., 10/ net.*

Macmillan

This fine Index has been prepared to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the School, and is a worthy tribute to the work of the many scholars who have contributed to make it a success. The Index is divided into three sections: (1) of authors, (2) epigraphical, (3) general; and is so thorough as to make any detail readily accessible.

Poetry and Drama.

Archer (William), *Play-Making: a Manual of Craftsmanship, 7/6 net.* Chapman & Hall

A number of somewhat technical papers inquiring into theories of stagecraft, construction, dramatic themes, &c. They are what we should expect from so capable a critic as Mr. Archer, but strike us as over-elaborated and slow-gaited. The greater part of the material is new.

Bennett (Arnold) and Knoblauch (Edward), *Milestones, a Play in Three Acts, 2/ net.*

Methuen

The book version of the play we criticized in *The Athenæum* of the 9th inst.

Easter Anthology (An), collected and edited by William Knight, 2/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

This is a fairly comprehensive collection of English sacred verse for private reading, in view of the exigencies and sparseness of the material. It is divided into four sections, the periods ranging from the middle of the sixteenth century to the latter portion of the nineteenth. Only the first section is rich in poetic achievement, holding the mystical raptures of the metaphysical poets. The rest show poverty in quality. The compiler exhibits a welcome broadness of mind, including, as well as writers of different schools of religious thought, the work of those who, though not Christians, have felt the greatness and solemnity of the sacred season. The collection is not confined strictly to Easter, but also refers to events which preceded the Crucifixion and followed the Resurrection. Literary merit being the standard, defective verses are occasionally omitted.

Hallard (James Henry), *Omar Khayyâm traduit en vers français d'après la célèbre version anglaise de FitzGerald, 2/6 net.* Rivingtons

The translator keeps close to the original—so close, indeed, that we doubt if all his idioms are sufficiently naturalized to appeal to Frenchmen. He uses the fourth edition of the poem. He does not know, he says, a word of Persian. If he were an expert in that way he might modify his view that Omar's references to love and wine are merely human, and have no reference to philosophic doctrines.

Hardie (W. R.), *Silvulæ Academicæ: Verses and Verse Translations, 7/6 net.* Frowde

Verses and translations in Greek and Latin by an accomplished composer who supplies the ordinary elegiacs and hexameters, and neat specimens of more difficult metres. Besides a number of epigrams, Prof. Hardie includes in Latin hexameters a panegyric of St. Andrews, a poem on Buchanan, renderings of Homerica, and two long pieces from Macaulay's 'Lays,' as well as various prose passages. The volume, as a whole, shows remarkable versatility and resource.

Newsham-Taylor (Rev. J. H.), *The Heart Hath Said, 1/6 net.* Gay & Hancock

Mr. Newsham-Taylor's devotional and miscellaneous verse lacks inspiration. In thought it is trite and sentimental, and in rhythm pedestrian.

Poems, by C. W. M., 3/6

H. J. Drane

C. W. M.'s mature work shows no advance on the "juvenilia" which his volume also includes. Verse so modish and so devoid of quality it has, happily, seldom been our lot to encounter.

Reid (John), *Eila, and Other Poems.*

Glasgow, Fraser & Asher

Here is another versifier who treats the "realm of imagination" as a "holiday resort." We think he would have been well advised to disport himself in other pastures. His verse is not only derivative and commonplace, but does not strike us as sincere.

Setting Sun (The), 1/6 net.

John Murray

In his *Argument* the anonymous author declares that the Muse bids him to satirize his age and country, but that he ends by praising both. The verse of 'Hudibras' and some ingenious double rhymes lead us to suppose that the intention is comic; but as a whole the poem is monotonous and flat, despite occasional flashes of verbal wit.

Treasures of Lucretius, Selected Passages from the *De Rerum Naturâ*, translated into English Verse by Henry S. Salt, 1/ net.

Watts

The Introduction shows a keen appreciation of the genius of Lucretius, and the selected passages in decasyllabic verse with an irregular sequence of rhymed lines, as in 'Lycidas,' are as effective as could be hoped. Sometimes the rendering is dull and formal, but it is hardly ever diffuse, and, on the whole, it is superior to the blank verse usually attempted. The passages are chosen "mainly for their poetical beauty."

Walkerdine (W. E.), *Hyacinths: a Poem.*

Cambridge, Heffer

Mr. Walkerdine fingers a pastoral flute, and "touches the tender stops" in tranquil, elegiac vein. Imagination he does not possess, but a florid and exuberant fancy that tickles the more meditative and lazy faculties. Occasionally he becomes tiresomely otiose and cloying in his sweetness. In other places the gentle motion of his verse is agreeable.

Young (Blamire), *The Children's Bread, a One-Act Play: being a Tragedy or a Farce, according to How You Look at It.*

Melbourne, D. W. Paterson Co.

A play belauding the comparative monetary superiority of the profession of haymaking over that of letters. As a drama, it seems to us lacking in character or distinction.

Philosophy.

Cooke (Harold P.), *The Teaching of Philosophy to Pass-Men, 6d.* Cambridge, Heffer

A sound and reasonable plea for the teaching of philosophy upon Socratic lines. The author urges that we should start with the current ideas with which every student is familiar, instead of beginning with the classics and proceeding "ad obscurum per obscurius." Complementary to this is his view that we need more conversation and less lecturing. It may be objected that this lays a great burden upon the teacher, but the demand is not unjustified. For pass-men such a method is essential; indeed, we think it the best means for any sound philosophical teaching.

Penny (A. J.), *Studies in Jacob Böhme, 6/ net.*

John M. Watkins

Students of mysticism will welcome the republication of these essays on the thought of the inspired shoemaker of Goerlitz, which first appeared in various periodicals here and in America. Much of the book consists of a collation and comparison of the most significant passages in Böhme's works, and if the interpretations cannot always be accepted, they demand consideration from the profound study upon which they are based.

History and Biography.

Bede's *Ecclesiastical History: a Revised Translation, with Introduction, Life, and Notes, by A. M. Sellar.* Bell

A welcome and careful revision of the translation of Dr. Giles, which appeared in 1842. Since that date much work of importance has been done on the book, especially by the Rev. Charles Plummer, whose Latin text has been used, and the translator has had an eye on the results of recent scholarship throughout.

Barton (Lieut.-Col. R. G.), *Napoleon's Campaigns in Italy, 1796-7 and 1800, 5/ net.* Allen

Napoleon's campaigns in Italy revolutionized modern warfare, and a new account of them needs no apology. The present volume must be commended for its lucid treatment, interesting historical parallels, and useful comments at the end of every chapter. There are 4 maps. It forms Vol. XV of the Special Campaign Series.

Germany in the Nineteenth Century: Five Lectures by J. H. Rose, C. H. Herford, E. C. K. Gonner, and M. E. Sadler, with an Introductory Note by Viscount Haldane, 2/6 net.

Manchester University Press

Based on a series of lectures delivered in the University of Manchester for the benefit primarily of the younger journalists of the district. The idea of promoting a better understanding of the history of the German people during the last century is excellent, and the lecturers are all experts on politics, intellectual and literary history, economics, and education. They should, however, have had more space and time to deal with their themes: 124 pages of text is a meagre allowance, indeed, for so wide a survey, and Prof. Herford, who has two discourses, really says very little on some leading figures. We think some account of the science of Germany, with its admirable organization, would have been to the point. It is the field, perhaps, in which we have the most to learn from our neighbours.

Mahler (Margaret), *A History of Chirk Castle and Chirkland, with a Chapter on Offa's Dyke, 6/ net.* Bell

In this interesting history of a border stronghold accurate study of original records is commended by an attractive style. The illustrations are numerous and to the point.

Nasmyth (James), *Engineer: an Autobiography, edited by Samuel Smiles.* John Murray

The seventh reprint of a book which is a striking record of invention and effort. In Murray's Shilling Library.

Stuart (James), *Reminiscences, 10/6 net.* Cassell

A series of reminiscences written in the intervals of a busy life. They are in a free and somewhat conversational style, and decidedly entertaining throughout. There are excellent stories both of Scotch humour and the world of Cambridge.

Terry (Charles Sanford), *A Short History of Europe, from the Fall of the Eastern Empire to the Dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire, 3/6 net.* Routledge

This compendious history takes us from the Renaissance to the abdication of Francis of Austria and the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. Its area extends throughout all the capital events and tendencies of European history within that compass, and, in view of the material available, the book is aptly condensed and finely proportionate, though the enforced massing of events becomes tedious and drives the reader into a false, because curtailed, perspective. The style is crisp and virile.

Toyne (S. M.), *History of the Haileybury College Debating Society, 2/6 net.* Oxford, Blackwell

London, Simpkin & Marshall

The defect of small debating societies is the timidity and unreality of their discussions. In spite of the obvious sincerity of the proceedings here recorded, the topics and their treatment never broaden out into essentials. Several mediocre poems are included.

Woodberry (George Edward), *Swinburne, 5/6 net.* New York, Macmillan Co.

A reprint of an ardent and luminous monograph on Swinburne, published four years before his death.

Geography and Travel.

Adams (Joseph), *Ten Thousand Miles through Canada: the Natural Resources, Commercial Industries, Fish and Game, Sports and Pastimes of the Great Dominion, 6/ net.* Methuen

A vigorous and effective narrative of a rapid tour through the great Northern Dominion. The author steers clear of the rocks and shallows of literary artifice, except where he quotes poetry. There is much lively description, and the book abounds in historical and social vignettes. There are some irrelevancies. The mention of the Crippen case in a book dealing with Canadian travel is grotesque.

Baker (Capt. B. Granville), *A Winter Holiday in Portugal, 12/6 net.* Stanley Paul

This is a rambling and discursive book of travel, which, as long as it is spontaneous and unaffected, in no way detracts from the merit and interest of the writing, but adds to it. But often these excursions remind us of the methods of Sterne, Fielding, and Heine, who for the author are disastrous models. Much detached history is mingled with personal observation and description of social manners and customs. The effect is again unequal—now fascinating, now tedious.

Oxford Mountaineering Essays, edited by Arnold H. M. Lunn, 5/ net. Edward Arnold
For notice see p. 360.

Stanford's Geological Map of Central Europe, 5/ Taylor (Thomas E.), Running the Blockade: a Personal Narrative of Adventures, Risks, and Escapes during the American Civil War.

A cheap and serviceable reissue of a stirring narrative, furnished with plenty of incident. In Murray's Shilling Library.

Sports and Pastimes.

Afoot round London: North, and South, by Pathfinder, 1/ net each. Hodder & Stoughton

A reprint of articles which appeared in *The Evening News* during the summers of 1910 and 1911. The writer shows considerable enterprise and ingenuity in his walks, and gives, we think, enough detail to enable others to follow in his steps. His gossip is not always to our taste, but is at least cheery, and much of his information is to the point.

Education.

Dopp (Katharine E.), *The Tree-Dwellers*, 1/; *The Early Cave Men*, 1/3; *The Later Cave Men*, 1/3 Harrap

The author is instructor in the Extension Division of the University of Chicago, and well qualified to stimulate the teaching of kindergarten teachers and others similarly situated. The instruction embodied in these booklets is familiar in our schools at home, but its clear presentation here under the headings 'Things to Do,' 'Things to Think About,' and 'A Little to Read' is valuable.

Philology.

Catalogue of the Telugu Books in the Library of the British Museum, compiled by L. D. Barnett, 32/6 British Museum

Telugu is the most important, numerically, of the Dravidian languages spread in varying strength over Southern India and Northern Ceylon. The extant Telugu literature may be said to have originated early in the eleventh century with the version of the 'Mahābhārata' by Nannaya. Since then the literary output has steadily increased in extent and quality. The present compilation should be invaluable to students of the language.

Gadelica: a Journal of Modern Irish Studies, Vol. I. No. 1, 2/6 net. Dublin, Hodges & Co.

School-Books.

Heaton (Ellis W.), *The Junior Scientific Geography: Book V. The Monsoon Region of Asia*, 10d. net, Ralph & Holland

This book is intended especially for candidates taking the Oxford Junior Local Examination, in which the Monsoon region of Asia is appointed as an optional subject in geography. The author has again shown his ability in rendering his information attractive to readers. The facts are expressed in simple language, and data are obtained from recent sources, while the diagrams and other illustrations are numerous and well chosen.

Science.

Backhouse (T. W.), *Catalogue of 9,842 Stars, or All Stars Very Conspicuous to the Naked Eye, for the Epoch of 1900.* Sunderland, Hills & Co. For notice see p. 367.

Brown (Sir Hanbury), *Irrigation: its Principles and Practice as a Branch of Engineering*, 16/ net. Constable

A new edition of this valuable and lucid exposition of the principles of irrigation. There are no radical alterations from the first edition.

Burstall (F. W.), *The Energy-Diagram for Gas*, 5/ net. Constable

This small book contains a large map of the energy-diagram for one pound of nitrogen, with several pages of exposition illustrated by diagrams. It is a highly technical branch of thermodynamics, and many calculations are included.

Hatfield (W. H.), *Cast Iron in the Light of Recent Research*, 10/6 net. Griffin

This volume constitutes the most recent investigations into the properties of cast iron and the scientific principles on which its manufacture is based. Included within the summary are the author's own researches. The metallurgy of cast iron has been the subject of much inquiry and controversy, and this embodiment of the latest theories should be highly serviceable to specialists. There are many plates and diagrams and a good index.

Lankester (E. Ray), *The Kingdom of Man*, 6d. Watts

This cheap, paper-covered edition has been specially revised and enlarged. There is also a new preface by the author.

Sarkar (Benoy Kumar), *The Science of History and the Hope of Mankind*, 2/6 net. Longmans

The author begins by demanding a science of history, and devotes three-quarters of his book to showing that everything is dependent upon everything else, and that nations, movements, tendencies, are what they are by reason of their surroundings and conditions. Then he declares that it is man's power to utilize circumstances which separates him from the lower organisms and makes him more than the chance resultant of circumstances.

Stocks (Herbert B.), *Water Analysis for Sanitary and Technical Purposes*, 4/6 net. Griffin

An endeavour to give a concise account of the methods adopted in the analysis of water for sanitary and technical purposes for the use of those interested in this branch of analytical work. Those processes only are described that have stood the test of long experience. The author emphasizes the fact that such analysis requires a considerable amount of practical experience in the laboratory, along with the skill that comes from long practice, neither of which can be acquired from books, but hopes that a practical manual such as the present may be a help towards gaining satisfactory results.

Woolwich and Sandhurst Mathematical Papers for Admission into the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College for the Years 1905-11, edited by R. M. Milne, 6/ Macmillan

Contains all the papers for the years designated in book-form. Presented compactly and in sequence, they should prove useful to those entering for the examination and desirous of testing the standard of the questions set.

Juvenile Literature.

All Time Tales: Fairy Tales and Story Poems, edited by C. Eliot Norton; Northland Sagas, retold by Henry Gilbert; and Tales from the Kalevala, retold by Nannette Webb, 9d. each. Harrap

In the search for new books for the modern child's library all the literatures of Europe are ransacked and more or less wisely "adapted." Of the three booklets under consideration, one calls for comment. The national epic of Finland, a collection of old ballads relating the history of four principal heroes, has been excellently translated by Mr. W. F. Kirby (Everyman Series), but remains little known to the general reader. It is a long literary pilgrimage to make for material for juvenile adaptation, and one hardly worth the trouble, for, shorn of the rhythmic lilt of the simple Finnish metre, so closely followed in the 'Song of Hiawatha,' little remains in a bald prose version to satisfy any of the needs of youthful readers.

Fiction.

Birmingham (George A.), *The Major's Niece*, 3/6 Smith & Elder

New edition in the Waterloo Library. For notice see *Athen.*, May 6, 1911, p. 502.

Dickens (Charles), *David Copperfield*, Vol. II. 6d. net. Nelson

Penrose (Mrs. H. H.), *A Faery Land Forlorn*, 6/ Alston Rivers

The author's subdued style is characteristic of her, and is not to every one's taste. So quietly and slowly, and from such slight material, does she develop her final poignant situation that many will fail, we fear, to appreciate her conscientious method and the absence of claptrap which distinguishes her work.

Thurston (E. Temple), *The Apple of Eden*.

One of Stanley Paul's Clear-Type Sixpenny Novels.

Twain (Mark), *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (Tom Sawyer's Comrade), 7d. net. Nelson

We welcome a reprint at a cheap price of this admirable book, which has long been the delight both of young and old. If Mark Twain had written only this story his fame would be secure.

Walpole (Hugh), *The Prelude to Adventure*, 6/ Mills & Boon

The book shows a curious blending of the bizarre with the commonplace which leads to some remarkable situations. The characters have individuality, and are for the most part carefully and sympathetically drawn, although in certain instances they strike us as somewhat neurotic and hysterical. A pleasant contrast to a rather morbidly sensational theme is

formed by the vigorous sketches of college life. The story has an unusual and, perhaps, unsatisfactory conclusion, but is noteworthy in style.

Whyte (Adam Gowans), *Yellowsands: a Holiday Tale*, 6/ Blackwood

It requires patience to reach the heart of this book, the beginning is so long; but, when the story at last develops, it grows more interesting. The tale is of a misunderstanding between man and wife, which their friends take great pains to clear up.

Wilson (Christopher), *The Heart of Delilah*, 6/ Blackwood

An ingenious plot, in which a barrister, a millionaire, and an actress all have their part. The characters are lifelike, and the story, simply told, has the merit of a not too obvious ending. "Delilah's heart" and a murder discovered in the first chapter are its chief themes; and there are some good situations. The love-making shows occasionally a lamentable want of taste.

Wood (Mrs. Henry), *Within the Maze*. In Macmillan's Sixpenny Series.

General Literature.

Bates (E. Katharine), *Psychic Hints of a Former Life*. Theosophical Publishing Society

The author narrates a series of psychic experiences in support of a friend's claim to be the reincarnation of Queen Elizabeth.

Chambers (R. W.), *Widsith: a Study in Old English Heroic Legend*, 10/ net. Cambridge University Press

This volume embodies a close and thorough examination of the Old English heroic poem. It deals with the German heroic age which was the environment of 'Widsith,' with its embryonic story material, the critical theories that have been expounded on it, its geography, language, and metre. The actual and small text is placed towards the end. The resurrection of Müllerhoff's theories, which have received scholarly depreciation, especially by the Oxford school, of late years, is interesting and curious. We are inclined to think that the author has somewhat overrated 'Widsith' and underrated 'Beowulf.'

City of London Year-Book and Civic Directory for 1912, 5/ net. Collingridge

Guest (L. Haden), *Theosophy and Social Reconstruction*, 6d. net. Theosophical Publishing Society

This booklet is an honest and useful attempt to increase that volume of public opinion which may eventually create an environment in which each will have the opportunity of growth which his stage of development needs. To the Theosophist the differences between men depend upon the length of their evolution, and not on differences of their essential nature. Dr. Guest is a little prone to dwell on the condition of terrestrial perfection which is to emerge from the confusion of the present. For robust souls this holds no lure compared with that presented by the idea of perpetual struggle and growth. In outlining a scheme of education in citizenship, he emphasizes the utility of statutory meetings, not sufficiently appreciating, we think, the greater influence of the printed word. It is unlikely that in matters of physical well-being we shall ever be to Australia and New Zealand in the position of tutor, as implied in one passage; and the reference to certain model employers of labour needs supplementing by a word as to the reasons why "they are not regarded too favourably by the working-classes themselves."

Harris (Joseph), *Random Notes and Reflections*, 2/6 Liverpool, the Author

We fail to understand why the author published this book. Its "reflections" are such as commonplace people give vent to in random conversation, and not commended by any gift of style.

McCarthy (Michael J. F.), *The Nonconformist Treason; or, The Sale of the Emerald Isle*, 6/ Blackwood

Many are already familiar with the author's contributions to Irish political controversy. His latest book is like its predecessors.

Quest (The), April, 2/6 net. J. M. Watkins

It is difficult to select for special mention any of the articles in the latest number of this scholarly review, but 'Totemism in the Old Testament' and 'The Method of William Blake' interested us most.

Who's Who in Dickens: a Complete Dickens Repertory in Dickens's Own Words, compiled by Thomas Alexander Fyfe, 8/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

There are already at least two Dickens dictionaries, but we think there is room for

the present volume as an aid for reference. It is conveniently arranged in one alphabetical index, and gives details of places as well as persons. The former appear to be incomplete. We fail, for instance, to find the Fleet Prison. The book of Dickens in each case is mentioned, but no attempt is made to give precise references to chapters.

Woodberry (George Edward), *Great Writers: Cervantes, Scott, Milton, Virgil, Montaigne, Shakspeare*, 5/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

We are glad to welcome a reprint of these incisive and imaginative papers.

Woodberry (George Edward), *The Torch*, 5/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

These essays on race power in literature, delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston, were first published in 1905. They treat well the various renderings of the Titan myth, of more general literature, and of Spenser, Milton, Wordsworth, and Shelley. We are inclined to disagree with many deductions of the author, especially that which designates Imogen and Cordelia as "simple types of womanhood."

Pamphlets.

Saleeby (C. W.), *Natural Ethics in Theory and Practice*, 2d.

Watts

These three short lectures cannot be said to be enlightening. Dr. Saleeby touches great subjects lightly and without sufficient knowledge. The lectures sound like sermons which might have been delivered from a pulpit. He has little new to say except that he would like all children to be educated with a view to parenthood. What steps he proposes to achieve this end he does not tell us.

FOREIGN.

Law.

Vecchio (G. del), *Sull' Idea di una Scienza del Diritto Universale Comparato*.

Turin, Fratelli Bocca

La Comunicabilità del Diritto.

Trani, Vecchi & Co.

Il Progresso Giuridico.

Rome, Presso la *Rivista Italiana di Sociologia*.

Studies in the evolution of law. The first is a second and revised edition (1909) of a paper read before the Philosophical Congress of Heidelberg in 1908. The second is a pamphlet referring to an appendix in that work. The third is a reprint of a few pages only.

Philosophy.

Faguet (Émile), *Initiation philosophique*, 2fr.

Paris, Hachette

This little volume is concisely and luminously written. Many, discouraged from the study of philosophy at the outset by lack of precision and clarity in textbooks, will find here in simple language a broad plan of the development of philosophy and the substance of the history of the great systems. In view of the narrow limits of the book, M. Faguet is to be congratulated on having covered a wide field in a suggestive manner.

Mackenzie (W.), *Alle Fonte della Vita*.

Geneva, A. F. Formiggini

Prolegomena to science and art, founded on a philosophy of nature. With six illustrations. The chapters consider such questions as Biological Unity, Psychic and Teleological Energy, the Moral Principle in Nature, and the Omnipresence of Beauty.

History and Biography.

Kalff (G.), *Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, Zevende Deel, 18fl. 50.

Groningen, Wolters

This is Vol. VII. of Prof. Kalff's 'History of the Literature of the Netherlands'; it includes Book VII. ('The Literature of the Reign of William I.'), and Book VIII., that of modern times, i.e., from 1830 to the present day. The general plan of the work somewhat resembles Morley's 'English Literature.'

Geography and Travel.

Hallays (André), *Touraine, Anjou, Maine*, 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

Another delightful travel-book by M. Hallays, equal in excellence to its predecessors. The author does not limit himself to the beaten path, but introduces us to many lesser-known châteaux and towns. We note a fascinating chapter on Solesmes.

Philology.

Kleine Texte für Vorlesungen und Uebungen, herausgegeben von Hans Lietzmann.

Bonn, Marcus & Weber

We have received four more numbers of this excellent series:—

No. 83 presents 'Origenes, Eustathius von Antiochien, und Gregor von Nyssa über die

Hexe von Endor, herausgegeben von Erich Klostermann.' The three texts are printed with Biblical references beneath, and a few variant readings and emendations. These three early Christian expositions of the incident of the Witch of Endor—Origen's curious defence of the literal truth of the story, the somewhat scornful and lengthy refutation of St. Eustathius, and St. Gregory of Nyssa's letter on the subject to Bishop Theodosius—are preserved together in the tenth-century Codex Monacensis Græcus, 331 (M).

89. Euripides Medea mit Scholien, herausgegeben von Dr. Ernst Diehl.—The scholia are printed on alternate pages with the text, variant readings being given below. The scholiast on this play is, perhaps, unusually sage and entertaining; witness his remarks on Medea's speech to the Pædagogus:—

Θαυμάσαι δέ ἐστι τὸν ὑπερβάλλοντα θυμὸν, ὃν ἔχει κατὰ τοῦ Ἰάσονος ἡ Μήδεια, ὅτι καίπερ προσδοκῶσα μείζονος λυπηθῆσθαι, ὁμῶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ λυπῆσαι τὸν Ἰάσονα αἰρεῖται τούτους φονεῖν.

91. Scholastische Texte, I. Thomas von Aquin: Texte zum Gottesbeweis, ausgewählt und chronologisch geordnet von Dr. Engelbert Krebs.—This is the first number of a new subdivision of the series. The texts chosen to illustrate St. Thomas's argument for the existence of God are: (1) his commentary on a passage of the 'I. Liber Sententiarum' of Peter Lombard; (2) commentary on Articulus II., Quæstio V. of the 'Quæstiones de Veritate'; (3) commentary on Aristot. 'Phys.' VII. 1, 2, and VIII. 6-23; (4) commentary on Aristot. 'Metaphys.' XII. 6, 4; (5) from the 'Summa contra Gentiles,' c. 13, with passages from following chapters; (6) passages from the 'Summa Theologiæ' (I. 2, 3); and (7) Quæstio 3, Art. 5 of the 'Quæstiones Disputatæ de Potentia' and c. 3 from the 'Compendium Theologiæ.' These extracts represent the first part only of the Thomistic argument, i.e., that for the existence of a First Cause; the second, that for the Personality of God, being too lengthy for the limits of these reprints.

22/23. Jüdisch-Aramäische Papyri aus Elephantine, sprachlich und sachlich erklärt von Prof. Dr. W. Staerk.—This is a second and improved edition, with an interesting introduction, a bibliography, and very full notes. The texts are legal documents, of which the most interesting are those connected with the marriage settlements of Mibhtahjah, daughter of Mahsejah.

General Literature.

Jakob (G.), *L'illusion et la Désillusion dans le roman réaliste français*, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Jouve

M. Jakob, in his interesting study, bases his argument on Taine's theory of knowledge, and shows that reality is but a true hallucination—that is to say, what we term "realism" in literature is for the most part reality presented through the medium of the disillusion of the artist. The thesis is suggestive, and skilfully handled.

Truc (Gonzague), *Monsieur de Nugbo, Philosophe*, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin

This book is too reminiscent of Anatole France's 'Histoire contemporaine' to please readers who know the original. M. de Nugbo claims to be a philosopher, but is never convincing and often highly sententious. The writer has failed to make him either profound or original, though the style is good, and the book is in places amusing and naive.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

APRIL

Theology.

4 *Character and Religion*, by the Rev. and Hon. Edward Lyttelton, 5/ net.

Robert Scott

8 *How a Modern Atheist Found God*, by G. A. Ferguson.

Lindsey Press

8 *The Church of To-morrow*, by J. H. Crooker, D.D.

Lindsey Press

Poetry and Drama.

1 *Mrs. Browning and her Poetry*, by Kathleen E. Royds, 10d.

Harrap

1 *Scott and his Poetry*, by A. E. Morgan, 10d.

Harrap

2 *Shakespeare (Tudor), The Comedy of Errors*, edited by Prof. F. M. Padelford, 1/ net.

Macmillan

History and Biography.

2 *The New History: Essays illustrating the Modern Historical Outlook*, by Prof. James Harvey Robinson, 6/6 net.

Macmillan

11 *My Memoirs*, by Madame Steinheil, 10/6 net.

Eveleigh Nash

APRIL

Political Economy.

2 *Elements of Socialism*, by John Spargo and George Louis Arner, 6/6 net.

Macmillan

Education.

1 *Character Training, a Graded Series of Lessons in Ethics*, by Emma Lyman Cabot, revised and edited for English Schools by Edward Eyles, 3/6 net.

Harrap

2 *Social Aspects of Education*, by Prof. Irving King, 7/ net.

Macmillan

School-Books.

1 *A Treasury of Prose and Poetry, for Learning by Heart, in Six Graded Parts*, compiled by Amy Barter: Parts I. to V., 5d., 6d.; Part VI., 6d., 8d.

Harrap

1 *Barons and Kings (1216-1488)*, by Estelle Ross, 1/6; Prize Edition, 2/6 net.

Harrap

1 *Harrap's Dramatic History Readers, Books I. and II.*, edited by Fred. E. Melton, 6d. each.

Harrap

1 *Heroes of Old Britain, retold from Geoffrey of Monmouth* by David W. Oates, 9d.

Harrap

1 *La Littérature Anglaise, Pages Choisies de Taine*, edited, with Notes and Exercises, by R. T. Curral, 8d.

Harrap

1 *Stories of Pendennis and the Charterhouse*, selected from Thackeray by Amy Barter, 1/6

Harrap

10 *The Story of the Roman People*, by E. M. Tappan, 1/6; Prize Edition, 2/6 net.

Harrap

15 *Grundzüge der Naturlehre*, being an Introduction to Scientific German, by Dr. J. G. Wallentin, edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Prof. P. M. Palmer, 3/6

Harrap

15 *Mémoires d'un Collégien*, par A. Laurie, edited, with Introduction, Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary, by O. B. Super, 1/6

Harrap

Science.

2 *Farm Boys and Girls*, by Prof. William A. McKeever, 6/6 net.

Macmillan

2 *Researches in Terrestrial Magnetism*, by Dr. C. Chree, 5/ net.

Macmillan

Fiction.

2 *Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series: The Giant Fisher*, by Mrs. Hubert Barclay; *The Three Knaves*, by Eden Phillpotts; *John Silence*, by Algernon Blackwood, New Edition; *The Law of the Bolo*, by Stanley Portal Hyatt, New Edition; and *The Stolen Bacillus*, and Other Incidents, by H. G. Wells, 7d. net each.

2 *Tales of Mean Streets*, by Arthur Morrison, New Edition, 1/ net.

Methuen

2 *Sharrow*, by Baroness von Hutten, 6/

Hutchinson

2 *Maurice: a Romance of a Welsh Coal Mine*, by Joseph Keating, 6d.

Hutchinson

2 *Tarantella*, by Edith Macvane, 6/

Hurst & Blackett

2 *Saba Macdonald*, by Rita, 6d.

Hurst & Blackett

3 *A Son of the Immortals*, by Louis Tracy, 6/

Ward & Lock

10 *The Woman who Tempted*, by Gertrude Warden, 6/

Ward & Lock

General Literature.

1 *Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster*, by D'Arcy W. Thompson, in the Harrap Library, 2/6 net

Harrap

1 *Success Secrets*, by O. S. Marden, Cheap Edition, 1/ net.

Fisher Unwin

2 *Macmillan's New Shilling Library: The Renaissance*, by Walter Pater, New Edition; *The Story of the Guides*, by Col. G. J. Young-husband, New Edition; *Eternal Hope*, by Dean Farrar, New Edition; and *Gardening for the Ignorant*, by Mrs. C. W. Earle and Miss Ethel Case, 1/ net each.

2 *The Pocket Edition of the Works of Charles and Mary Lamb: Vol. II. Elia and the Last Essays of Elia*, 5/

Methuen

3 *The Italians of To-day*, by Richard Bagot, 2/6 net.

Mills & Boon

11 *Cruikshank's Comic Almanack*, Cheaper Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each

Chatto & Windus

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

In *The Scottish Historical Review* Dr. Maitland Thomson edits an unpublished Parliament roll of 1344, containing a remarkable record of a trial for treason. Sir James Balfour Paul writes on the post-Reformation elder; Mr. A. O. Curle on surviving Northern superstition; and Dr. Etzel on Swedo-Scots families. Sir H. Maxwell continues his translation of the *Lanercost Chronicle*, and Dr. G. Neilson reviews Caithness archaeology.

Literary Gossip.

THE REPORT of the Director of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington for 1911 gives an interesting account of the progress of the descriptive lists of English and other European archives in course of preparation by various editors. It is now decided that Prof. C. M. Andrews's 'Guide' to American materials in the Record Office shall be published in two volumes, and Vol. I., comprising the earlier State Papers, is in the press.

Vol. II., dealing with departmental papers, has been delayed by the alteration of official references commented on in a previous report. Besides this important work, which ends with the year 1783, the preparation of a further descriptive list of papers from 1783 to 1860 by other experts is well advanced. At the same time further 'Guides' to the American materials in other European or American archives, which form part of the same series, have appeared. We have more than once called attention to this great national work, which in point of organization and historical method is unequalled by that produced in the Archives des Missions of any other country.

WE are requested by Dr. J. F. Jameson, the Director of the above Department, to ask if any private owners of MSS. dealing with debates in Parliament on American affairs before 1783 would favour him with a reference to them. For some time past Dr. Jameson has been engaged in collecting data for this subject, and he is coming to England next July for the purpose of making further researches. Information addressed to him at the Carnegie Institution, Washington, will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS is not likely to take any further evidence before May, being now occupied with the preparation of Part I. of its Report, dealing with the Record Office. A party of the Commissioners will visit the Dutch archives at the beginning of next month under official guidance.

The Glasgow Herald comments on the longevity of members of the Edinburgh book-trade, noting that Mr. David Douglas (the publisher) is now 89, Mr. James Thin 88, and Mr. Andrew Elliot 82. Mr. Elliot is still alert and agile at 17, Princes Street, whence, in 1817, first issued *Blackwood's Magazine*. He has been both bookseller and publisher. For the past twenty years he has had in progress a monumental work on Scottish calotypes, with reprints from the original negatives of those by D. O. Hill & Adamson of St. Andrews.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS have established a Professorship of Philosophy, and have appointed to the Chair Mr. C. M. Gillespie, who has been Lecturer in Philosophy in the Yorkshire College and in the University since 1893.

The Council have also established a Professorship of the English Language, in addition to the existing Chair of English Language and Literature, and have appointed to the new Professorship Mr. F. W. Moorman, who has been Assistant Professor of English Language and Literature in the University since 1904.

THIS month's issue of the *Journal* of the Royal Statistical Society contains, in addition to Mr. Sauerbeck's annual article, two papers of great interest. One, by Mr. R. A. Macdonald, adduces evidence to show that there is no essential connexion between the accumulation of capital and the rate of interest, and that the latter moves inversely as the rate of wages. Mr. T. T. Williams maintains the thesis that the recent rise in commodity-prices has been associated with a rise in the rate of discount, which has brought about the fall in Consols. Mr. Sauerbeck's article on 'Prices in 1911' states that the index number for all commodities last year was two points higher than in 1910, while articles of food were 10 per cent higher. The table of quarterly movements of prices emphasizes the rapidity of this upward movement, for which the drought of last summer was largely responsible.

MR. S. R. SCARGILL-BIRD, who recently retired from the Secretaryship of the Record Office after a service of over forty-five years, was, before he reached that position, a familiar and popular figure in the public search rooms of the Record Office as assistant and Superintendent. During that time he compiled his 'Guide to the Public Records,' which has now reached its third edition.

He is succeeded as Secretary by Mr. R. A. Roberts, who has been for the last nine years an Assistant Keeper of the Records and Secretary to the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

PROF. GEORG BRANDES intends shortly to visit London for the purpose of giving one or two lectures on Shakespeare.

MR. C. J. LONGMAN, at the recent annual meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, stated that during the past year nearly 1,400*l.* had been distributed in relief, and that the income from investments now amounts to 1,208*l.* The Institution has now completed its seventy-fifth year, the first meeting having taken place in February, 1837; and has 697 members, the largest number in its history. Great regret was expressed when Mr. Longman mentioned the retirement, due to very serious ill-health, of Mr. Awdry, of W. H. Smith & Son, who has done so much as a trustee. Fortunately, he will be replaced by "one of the oldest and best friends of the Institution"—Mr. Darton. Mr. Longman also announced that arrangements had been made with the Stationers' Company to make their Hall the head-quarters of the Institution, and that Mr. William Poulten, the Secretary of the Publishers' Association, had agreed to become the Assistant Secretary.

PROF. L. G. KASTNER of the University of Manchester is engaged upon an edition of the 'Poetical Works of William Drummond of Hawthornden,' which he hopes may be published early next year by the University Press. One of the chief points of interest in Prof. Kastner's edition will be the rehabilitation of Phillips, and the demonstration that he followed closely, both in omissions and additions, an early issue of the 'Poems,' before that of 1616, sent out privately by Drummond to a few intimate friends. This edition, which appeared without any date or place of publication, has been overlooked by former editors.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL's latest novel, 'Larkmeadow,' may be expected in August. The scene is laid in a Suffolk village, and the story will include some derision of the limitations imposed on a Parish Council.

MR. E. H. BLAKENEY, of the King's School, Ely, will shortly issue his new volume of poems. The book has been printed throughout by himself at his own private press. A limited number of copies—sixty-five—have been struck off, and of these only forty are for sale. The subscription price is five shillings; but this will be raised after issue.

COL. H. C. SURTEES AND MR. H. R. LEIGHTON, who are bringing out 'A History of the Family of Surtees: its Descents and Alliances,' will be pleased to receive any information, letters, &c., likely to be of interest to the family. All communications should be addressed to them care of Mr. M. S. Dodds, publisher, 61, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

IN his new story 'The Common Touch,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder about the middle of April, Mr. Austin Philips marks his belief in the sound instincts of the hard-working, hard-playing middle class. The action of the story centres in the post office of a provincial town, where the heroine goes as a clerk in search of "copy," and finds a new outlook on life.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly, in their "New Shilling Library," two books that have not before been issued. The first, entitled 'Gardening for the Ignorant,' is written by Mrs. C. W. Earle, author of that popular work 'Pot-pourri from a Surrey Garden,' and Miss Ethel Case. The second is a 'Life of David Livingstone,' by the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.P.

MR. EDWARD W. B. NICHOLSON, who died last week in his sixty-fourth year, had been since 1882 Librarian of the Bodleian, and previously Principal Librarian and Superintendent of the London Institution. He was a man of remarkable energy and versatility. A keen and effective head of his great library, he found time for all sorts of writing: Keltic researches, New Testament and bibliographical studies, stories, poems, songs, and pamphlets.

SCIENCE

THE THEORY OF IMMUNITY.

DR. BURNET has written a book on *Microbes and Toxins*, containing the most recent knowledge on this subject. The volume has been prepared for the "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Scientifique," and Metchnikoff, in the Introduction, points out the importance, at this stage in the history of bacteriological inquiry, of having a book which will set forth the general principles on which our knowledge is based.

Now it cannot be said that Dr. Burnet has succeeded in providing a clear exposition of these principles. When we read the chapters on immunity we feel that a great opportunity has been missed. It is a fact much to be deplored that the majority of scientific writers should be lacking in sense of style. This defect is chiefly apparent amongst those who may be termed "specialists": they appear to be so engrossed in the details of their experiments that they fail to give the reader that continuity of thought which is essential in fixing the attention, and the consequence is that the reader's mind wanders, and he becomes bored.

In the first place, we are too conscious that the book is a translation. The meaning in some places would, no doubt, be clearer in the original, and when we compare it with the translation of Metchnikoff's well-known work on 'Immunity' we are struck by the superiority of the latter.

Chemistry, under the guidance of Pasteur, invaded medicine, and began the revolution. When he set himself to study infectious diseases in their relation to micro-organisms, the idea of profiting by their discovery and drawing from them a weapon against infections soon arose in his mind.

He studied Jenner's work on smallpox in the hope of finding some suggestions which would put him in the right path, and he induced his collaborators to seek in their experiments some method of immunity for the animal organism against infective micro-organisms.

It is a curious fact that chance seemed to help in the elucidation of this problem. In the autumn of 1879 Pasteur and his collaborators returned from their holidays, and began to resume their experiments on fowl-cholera, when they found to their great surprise that doses of the virus which had formerly killed the fowls now had no effect upon them. The virulent poison which had been laid aside during the holiday had undergone some profound change. Pasteur at

once saw that this check in his inoculations with old cultures would have an important bearing on the prevention of disease. He began to make exact experiments as to the vaccinating effect of these micro-organisms which had become innocuous. These researches led him to the discovery of two great principles, namely, the attenuation of the virus, and the vaccinating property of attenuated micro-organisms; for he also proved that, if a normal animal is vaccinated, first with the innocuous virus, and subsequently with a poison which gradually increases in virulence, it will in due course become immune to a dose which would otherwise have proved fatal. These principles form the foundation of our practice at the present day.

Pasteur, being a chemist, naturally gave a chemical explanation of the phenomenon of immunity. He thought that the reason the bacillus of fowl-cholera failed to grow in the fowl vaccinated against this disease was that the body of the fowl no longer contained the necessary foodstuffs for the development of the microbe.

Later several observers noticed, in making post-mortem examinations in cases of diphtheria, &c., that the bacilli were present in the white corpuscles of the blood, and the idea gained ground that these white cells conveyed the poison to distant parts of the body; but it was not until Metchnikoff proved that these white cells were capable of digesting the microbes (intra-cellular digestion), and thus acted as protectors to the body against disease, that the theory of phagocytosis took the field. This discovery proved that immunity is a function of cells, that is to say, a biological rather than a chemical phenomenon. The battle between the phagocytes and the microbes can now be actually seen under the microscope.

The next notable advance in our knowledge was made by Roux who discovered the toxin of diphtheria while Behring discovered the antitoxin. Attention was now focussed on the fluid contents of the blood. An enormous amount of work has been done in this particular sphere, and substances which at present refuse to be analyzed have been isolated from the blood serum: they are collectively termed the protective substances of the blood. Sir Almroth Wright and Prof. C. C. Douglas, in this country, have been the pioneers in this direction. These protective substances, as is becoming daily more apparent, play a very important part in immunity. It can be demonstrated that if, for instance, typhoid bacilli and phagocytes alone are placed under the microscope, the phagocytes do not attack the bacilli; but if to the specimen is added some protective substance from the blood, the bacilli, which previously were very active, suddenly become less so, and the observer would say they had become sleepy. A remarkable change, however, takes place in the attitude of the phagocytes, for they, on the other

hand, become more warlike, and, advancing towards the bacilli, proceed to devour them. The gradual destruction of the bacilli can be seen to take place within the bodies of the phagocytes.

The advocates of the humoral theory say that the phagocytes by themselves cannot attack the bacilli unless the latter are first made drowsy by the protective substances. Metchnikoff does not deny the importance of the protective substances, but asserts that one of the chief of these substances (the complement) is enclosed in the phagocyte, and cannot escape unless the cell-wall of the phagocyte is damaged, thus allowing the complement to escape. He criticizes the experiment described above by saying that, in separating the phagocyte cells from the blood, the necessary manipulation probably damages the cell-wall of the phagocyte, and so allows some of the complement to escape. His opponents, on the other hand, assert that the complement is contained in the fluids of the blood, and not in the phagocyte. We cannot enter here into the details of this interesting controversy, but we remark in closing that the problem of immunity is still far from being solved, but perceptibly nearer a solution than it was thirty years ago.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Catalogue of 9,842 Stars, or All Stars Very Conspicuous to the Naked Eye, for the Epoch of 1900, by T. W. Backhouse (Sunderland, Hills & Co.), is a very carefully compiled catalogue of naked-eye stars, undertaken for the purpose of the construction of a star atlas suitable to the needs of meteor observers. The catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order of constellations, and in order to attain uniformity throughout the northern and southern hemispheres it was decided to adopt the stellar magnitude 6.4 of the Harvard scale (which, as is usual nowadays, is here adopted as the standard scale) as the lower limit of faintness which would ensure the inclusion of all objects down to that limit. The author points out that stars fully half a magnitude fainter than the adopted limit are within the reach of keen eyesight, and regrets that material was not available for bringing the catalogue, complete for both hemispheres, strictly to the naked-eye limit. But as Ambrohn's 'Sternverzeichnis, enthaltend alle Sterne bis zur 6.5ten Grösse,' published a few years ago, contains only 7,796 stars, it will be seen that Mr. Backhouse has succeeded in collating some 2,000 more objects, and in this respect it must be conceded that he has achieved a really useful piece of work. It is, however, as a register of star magnitudes that this catalogue will be most often consulted. The observed magnitudes (reduced to the standard) appear to have been collated with care, and combined with judgment, to form the adopted magnitudes, and the catalogue furnishes to the observer of these lucid stars a register to which high authority may confidently be attached. The places of the stars are given to tenths of a minute of time in right ascension, and to minutes of arc in declination. As these places are for the epoch 1900 they are already out of date, and it is to be regretted that the approximate values of the precessions have

Microbes and Toxins. By Dr. Étienne Burnet, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris. With a Preface by Élie Metchnikoff. Translated from the French by Dr. Charles Broquet and Dr. W. M. Scott. (Heinemann.)

not been given, as in this way the inconvenience might easily have been remedied by those using the catalogue for practical purposes. The following errata have been noticed: P. xii, bottom line, for "9858" read 9842; p. xv, line 24, for "calulation" read *calculation*; p. xvii, line 25 for "Oxenensis" read *Oxonensis*; p. xx, line 3 from bottom, for "Fondamental" read *Fundamental*.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—March 20.—The Master of Peterhouse, President, and subsequently Sir Arthur Evans, in the chair.

Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on 'Some Palestinian Cults in the Græco-Roman Age.' The paper discussed some of the cults which are shown by the local coinage and other evidence to have prevailed in Palestine, especially in Samaritis and Judæa, in the Græco-Roman age. Such are: cults of purely Greek or Roman origin, sometimes contaminated with local elements; more definitely Syrian cults, such as that of Zeus Heliopolites; and the Philistine cults of Ascalon and Gaza. At Cæsarea and other cities the figure of a goddess holding a human bust is to be interpreted as Astarte (functioning as city-goddess) holding the bust of the Emperor. Nysa-Scythopolis and Raphia provide representations from the legend of the birth of Dionysus, episodes of which were associated with these places. At Neapolis in Samaria there is a remarkable representation of the sacred mountain Gerizim, on which was the temple of Zeus Hypsistos; he is distinct from Zeus Heliopolites, who was also worshipped at Neapolis, and for whose consort the Neapolitans seem to have adopted a local modification of the Ephesian Artemis. The consort of Zeus Hypsistos appears in a form resembling Hera. A third goddess, standing on a lion, may be meant for Atergatis. The cult of the Emisene mountain-god Elagabal prevailed at Neapolis and Ælia Capitolina during the reign of Elagabalus. The Philistine cities seem to show no trace of Dagon. But at Ascalon we find the marine Astarte as city-goddess, accompanied by a dove; Derketo or Atergatis, with a crescent on her head, holding a dove and standing on a Triton; and a deity, probably male, whose name is given as Phanebalos (meaning "manifestation of Baal"): he is a war-deity, and his weapon is a harpé. Egyptian influence is seen in figures of Osiris and Isis, which are, however, syrianized by association with lions. The coins of Gaza are in conformity with the traditions of the connexion between Gaza and Minoan Crete—traditions which have been confirmed by recent discoveries. We find evidence of the cult of Minos; of Io, who is represented both in human form and as a heifer beside the city-goddess; and especially of Marnas, the Cretan Zeus (whose Syrian-sounding name is probably Cretan in origin, and who is worshipped with an Artemis-like figure representing the Cretan Britomartis). A discussion followed, in which Mr. Hall, Mr. King, Miss Gertrude Bell, Dr. Gaster, Dr. Bichler, Prof. Heckler, Dr. Hirschfeld, and Sir Arthur Evans took part.

ROYAL.—March 21.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Lord Rayleigh read a paper 'On the Self-Induction of Electric Currents in a Thin Anchor-Ring.'

Mr. R. J. Strutt read a paper on 'The After-Luminosity of Electric Discharge in Hydrogen observed by Hertz.' Hertz observed that if leyden-jar discharges were passed through hydrogen at a pressure of, say, 100 mm., the gas remains luminous for a small fraction of a second afterwards. His method of experimenting was to allow the gas from the discharge tube to be projected into another vessel by the explosive action of the discharge. The after-luminosity was in this way isolated from the discharge and observed in the auxiliary vessel.

Hertz did not succeed in determining the exact conditions for obtaining this effect with certainty. It was stated by Mr. Strutt that the afterglow shows a sulphur spectrum—that developed in the flame of burning carbon disulphide, or, better, by sulphur vapour in a stream of active nitrogen.

By cooling an annexe to the apparatus in liquid air the blue glow disappears, and is restored on heating up. The constituent responsible for it has been frozen out in this treatment, and the pure hydrogen remaining gives no afterglow whatever.

It is concluded, therefore, that Hertz's effect is due to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen

in the hydrogen employed. It appears to be an exceedingly sensitive test for the presence of this gas. If a bubble of sulphuretted hydrogen is admitted the apparatus is grossly contaminated, and sulphur is deposited on the glass walls. After this it is impossible to get rid of the glow by freezing.

Greenish-blue glows kindred to the above are obtained if selenium or tellurium is introduced. It is conjectured that sulphuretted hydrogen is decomposed by the discharge, that sulphur vapour emerges in a specially active state, and that it then unites with hydrogen, the blue glow accompanying this process.

Mr. J. H. Poynting read a paper 'On the Changes in the Dimensions of a Steel Wire when Twisted, and on the Pressure of Distortional Waves in Steel.' In this paper it was shown that if the wire is previously straightened by heating it under tension, the lengthening is, within errors of measurement, the same for all loads which could be applied, so that, as was supposed, the only function of the load in the earlier experiments is to straighten the wire. In all wires examined so far the lowering is symmetrical about a point a fraction of a turn, always in the counter-clockwise direction from the condition of no twist.

Messrs. H. S. Patterson, R. S. Cripps, and R. Whytlaw-Gray communicated a paper on 'The Orthobaric Densities and Critical Constants of Xenon.'

Messrs. W. A. Harwood and J. E. Petavel sent a paper on 'Experimental Work on a New Standard of Light.' The source of light consists of a strip of platinum heated by an electric current. The thermopiles measure the radiation passing through (a) a plate of black fluor spar, (b) a water-trough. The thermopiles are connected in opposition. As the current through the strip is increased, the intensity of the luminous radiation increases more rapidly than the intensity of the radiation of longer wave-length. Therefore, for a given thickness of the absorbing media and distance of the thermopiles, there will be one definite temperature at which the reading of a galvanometer in the thermopile circuit will be zero. A long series of experiments showed that the light could be kept constant within ± 0.5 per cent when a constant temperature was maintained by the above criterion. It was intended to use the method to establish a secondary standard of light which would not be subject to the periodic fluctuations of flame standards or the gradual decay on incandescent standards. The investigation showed, however, that exceptional care and manipulative skill were required to maintain the apparatus in good working order, and from a practical point of view this defect probably outweighs the advantages gained.

Mr. J. A. Crowther read a paper 'On the Distribution of the Scattered Röntgen Radiation.' Experiments have been made to determine accurately the distribution of the scattered Röntgen radiation round a radiator. It has been found that the radiation can be divided into two parts—a true scattered radiation, distributed in accordance with the usually accepted theory of the scattering, and an additional or excess radiation. The curves representing the distribution of the latter have been found to resemble those previously obtained for a parallel pencil of β -rays after passing through thin sheets of matter. The constants of the curves have been determined for primary rays of different qualities and for radiators of different materials. As the primary rays become harder the whole intensity of the excess radiation for a given radiator becomes less, and the angle with the primary beam, at which its intensity reaches a maximum value, becomes smaller. The intensity of the excess radiation becomes greater as the atomic weight of the radiator is increased. Within the limits of the experimental error the quality of the radiation is the same as that of the primary beam producing it.

Mr. E. A. Owen read a paper on 'The Passage of Homogeneous Röntgen Rays through Gases.'

Mr. J. C. Chapman read a paper on 'Fluorescent Röntgen Radiation from Elements of High Atomic Weight.'

Mr. J. A. Gray read a paper on 'The Nature of γ -Rays excited by β -Rays.' A determination has been made of the relative amount of emergent and incident γ -radiation excited in "radiators" of different thicknesses and different materials. Results of the experiments are: (1) The emergent γ -radiation is generally greater in amount than the incident radiation, and is more penetrating. (2) The ratio of emergent to incident γ -radiation is greater, for radiators of the same material, the thinner the radiator; for radiators of different materials thick enough to stop the β -rays, the lower the atomic weight of the radiator. (3) The results obtained point to the conclusion that

the excited β -ray is an entity, the direction of which is nearly that of the γ -ray exciting it. (4) The chance of a β -ray making a γ -ray is roughly proportional to the atomic weight of the radiator, provided the β -ray spends its range in the radiator.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 21.—Dr. Aubrey Strahan, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'On the Glacial Origin of the Clay-with-Flints of Buckinghamshire, and on a Former Course of the Thames,' by Dr. R. L. Sherlock and Mr. A. H. Noble. The paper was founded on observations made during the mapping of some 260 square miles on the 6-inch scale in Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex. The superficial deposits are divided into clay-with-flints with the associated gravelly drift, and the fluvioglacial gravels. There are, in addition, certain high-level gravels, older than any of these, and also the river-gravels and alluvium of the present streams, none of which deposits was dealt with in the paper. Evidence was given to show that the clay-with-flints and gravelly drift were formed by an ice-sheet which came from the north or north-west over the Chiltern Hills. Only the clean upper layers of ice surmounted the escarpment, and this produced the clay-with-flints and gravelly drift from the "head" (Chalk and Eocene waste), which had been accumulating for ages. At that time the Thames flowed, at the foot of the Eocene escarpment, from Bourne End through Beaconsfield and Rickmansworth to Watford. The ice-sheet blocked the river-channel between Bourne End and Rickmansworth about the time of maximum cold, and diverted the Thames southwards at Bourne End. The river beyond Watford was further blocked by the Eastern Drift, which has left boulder clay near Hatfield and at Finchley. The section of the river between Rickmansworth and the Eastern Drift had its direction of drainage reversed, and the water escaped at Rickmansworth by a new channel which became the Colne. On the melting of the ice, fluvioglacial gravels (plateau gravels of some writers) were left over a great area. These gravels are composed chiefly of Eocene and Cretaceous materials derived from the gravelly drift, but also contain Bunter pebbles, which have been brought down the Thames. The Bunter pebbles are particularly abundant in a band between Bourne End and Watford; to the south only a few, presumably washed out of the band, are found. They are believed to show that the Thames in times of flood returned to its former course. The floods from the melting ice, added to the waters of the Thames and Colne, produced, by denudation of the Eocene clays, the great flat through which the Thames now flows east of Maidenhead, and which, opposite Iver, is 8 miles wide. After the retreat of the ice, the Wye and Misbourne extended their channels over the fluvioglacial gravel flat, and some other small streams were formed.

'Some New Lower Carboniferous Gasteropoda,' by Mrs. Jane Longstaff (née Donald). Eight species of gasteropoda were described, six being regarded as belonging to five new genera or subgenera, the others representing Pithodea (De Koninck), which has not previously been recorded from the British or Irish carboniferous limestone. Among others, the shell of *Pleurotomaria (Tropidostropha) griffithi* (M'Coy) was described in detail, and the nature of the fine pitting of its external surface discussed.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 19.—Mr. S. F. Harmer, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. G. Dollman exhibited a monkey, belonging to the rare genus *Rhinopithecus*, from Tonkin, which he considered to represent a new species, and proposed to call *Rhinopithecus avunculus*.

Mr. A. R. Dugmore gave a lantern exhibition of a large number of photographic studies of wild animals in British East Africa and Newfoundland. The beautiful series of pictures was briefly described by Mr. Dugmore, who dwelt particularly on the advantage to be gained by hunting with the camera.

Mr. E. W. Shann read a paper entitled 'Observations on some Alcyonaria from Singapore, with a Brief Discussion on the Classification of the Family Nephthyidae'; and Mr. T. H. Withers one on 'Some Early Fossil Cirripedes of the Genus Scalpellum.'

HISTORICAL.—March 21.—The Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. B. K. Henderson on 'The Commonwealth Charters to the Towns.' Mr. Henderson showed that the Protectorate remodelled the corporations to put a party favourable to the existing Government into power,

much on the same lines as those followed afterwards by Charles II. and James II., principally to secure election to Parliament of well-affected members for the boroughs.

Prof. T. N. Mathur of Agra was declared elected a Fellow. Mr. J. W. Fortescue, King's Librarian at Windsor, had been co-opted as a member of the Council.

MALONE.—March 20.—*Annual Meeting*.—Mr. E. K. Chambers, President, in the chair.—The Report on the Society's work for 1911 was adopted, and the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The Report showed that the Society had maintained the standard set at its inception in 1907 of printing five plays and one part of *Collections* (notes on the publications, dramatic fragments and records, &c.) in each year. The five parts of *Collections* now issued are provided with an index and title-page, and it is not proposed for the present to continue the series, in place of which a sixth play will appear in the Society's yearly output. The list of publications for 1911 is 'Apian and Virginia,' 4to, 1575; 'Edward I.,' 4to, 1593; 'George a Green,' 4to, 1599; 'Caesar's Revenge,' 4to (1607); and 'Sir Thomas More,' from MS. Harl. 7368; and *Collections*, vol. i. part iv. (held over from 1910) and v. The list of plays to be printed in 1912 is: 'The Love of David and Bethsabe,' 4to, 1599; 'The Two Angry Women of Abingdon,' 4to, 1599; 'The Weakest Goeth to the Wall,' 4to, 1600; 'Wily Beguiled,' 4to, 1606; 'Englishmen for My Money,' 4to, 1616; and two plays on Christ's Resurrection, from a private MS.

* * We hold over various reports till next week.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Ligno-Concrete,' Mr. G. O. Case.
 — Aristotelian, 8.—'Symposium: The Time Difficulty in Realist Theories of Perception,' Dr. W. Brown and others.
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Art Museums and Picture Galleries,' Mr. E. T. Hall.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'Materials and Methods of Decorative Painting,' Lecture III., Mr. N. Heaton. (Cantor Lecture.)
 — Geographical, 8.30.—'The Mountains of Northern Sikkim and Garhwal,' Mr. A. M. Kellas.
 TUES. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Works for the Supply of Water to the City of Birmingham from Mid-Wales,' Messrs. E. L. and W. L. Mansergh.
 — Zoological, 8.30.
 WED. Entomological, 8.

ANTHROPOMETRIC LABORATORIES.

DR. VENN of Cambridge has written to us with reference to the paragraph in our 'Science Gossip' of the 9th inst. recording the establishment of the Anthropometric Laboratory at Oxford. He says that

"just twenty-five years ago a similar scheme was started at Cambridge by the late Francis Galton. Some of the results have been published from time to time. As long ago as March 13th, 1890, an article appeared in *Nature* containing a careful analysis of some 3,000 cases taken from our students here. This contained, in particular, an elaborate investigation of the correlation, so far as this could be determined, between mental and physical capacity."

Our belief is that the late Sir Francis Galton first proposed an anthropometric laboratory in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* in 1882, and from 1884 to 1891 maintained, at his own expense, such a laboratory in connexion with the exhibitions at South Kensington.

After Galton's laboratory was closed, no attempt was made to replace it until 1909, when the Royal Anthropological Institute set up an Anthropometric Bureau in the exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. This bureau was continued at subsequent exhibitions in 1910 and 1911, under the direction of Mr. John Gray, the Treasurer of the Royal Anthropological Institute. A considerable number of measurements of the cranium and body were made, and also mental measurements with the apparatus of Messrs. McDougall, Spearman, and Gray. A large amount of valuable material has undoubtedly been accumulated for calculating new and interesting averages and correlations, and it is to be hoped that the movement will be continued by the establishment of Anthropometric Bureaus, open to the public, in all our large cities.

Science Gossip.

M. DANIEL BERTHELOT, the distinguished son of a distinguished father, has just published a lecture delivered by him to the Société de Pathologie comparée upon 'The Physiological Effect of the Ultra-Violet Rays.' In its course he had to tell the sad story of Dr. Billon-Daguerre, nephew of the inventor of photography, who suddenly lost the sight of one eye while looking at a mercury-vapour lamp without glasses. M. Berthelot showed with great clearness how the final cause of the activity of the ultra-violet rays is their extraordinarily high temperature, which, according to him, is, in the case of those given off by the mercury-vapour lamp, greater than that of the sun. It is to this that he attributes both their microbicide and their vivifying properties, as shown in their action on the growth of plants. As he says, we have not yet succeeded in producing in our laboratories the chlorophyll, or green colouring matter, which plants produce every day in the sun's light, and, when we can do so, the problem of the chemical basis of life will be advanced a long step towards solution. That plants contain ferments and other matters acting as catalysers able to reduce the potential necessary for the chemical changes brought about by them is, as he says, probable; and thus, he thinks, the rays which cause death to lower organisms may prove our guide to the mysteries of life.

PROF. J. KÖNIGSBERGER has lately made researches into the connexion of the electron with chemical affinity, and decides that it possesses two sorts of affinity with regard to the atom. One of these, which he calls *external* affinity, is determined by the electrostatic attraction acting at a great distance, and the other, which he names *internal* affinity, is the electro-chemical one excited within the atom by electric forces. Thus he accounts for the fact that the vapours of sodium and mercury, which give off no electrons, are virtually non-conducting. This internal affinity, he thinks, is also shown in the production of negative ions in the canal-rays under certain conditions.

THE phenomena supposed to be exhibited by the divining-rod, lately investigated in this country by Prof. Barrett, have now been seriously tested in German South-West Africa, where something like 800 experiments were made with it in search of water, about 80 per cent of these being successful. It has also been used with success in Hanover to indicate the presence, or otherwise, of veins of salts of potash in the soil. The Ministry of Agriculture in France has appointed a departmental committee to make similar experiments.

A CANADIAN professor, Mr. William Barnes Fotheringham of Montreal, has nearly completed for publication a work entitled 'The Human Face: a Study of Physiological Varieties.' The author classifies upwards of seventy distinct structural types of face, and explains in detail, with numerous photographs and drawings, the physiological causes for variation from the Hellenic standard.

A PARTIAL eclipse of the moon, visible at Greenwich, occurs on the evening of April 1st. The first contact with the earth's shadow takes place at 9h. 26m., and the last at 11h. 3m., the middle of the eclipse being at 10h. 14m. The first contact with the shadow occurs very close to the south point of the moon's limb.

FINE ARTS

The Heroic Age. By H. Munro Chadwick. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS important book is a careful and learned study of a certain stage through which several Indo-European races seem to have passed, though at periods differing as widely as 1,500 years. Mr. Chadwick calls it the Heroic Age, owing to the peculiar literature it has in each case produced, and the social conditions described in that literature. He thinks that, had these analogous literatures been the echo of the beliefs common to the race before its separation by migrations, there could not have been so wide a severance in the dates of such Heroic Ages as that of the Greeks and of the Teutons. He also observes that all branches of the race do not afford evidence of it. Thus the Lithuanians show no trace of it, so far as we know. He tells us this, but omits any similar remark regarding the Latin branch. Is there the same absence here, or is it in some respect supplied by the legends of the early kings of Rome? It is perhaps too exacting to expect him to cover the whole field, but when a comparative study is announced, we feel ourselves justified in demanding at least a page to tell us why a leading branch of the race makes no figure in the book.

When we come to the Celtic branch, the omission is even clearer. He gives us a few pages on the heroic poems of the Welsh, but regarding the Irish he excuses himself by saying in one place that most of their records have reached us in a prose form—which is no proper reason for ignoring them—and in another that the subject is so full of difficulty and controversy that he must leave it to the specialists. That is exactly what a comparative study should not do. The specialists are sure to take narrow views; it is from such broad students as Mr. Chadwick that we hope for light. We notice that he includes Servian heroic poetry, on which he does not claim to be an expert. The Irish Aryans stand so independent in language from both Greeks and Teutons, and are so important in the likenesses and contrasts their literature shows to either, that we cannot but regret keenly that the author did not delay his work for a year or two and include this branch of his subject. For comparative purposes he need hardly have been expected to learn Old Irish; and the famous prose version of Ossian has surely been sufficiently sifted to show him what was genuinely old and what was due to the genius of Macpherson. From Prof. Ridgeway's researches we should expect the Irish heroic age to be more like the Greek than was the Teuton, though in chronology the two Western branches are more on a par.

It is, of course, a commonplace that among primitive peoples the same wants and circumstances produce the same

practical solutions and the same ideas. Hand-made pottery and flint arrow-heads show a great similarity in many diverse lands. It has been further noted that more advanced ideas are similarly found in wholly separate races, as, for instance, the oft-cited occurrence of the story of Odysseus and Polyphemus in far Siberia. In fact, "it is found with slight variants in many different parts of the world." But how far does this general homogeneity carry us? According to Mr. Chadwick, even as far as the creation of an heroic poetry founded on the similar circumstances of adolescent races in different ages and countries. But all his examples are from Aryan races. Could such a condition of society arise among Semites? We should like to hear our author's opinion how far the adventures of David, graphically told in the books of Samuel, correspond with the Heroic Age. There are many features very like those of Homeric heroes—the same combination of cruelty and deceit with generous feelings; the same literary excellence in the narrative, along with shocking savagery in the facts related; the same intimacy of a strongly anthropomorphic God with the race of men. Here, too, there is doubtless an historic kernel for the epic. Mr. Chadwick rightly insists that the more probable and far the simplest explanation of such a poem as the 'Iliad' is that it is based on historic facts. All the dreams of the comparative mythologists about the sun or the dawn being personified in Achilles or Helen, in spite of seductive etymologies, he sets aside.

The Teutonic branch is his strong point, and the larger part of his book is devoted to that literature, which has for us the enormous advantage of not being composed till there was contemporary history, when the reality of its characters could in many cases be tested. He is therefore able to show how both myth and fiction were brought to bear on these mostly historical personages, and from this he draws conclusions by analogy in the case of Homer, whose poems have come from the twilight or dawn of Hellenic society. How far, indeed, that society was based on an earlier civilization, such as that now called Ægean; whether this earlier civilization was absolutely non-Hellenic or not so—these are problems which occupy all the author's ingenuity. He prefers to think that the earlier people who occupied Greece were akin to the Hellenes, but we find him agreeing uncritically in the common opinion that all the Mediterranean lands were occupied by one earlier race. Of that we are by no means persuaded. Very different races have been juxtaposed throughout the world's history. Constant movements of population have taken place. Our author shows a curious simplicity of mind when he states that it was frequently not want of food, but the pressure of alien invaders, that disturbed primitive nations. But what produced the pressure? In most cases, surely, want of food among the new-comers,

who raided the old settlers to find what was scarce in the home they had left.

On no Greek author is this book more interesting than on Hesiod, who used the aristocratic and dignified hexameter for his homely subjects. We do not think that it is fair to say that he is coarser than Homer, who avoids indelicate subjects. Hesiod is not at all gross, and, moreover, there are guesses at primitive history which, like many of the guesses of the Greeks, anticipate modern science most curiously. Consider for a moment the legend of the ages of man distinguished by metals. Thousands of years ago, we find the Gold Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age appearing in Hesiod; nay, more, just like Mr. Chadwick, the old Greek poet felt that the Heroic Age could not be fitted into this gradual development—that it was something exceptional and transient—and so he intercalates it between the Bronze and the Iron Ages as a brief epoch of passing splendour. Mr. Chadwick might have made his book brighter had he developed this curious anticipation in a Greek poet whom he otherwise highly appreciates. When he was dealing with the mythical narratives he might also have added those in the dithyrambs of Bacchylides.

Among the peculiarities of the poetry of the Heroic Age he justly notes that the places where the great events were said to happen did not preserve any dignity by means of these poems. The majority of the seats of Homeric heroes, for example, were obscure and insignificant in historical Greece. So also national sentiment is weak in the poems, and the author shows how the loyalty of Patroclus was not for the Greek cause, but for the glory of his friend Achilles. But here he has not distinguished between two kinds of loyalty. The attachment of close friends was very strong among the Greeks, and one would face death for the other. But the loyalty to a king as superior in the state was very scanty indeed. Thus Herodotus and Xenophon wonder at the loyalty of the Persian nobles to their king, which was like that of the nobility of France up to the Revolution, among whom it was a privilege to die for the king because he was the king, not because he was personally loved. This sort of kingship was being created, according to Mr. Chadwick, on the ruins of the earlier tribal and kindred ties. It disregarded nationality, and substituted for it personal allegiance. But that allegiance never became dynastic among Greeks till Alexander and the Diadochi introduced it upon the ruins of Oriental sovereignties.

We must omit many other topics of interest which are not presented so attractively as they deserve. The prose account of the heroic stories of the Teutons with which the volume begins is dull reading, though necessary for the many who are not familiar with this literature. The headings of the chapters are also not comprehensive enough; and head-lines giving the subject of each page would have been a great help.

SPRING EXHIBITION AT MR. McLEAN'S GALLERIES.

THIS show is handicapped by its arrangement. We are surprised that the place of honour should be given to a copy of Rembrandt's *Mill* ascribed to Cotman (75), a coarse piece of sensationalism unworthy of either of the names invoked; and around this centre-piece are a large number of tiny brown pictures, their number and tawiness made more tiresome by the fact that all are set in disproportionately heavy and ornate gilt frames.

The name of Julius Cæsar Ibbetson is best known outside expert circles by the imaginary descendant invented for him by Du Maurier in the first of his romances. Yet how accomplished a painter he was is evident from his beautifully conventional *Bridge* (53), maintained throughout in a solemn green tonality quite impressive. The same artist's *Evening* (49), if on slightly more familiar lines, is again a little masterpiece; while No. 67, *A Derbyshire Village*, by H. Dawson and W. Shayer, has an enamel-like beauty of creamy impasto which is a lesson in painters' methods unsurpassable in its way. Morland's little sketch, *By the Wayside* (30), has similar qualities allied to a looser design; and George Chambers's *Portsmouth* (31) is an ingenious technical exercise brilliantly artificial in colour.

In Crome's *View on St. Martin's River, Norwich* (47), we find, even more than in Ibbetson's panel, the note of solemnity. The passage of river-bank and buildings to the right is superb—masses of delicately modelled form bathed in warm moonlight. The surface of the river is rendered in a mechanical fashion, however, and an ill-realized water-line detracts more quickly than anything else from the impressiveness of a picture. Nos. 79 and 85 are more perfect examples of this master, yet for all their excellence have not quite the intimate appeal of his moonlight study; while his *On the Marshes* (56) is a dramatic composition in brown which suggests kinship with a lesser artist, Mr. Leader. G. Shalders's *Leith Hill* (103) is an instance of brush-drawing of great precision without loss of the continuity of a liquid stroke.

Of the group of sketches by Constable we cannot on the whole speak in terms of very high praise, though three of them—*Birthplace of the Artist* (14), *Landscape* (15), and *The Valley of the Stour* (16)—are among his better works. The only figure subject of much interest is an unusually fine Müller, *The Piping Shepherd* (58), a design of much refinement. We should also mention *The Farm* (24), by W. Collins; a large varnished drawing by Gainsborough (59); and a wonderful experiment on a burnt-sienna ground, *The Footbridge* (57), by De Wint.

WORKS BY MISS MARGARET GERE AND MR. CHARLES M. GERE.

To have accepted a certain group of pigments and made the most of them was a principal virtue of the painters we have just been considering, and a similar virtue may be claimed for the two artists showing at the Carfax Gallery. They have more and brighter pigments at their command, and thus approach more easily a plausible resemblance to natural colour, but have the same delight in using their materials in something like their full strength and purity. Both display considerable craftsmanship, Mr. Gere being particularly successful in his small landscapes in tempera,

such as *Orta* (37), *The Lombardy Plain* (21), or the charming mountain view, *Castello in Valsolda* (5). One water-colour, *An Orchard in March*, shows him again admirably expressing the cool, crisp sunlight of spring, with its slightly decolourizing effect. His large landscape is refined in intention and carefully designed, but inclined to a diffuse enumeration of many small forms and minute differences of tone. The acceptance of a vanishing-point of modelling rather earlier in the process of analysis makes such smaller works as *The Lakeside* (20) more compact and more arresting.

Miss Margaret Gere's figure compositions have an archaistic charm which is undeniable. They fall a little between two stools, sacrificing some of the vitality of stroke of the Persian drawings on which they might have been founded in favour of a fuller representation which is not quite close enough to contemporary life to pay for the loss of conciseness. *The Virtuous Woman* (10) is perhaps the best of her works—very pretty in surface and daintily wrought. *Sisters* (15) is somewhat suggestive of the English Pre-Raphaelites, and here the firelight effect which differentiates it from Oriental tempera painting is not studied with much thoroughness. *Noah's Ark* (14) is a delightful fancy, though a practical person might criticize the flimsy piers which support the gangway by which the animals enter. The imminent arrival of the elephant spells certain disaster.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. HARRINGTON MANN's portraits at Mr. Knoedler's Gallery are in the manner of Mr. Sargent, with a special bent towards the Raeburn tradition, and will be acceptable to such as demand above all from portraiture an illusion of substantiality. In No. 1, *Annabel*, a healthy infant of not too subtle character suits the treatment fairly well. As a rule, the emphatic solidity of the heads is not sustained through the picture, which becomes a vignette loosely sketched in its main masses around a core of firmer, but not always very subtle modelling.

A DEATH MASK of John Philpot Curran has been found in the cellars of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and is on view at the exhibition now being held there. The mask bears a close resemblance to the Lawrence portrait from the Peel Collection, now in the National Gallery of Ireland, and was possibly taken by Curran's friend Peter Turnerelli, who executed a bust of him in his latest days.

PROF. JAMES GEIKIE has been appointed to deliver the next course of lectures under the Lectureship in Anthropology and Pre-historic Archaeology at Edinburgh University, in succession to Dr. Robert Munro.

EXCAVATIONS are being made at York, beside Bootham Bar, under the yard of Mr. Millburn the sculptor, where a good piece of the original Roman wall and the gateway have been exposed.

THE authorities of the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople have excavated the tumulus of Langaza, near Salonica, and have brought to light a vaulted tomb of the Macedonian period, with doors decorated with ornaments in gilt bronze, representing Medusa heads and lions' masks with rings in their mouths, like those common in mediæval Venice. The tomb seems to correspond closely with those discovered

some years ago at Pydna and Palatitza in Macedonia itself.

PROF. NEWBERRY has just published (in the University of Liverpool's *Annals of Archaeology*) two slate palettes which he seems to have bought at Luxor. They have, as he says, evidently been used for grinding malachite, probably for cosmetic purposes, as each of them has a depression in the centre stained with green. One of them, however, which is in the familiar form of a hog-backed fish, bears roughly incised figures of an animal which may be intended for a hyæna, a goat, two birds on standards or crossed staves, two tailed deer, and a pig. In his description of these Prof. Newberry says that the lines are "only very lightly incised," or, in other words, scratched; and, the slate in question, compared with some admittedly forged "phylacteries," also on slate, and bought in the same place three years ago, suggests the view that the animal figures are modern additions to a doubtless prehistoric palette.

M. GEORGES DARESSY, of the Cairo Museum, studies in Sir Gaston Maspero's *Recueil de Travaux* some ostraca found by Mr. Theodore Davis at the Valley of the Kings, which appear to have formed a sort of wage-sheet or notebook kept by the foreman or other officer in charge of the construction of the rock-cut royal tombs there situate. It appears from this that the Egyptian workmen enjoyed an occasional strike, together with frequent holidays, including regularly appointed ones of seven days every month. These ostraca also enable M. Daressy to fix with certainty the length of the reign of Seti II. at six years, and to show that the king hitherto called Si-Ptah was really Rameses III. and the immediate successor of Rameses the Great.

DR. ALAN GARDINER records a curious instance of survival with regard to the *sistrum*, or rattle used in the worship of the Greek Isis, and mentioned by writers like Plutarch and Apuleius. He thinks it the object figured in the hieroglyph generally read *sekhem*, and hitherto supposed to represent some sort of sceptre or mace. He also tells us that it is still used in the Christian churches of Abyssinia, and that the Berlin Museum possesses a fine specimen of one of these modern *sistra* secured by Prof. Littmann.

MUSIC

Historical, Descriptive, and Analytical Account of the Entire Works of Johannes Brahms: Vol. I. The Vocal Works. By Edwin Evans, sen. (Wm. Reeves.)—This volume will be followed by two more dealing with the instrumental works of Brahms, and all three are "specially designed for the use of concert-goers, pianists, singers, and students." This first one, which includes the 'Lieder,' appeals, however, to a still wider circle; for in this branch of the art Brahms's high merits are recognized by virtually all musicians; of Schubert and Schumann he is acknowledged the legitimate successor. Many of his songs, simple in character, call for little comment. For instance, Mr. Evans devotes only four lines to 'Verzicht, O Herz,' but three pages to 'In der Gasse.' His chief aim is to describe the structure and general character of the various numbers, but he happily does not hesitate to add any information, although, as in the second of the two numbers named above only indirectly connected with the music.

The volume is essentially a work of reference, and the more it is used, the more will it be appreciated. At the end will be found a Table of Chronology, giving page references to incidents related in the course of the work; a Classification of Compositions in respect of the means required for their performance; an Alphabetic Register of Works; an Index to Poetical and other Sources from which the text of the vocal works is derived; Tables of Editions; and an Index of Proper Names. From the very beginning the author will surely convince all reasonable persons that, though an admirer of Brahms, he does not indulge in "needless raptures." He says:—

"Either people insist upon regarding him as the legitimate successor of Beethoven, or they deny him the position of a great master altogether, and it may well be feared that some exaggeration takes place on either side."

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall last Thursday week was not lacking in interest. Berlioz's 'Le Corsaire' Overture, not one of his most attractive, is rarely performed; and, curiously, the composer makes no mention of it in his autobiography or letters. The idea of writing such a work was no doubt suggested to him on a journey from Marseilles to Leghorn, when the captain of the ship—who had been, so he said, captain of Byron's corvette during his excursions among the islands of the Greek archipelago—had much to tell about the poet. Mr. Arthur Hervey conducted his symphonic variations, 'Life Moods,' which were originally produced at the Brighton Festival. The different moods expressed naturally make for variety, also the changes of key, while much of the music is effective; but the romantic element is not so strongly felt as in one or two of Mr. Hervey's earlier works. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 'Invocation,' a new orchestral work, opens well. The principal theme is of reposeful, pleasing character, but the treatment of it is not always convincing. By judicious revision, and moderate excision, he might, we think, render it far more attractive.

Señor Casals once again proved himself a master-interpreter of Bach. He selected the Suite in c minor for 'cello unaccompanied, the one in which the A string is tuned a tone lower. Signor Busoni gave a powerful rendering of the solo part of Liszt's 'Todtentanz,' a curious rather than interesting piece of programme-music. It was inspired—to use the customary term—by Orcagna's fresco 'The Triumph of Death' at Pisa. The Gold Medal of the Society was privately presented to these two great artists on the morning of the concert.

THE season at Covent Garden will open on April 22nd with an opera in Italian. As announced, there will be two cycles of the 'Ring' under the direction of Dr. Rottenberg. The dates will be as follows: 'Das Rheingold,' April 23rd and May 3rd; 'Die Walküre,' April 25th and May 4th; 'Siegfried,' April 27th and May 6th; and 'Götterdämmerung,' April 29th and May 8th. Brünnhilde will be impersonated by Madame Saltzmann-Stevens and Fräulein Gertrud Kappel; Sieglinde by Madame Saltzmann-Stevens; Erda and Fricka by Madame Kirkby Lunn; Wotan by Herr Anton van Rooy; Mime by Herr Hans Bechstein; and Loge by Herr Heinrich Hensel. The two performances of 'Tristan und Isolde' will take place on May 1st and 10th.

MR. JOSEPH HOLBROOKE gave the third of his Chamber Concerts at Steinway Hall last Monday afternoon. He opened with his Third Sextet for Flute (Mr. A. Barton), Oboe (Mr. A. Foreman), Clarinet (Mr. C. Draper), Horn (Mr. O. Borsdorf), Bassoon (Mr. E. James), and Piano (Mr. Holbrooke), and of the three movements, the bright, concluding Presto was the most acceptable. A Miniature Suite for the five wind instruments named was apparently an attempt by the composer to write in a popular style, though only in one ('A Joyous Moment') of the four movements bearing titles was the mood strongly expressed. No. 3 was marked 'Minuet (Fugue),' but in the blend attempted both forms suffered. An Adagio for clarinet and piano proved light and pleasing; moreover, in a rather long 'Fantasy' for viola and piano by Mr. Benjamin Dale, played by Mr. Lionel Tertis and the composer, there was much good writing.

THERE was only one novelty at the second Balfour Gardiner Concert last Wednesday at Queen's Hall. This was a Festival Overture by Mr. Arnold Bax. At the previous concert his choral work was vague, and consequently uninteresting. The work in question, however, proved bright, rhythmical, clear in form, and well scored. It was effectively given under the direction of Mr. Gardiner. Mr. Percy Grainger gave a brilliant rendering of Tchaikowsky's B flat minor Concerto.

At the final Classical Concert on Wednesday at Bechstein Hall, Mr. Donald Francis Tovey's reading of Beethoven's B flat Sonata, Op. 106, was excellent as regards technique and understanding. The long Adagio was perhaps somewhat spun out, but in the Finale the various entries of the themes, however metamorphosed by contrapuntal devices, were made perfectly clear. To listen to Señor Casals's performance of Bach's Suite in E flat was indeed a joy. If all artists could interpret the composer's music with the same perfect phrasing and pure tone which this artist displays, we should hear no more about Bach's music being dry.

THE THOMASSCHULE at Leipsic, in which Johann Sebastian Bach for many years was cantor and conductor of the chorister boys, celebrates this year the 700th anniversary of its foundation; it is, in fact, the oldest school of the kind in Germany. The choir, as in Bach's time, sings motets in St. Thomas's Church on Saturday afternoons.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL will take place at the Crystal Palace next June. On the 22nd the full rehearsal will be held. 'Israel in Egypt' will be performed on the 25th, and 'The Messiah' on the 29th, a change from the usual order assigned to these oratorios. The programme of the Selection Day, on June 27th, includes important excerpts from 'Samson,' the first Concerto Grosso for strings in G, and selections from 'Rodrigo' (a Sailors' Dance for orchestra), 'Acis,' 'Belshazzar,' 'Ottone,' and the 'St. Cecilia Ode.' The principal singers will be Miss Perceval Allen, Madame Donalda, and Madame Clara Butt, and Messrs. Ben Davies, Kennerley Rumford, and Robert Radford. To the choir, numbering over 3,000 voices, will be added a large contingent from the North, selected and trained by Dr. Henry Coward. Sir Frederick Cowen will act for the fourth time as conductor, and Mr. Walter W. Hedgcock will be the organist.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Fraser Gange and Don Luiz Figueras's Vocal and Violoncello Recital, 2, Steinway Hall.
FRI.	Royal Choral Society, 7, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sacred Concert, 7.30, Queen's Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a season of French plays at the Garrick Theatre during Mr. Arthur Bouchier's short tour in Glasgow and Bournemouth. M. Lugné-Poe and his wife, Madame Suzanne Després, supported by a company of capable Parisian artists, will open on Easter Monday, probably with 'Sapho.' Other plays in an interesting repertory will be 'The Lily,' 'The Marionettes,' 'Electra' (one of the French actress's finest representations), and possibly 'La Rafale,' in which Madame Després created a sensation when she appeared four years ago at the Shaftesbury Theatre. Miss Andrews, through whose medium London has made the acquaintance of many well-known foreign artists, arranged for the appearance of Madame Després in 1908, and she has been chosen by M. Lugné-Poe, who this time brings his own company, to manage the forthcoming season.

NEXT Saturday evening, Mr. Cyril Maude will present a new farce in three acts, called 'Billy,' by George Cameron. The action of the play takes place in the chaplain's quarters in the Government Industrial Home for Boys at Beechcroft, Essex.

ON April 19th 'Fanny's First Play' will accomplish a "record" for Mr. Bernard Shaw, who will have attained a twelve months' unbroken run in London for his latest play.

THE well-known Danish actor and author, Dr. Karl Mantzius, has announced his intention to retire from the stage, retaining, however, his position as director of the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. S. M.—G. N.—A. A. J.—A. E. S.—E. J. T.—Received.

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Scottish Language—The National Anthem—Taking Tobacco: Women Smoking—Vanishing
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and Goodwin Sands—Byron and the Sidney Family—De Quincey and Coleridge—Register of
Bacon's Birth—An Epigram of Spenser—Dr. James of St. Bees School—Arms for Identification—
Kroll's Hotel: Mysterious Crime—Knell Book of Barking—"Queer his pitch"—James Brooke—
Belasyse—"Sportsman" Hotels—"Sône"—Hough Family—James Mathews—Penleaze—Relics
of London's Past—Osmunderley—Powell—Dean Hearn—Meaning of Nursery Rimes—Thomas
Wharton—Massey.

REPLIES:—Arithmetic among the Romans—Register Transcribers of 1602—Author of Song Wanted
—Marmontel or Molière—Halfacree Surname—The Levant Company—Henry Blake—Felicia
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Mildenhall—Isaac Hawkins Browne—Toasts and Good Stories—'The St. Albans Ghost'—St.
Agnes: Folk-lore—"De la" in English Surnames—Mummers—Beazant Family—Skating in the
Middle Ages—Money-box—Nottingham as a Surname.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1912.

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LITERATURE

THE ROMANCE OF WORDS.

THE late Prof. Minto, an admirable and stimulating teacher in English, once described "Romance in Words" as "the only proper definition of a dictionary." It is certainly a happy indication of the wealth of meaning and interest, the odd survival of lost causes, of forgotten events, beliefs, and persons, in the familiar speech of to-day. We live in an age in which everybody wishes to appear in print, and the standard of decent English is being daily degraded. "Ignorance, pure ignorance," is as much the cause of this slackness as haste, and ignorance goes unreproved where the very guides that should correct are often ignorant too. Mr. Pecksniff

"was in the frequent habit of using any word that occurred to him as having a good sound, and rounding a sentence well, without much care of its meaning."

He has a formidable host of followers in the twentieth century, whose mistakes are so frequent as to have ceased to be amusing. The makers of the great Oxford Dictionary, Prof. Skeat, and all the scholars who toil so zealously at a minimum wage in the dark and difficult mines of the English tongue, see their labours daily neglected, and some wild guess passed from mouth to mouth and pen to pen, when they have long since exploded its folly, and explained the truth by scientific study and a host of examples.

We welcome, then, heartily Prof. Weekley's study—somewhat on the lines of Trench's well-known books on English—of the wide field of derivation and meaning involved in the vocabulary of the past and present. His book is all the more effective because it introduces popular

instances of words as well as standard writers who are not generally familiar, and because he has a sense of humour and of the life of to-day which is not always characteristic of professors.

The book is brief for its subject, and to master right off its 190 pages, thickly studded with derivations, will, we think, be beyond the average reader, unless he is an enthusiast. We recommend a chapter at a time. A few pages thus perused should supply alike amusement and instruction. Some idea of the resources of the language is really—to put it on the lowest ground—a social advantage in enlarging the range of a talker, and reducing the words which he repeats *ad nauseam* because he knows no other. Not much above the talker to-day is the casual writer, and he also may learn—*e.g.*, to avoid such tautologies as "fantastic fancy" or "a posy of verse," "posy" being a contracted form of "poesy."

In matters of scholarship Prof. Weekley is both learned and careful, and his chapter on 'Semantics' is specially valuable, as that science is yet in its infancy. His arrangement in chapters is satisfactory from the scholar's point of view, but, in order to attract a popular audience, it would, we think, have been a better plan to take such headings as 'Religion,' 'War,' or 'Amusements,' and explain under them the genesis of words due to various changes or events in the national life. What we may call the outlands have also a large and daily increasing part in introducing strange words into the language. Novelists, for the sake of local colour, revel in words on the way to be English, which they seldom take the trouble to explain. How many people know what copra is, or jaggery, or even a patio?

War is happily an intermittent and decreasing phenomenon, and the words it introduces are not so persistent as some others. "Jingo" is now well established, and Prof. Weekley, who regards it as probably the only pure Basque word in English, adds:—

"In 1878, when war with Russia seemed imminent, a music-hall singer, the great MacDermott, delighted large audiences with—

We don't want to fight, but, by *Jingo*, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the
money too.

Hence the name *jingo* applied to that ultra-patriotic section of the population which, in war-time, attends to the shouting."

We do not doubt this, but we think that in respectable writing "Jingo" was made current by Minto. At any rate, he laid claim to popularizing the chorus of the song for readers in *The Daily News* when he was engaged in political journalism. "Spanish," a word for money which survived into the nineteenth century, recalls the great days of Drake and Raleigh; and "Sir Garnet" [Wolseley] made a popular phrase which would now need explanation. The Boer War brought into frequent use a number of South African words, such as "lager" and "sjambok," which are not now current in ordinary conversation. The Dutch, as a great

naval power, have, it is pointed out, contributed to our nautical vocabulary such words as "skipper," "boom," and "yacht," the last, now used for pleasure, being originally a hunting ship (cognate with German "Jagd").

The supplanting of native words by loan words is well exhibited, as in the Anglo-Saxon "here," army, which has survived in "harbour" and "harry." Sometimes a word gets restricted in meaning—*e.g.*, "weeds," which was a general term for clothes in Shakespeare's day. Prof. Weekley notes, of course, the retention of "widow's weeds," but does not point out that Tennyson has preserved the Shakespearian sense in 'In Memoriam':—

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er.

A great poet is a legislator over language, and can make an old word new. The Authorized Version of the Bible has a notable influence in this way, preserving phrases the origin of which is forgotten.

Throughout the work we find abundant evidence of the Professor's eye for neologisms, but they are rather confusingly mixed up with older words, and might have had a section to themselves. In the first chapter, for instance, we range from "malice prepense" and "affidavit," various words from Greek and Latin, and an old word like "assoil," to the "kinematograph," "appendicitis," "sabotage," and "barracking," and return to sham antiques like "bartisan," "slug-horn," and "niddering," to end with "bovril" and "chortle." In this chapter "nausea" is said to be unaltered from the Greek. But the Greek is *ναυσία*, or *ναυτία*, and "nausea" surely the Latin form. "Tennis" is rightly derived from the French "tenez!" but we cannot conceive why the translation "take it"—*i.e.*, take the ball about to be served—is not added. This is clear to those who know Latin from the use of "accipe," quoted on the authority of Erasmus. On several occasions we wish that fewer words had been mentioned, and space made for a little more by way of illustration and explanation. But we may be underrating the patience and perseverance of the average reader. We certainly hope so, as we wish many to share the enjoyment which the book has given us. On the last page we are told that "'swank' is only a year or two old," and asked who brought it suddenly to England. Its wide popularity in the mouth of the public may be strange and new, but its introduction to English is much earlier than is here supposed. A 'Slang Dictionary' dated 1873 gives it in the sense "to boast or 'gas' unduly."

The last word in fashion for an elegant young man is a "nut." It remains, so far as we are aware, a nut at present uncracked by philologists. Perhaps Prof. Weekley may apply his learning and humour to the query in a new edition, or, better still, give us a separate volume on modern slang, like the study on the 'Arry Ballads in *Punch* which a Dutch scholar produced some eighteen years since.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller.—Vol. VIII. *The Age of Dryden.* (Cambridge University Press.)

THE Age of Dryden, which corresponds with the forty years after the Restoration, has left a deep impression on our literature. It marks, as Matthew Arnold pointed out, the birth of modern English prose, of which Dryden himself, more than any other, may be called the father. To the reader of our day, whether a professed student of literature or no, this is Dryden's chief claim to remembrance. That through these forty years he was the representative writer of his time, its mouthpiece and its literary dictator, is to-day a matter of small moment, for there is probably no period in the history of our language since the Reformation the books of which are so rarely opened by the ordinary reader. The few works written in those years which still appeal to us are by men of a different age, and are rooted in quite other sentiments and ideals than those of the Restoration. Dryden and his compeers have little or nothing to say to the man of to-day.

For the first half of the seventeenth century our literature depended for its vitality on the Elizabethan spirit, the influence of which died with the men of the Civil War. The new age began afresh without the guidance of a continuous tradition: it was materialistic, experimental, open-minded as to the merits of all accepted rules of life and literature. There is no lack of explanations of this change; but they are all curiously incomplete. Politically, the Restoration was a compromise which left unsettled most of the questions for which the Civil War had been fought, but which left both sides shaken in their adherence to the ideals that had guided them: doubtless the frame of mind which this induced had its result on the literature of the day, but it did not cause the change in its spirit. Nor can the influence of the returned exiles be counted for much. Few indeed of the writers of this period had followed the fortunes of Charles, and the number of important persons in the Age of Dryden who could be called returned exiles was very small. The personal influence of Charles II. is a factor of much greater importance; the literature of the Restoration, whether of poetry, of the stage, or of the pulpit, was a Court literature, and much of it was directly intended to gain his favour. He was an opportunist of sense and of taste, a lover of wit, and these are characteristic of the writing of his day, and constitute its redeeming qualities.

Conditions of this kind do not mould great literature; they affect the lesser authors of a period, while the more important are above their influence. The real cause of our inability to feel any interest in the Age of Dryden is that the imaginative writers of the day sought their inspiration in literature instead of in life. They

cherished an ideal of life seen through a medium of art, and focussed their view on the medium instead of on the object, substituting a set of rules for direct and first-hand observation, with the result that their work has passed into oblivion with the rules on which it was based. Poetry and the drama, "drawing the outlines of an art without any living master to instruct," sought for guidance in French doctrinaire ideals. Now it is not to be denied that our literature had many things to learn from France, and that Dryden and his age profited greatly in these respects from their lesson; but it is noteworthy that at no epoch which models itself on a foreign literature has the fruit of its borrowing come to maturity; time is needed for the lesson to sink into the substance of our thought.

We remember, too, that this French ideal is not native even to its own soil; that the French of France are not a Latin, but a Latinized race; and that, just as the Latins had adopted this ideal at the cost of the destruction of their national poetry, so the price paid for it by the French is that their poetry between Ronsard and the Romantic Revival (with the single exception of La Fontaine) has lost its universal appeal. Happily our own literature is so rich that we can well afford to balance the loss of a century of barren poetry by the gain to our prose in every direction. Mere temporary absurdities, as when Rymer applies to the study of 'Othello' canons of criticism eminently applicable to documents in his 'Foedera,' may well be passed by with little remark.

The chapter on Dryden by Dr. Ward, with which this volume opens, is an appreciation of one of our greatest literary artists, worthy of the subject and of the skill of the writer. We have a suspicion that his admiration for Dryden's matchless prose blinds him to the weakness of the tragedies with their mock-heroics and cynical view of life; speaking for ourselves, we cannot count among dramatic masterpieces either comedies or tragedies as dead as even 'Don Sebastian' or 'All for Love.' Remembering Sarcey, we may count it already sufficient criticism that Dr. Ward judges by the standards of his own day Dryden's plays and verse, instead of putting him beside the greatest. Such works as 'Absalom and Achitophel' and 'Mac Flecknoe,' in which his art is brought to bear on life, will, however, bear comparison with anything of their kind in our literature. A critic is not a biographer, but the question of Dryden's sincerity must be faced in estimating the value of much of his work, and Dr. Ward has dealt with the matter at sufficient length, showing him as what friends call "open-minded" and enemies *arriviste*—neither the vicious craftsman of Macaulay and Green, nor the immaculate poet of his admirers. Mr. H. B. Wheatley has contributed a bibliography of Dryden which contains much that is new to students, and it is perhaps a pity that he did not call attention in it to his suggestion that

'Mac Flecknoe' was published by Dryden's enemies without his knowledge, from a manuscript copy.

It is not easy to frame any definition of the Age of Dryden which shall include 'Hudibras' and Barclay's 'Apology,' except that of time. A well-considered chapter on Samuel Butler is written by Mr. W. F. Smith, who rightly treats 'Hudibras' rather as a survival of the Elizabethan spirit than as touched by any French influence later than Rabelais. Butler was whimsical, of the family of Robert Burton, and like him full of out-of-the-way learning, some of it at second-hand; but his work is founded on direct observation of life and still pleases, "though with a kind of Pain to the best sort of Readers." Mr. Previt -Orton justly sums up the remaining satire of the period in a way which will not encourage any one to enter on a fuller study of it. Mr. E. Grubb gives an interesting account of the early Quaker publications and the gradual and short-lived appearance among them of a literary element. Three chapters on the Restoration Drama follow—none too great an allowance for what was then the sole provision of fiction for the public. The first of them, by Prof. Schelling, takes us up to Wycherley's 'Plain Dealer.' The author does not seem to have opened up any new ground, and the Spanish influence on which he lays stress is highly hypothetical, but the chapter is useful. We only regret that Etherege and Wycherley were not in the province of Mr. Charles Whibley, who follows, and carries on comedy to the end of the century in one of the best chapters of the book. Mr. A. T. Bartholomew reviews the whole period in the third chapter, with special reference to the lesser work of the day, principally in tragedy—the works he has to deal with being usually too bad for praise and too feeble for blame. Mr. Whibley follows with a chapter on the Court Poets; and Prof. Saintsbury completes the first half of the volume with another on Seventeenth-Century Prosody in his usual vigorous and convoluted style.

Mr. Wheatley is better fitted than any other to give an adequate account of Evelyn and Pepys, and Dr. Ward is at his happiest in dealing with the lesser memoir- and letter-writers of the period. Mr. Bass Mullinger's chapter on Platonists and Latitudinarians should be read with that on Latitudinarianism and Pietism in vol. v. of 'The Cambridge Modern History,' which it controverts in some particulars. Archdeacon Hutton deals with the pulpit oratory of the period, and seems rather severe upon Tillotson's style—"utterly without charm, or distinction, or interest." Prof. Hearnshaw's chapter on Legal Literature gives an account of the subject which does not add much detail to popular knowledge. Selden's fame as a scholar among those who have worked at the original documents on which he relies does not stand very high; he owed much of his learning to Cotton and some to Hakewell, who is not even mentioned in this chapter, while his

knowledge of our records was far inferior to that of Prynne, probably the most deeply read archivist in our history. As a writer, on the other hand, Selden takes a high place.

With the exception of the preachers, the subjects of these chapters have little essential connexion with the Age of Dryden except in time. John Locke, on whom Prof. Sorley writes an expository chapter, full of sound criticism and just appreciation, is one of its best products. His work is compact of unimaginative common sense applied to important subjects, clearly and forcibly written—philosophy speaking the language of everyday life. Dr. Shipley, writing on the progress of science, deals with another typically Restoration movement, vivified by a constant contact with nature. The instructions issued by the Royal Society at its foundation to writers of papers might well be reprinted and circulated among scientific men at the present day.

The volume closes with Mr. Arthur Tilley's account of the Essay and the beginning of modern English prose. In it he has dealt at some length with the influence of French literature upon our own during the second half of the seventeenth century. His view differs naturally from that indicated in the early part of this article, but rather as respects the value of the literature copied than as to the use made of it. He shares with Dr. Ward and Mr. Whibley the honours of the volume.

ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY.

THE first volume of Mr. Burrage's important work is devoted to 'History and Criticism.' In his Preface he states truly that

"even the best histories of the Church of England have been noticeably lacking in adequate information relating to our subject, while the average history written by Nonconformists is not unnaturally apt to be somewhat partial in its treatment";

and he maintains rightly that

"English church history as a whole, however, cannot be said to be satisfactorily studied, unless the story of Dissent is fully and fairly represented."

Nonconformity has in the past had but few historians, and the chief reason of this is the fact that its ministers, when competent for such a task, have had too much to occupy them to spare time for historic research.

The sermon, it is well known, has always formed an important part in Nonconformist services, and the minister has to devote much time to the preparation of

The Early English Dissenters in the Light of Recent Research (1550-1641). By Champlin Burrage. 2 vols. (Cambridge University Press.)

History of English Nonconformity, from Wiclif to the Close of the Nineteenth Century. By Henry W. Clark.—Vol. I. *From Wiclif to the Restoration.* (Chapman & Hall.)

two such discourses for the Sunday, besides conducting services during the week, at each of which an address is expected, visiting his congregation, and working at the institutions associated with his church; and in addition, if a popular preacher, he has frequent calls from other churches. It is, however, surprising that among the country clergy of the Church of England, who have some leisure, more should not have been done in the way of research. We are glad to see that Nonconformists of recent years have shown themselves desirous of collecting information concerning their early history, and our readers may remember the welcome we have given to the publications of the Baptist Historical Society, as well as to those of the Congregational Society.

Mr. Burrage, in the volumes we are now reviewing, gives the story of early English Dissent complete in itself for the period treated, but he designs it as "the first section of a larger treatise," for which he has been making investigations for a number of years, and bibliographers will be glad to hear that it is proposed to print

"an extended bibliography of between two and three thousand items, which has already been prepared as a supplement to Dr. Henry Martyn Dexter's 'Collections toward a Bibliography of Congregationalism,' but which will be chiefly concerned with the literature of the English Anabaptists and Baptists before 1745."

Mr. Burrage modestly states that

"the present publication is not intended as an exhaustive history of English Dissent during even the period treated, but rather as an introduction to the study of that history and its literature."

Wherever possible, primary evidence has been sought, and second-hand sources used as little as possible. In reference to printed literature, it is curious to find that it was as late as 1700 before any general work of importance was published in defence of the Puritans, or of any branch of separatists with whom these volumes deal. "In 1702 Cotton Mather brought out his now celebrated folio entitled 'Magnalia Christi Americana,'" and from 1698 to 1733 Strype was publishing his numerous writings concerning the Church of England, which contain some references to the early English separatists. In 1732-8 Neale's 'History of the Puritans, or Protestant Nonconformists,' appeared; this work has been several times republished, but up to that time in England neither the Baptists nor Independents had published any history of their rise and growth.

Fortunately, however, some of the early leaders of the Baptists in London had left behind them a few documents relating to their early history; and these, after passing through several hands, came into the possession of Stinton, who succeeded his father-in-law, Benjamin Keach, as pastor of the congregation at Horselydown. Keach, it may be recalled, suffered the punishment of the pillory.

Stinton at once began to copy the manuscripts, but died too soon to complete his task. The work then fell to Crosby, and, additional matter being obtained, it was completed by the publication of the third and fourth volumes in 1740, under the title of 'The History of the English Baptists from the Reformation to the Beginning of the Reign of King George I.' During that period, Mr. Burrage tells us, a more scholarly work was published by the Rev. John Lewis, a clergyman of Margate; this was entitled 'Brief History of the Rise and Progress of Anabaptism in England.' Between 1793 and 1802 Dr. John Rippon, who was the minister of the church of which Spurgeon became pastor, edited four volumes of 'The Baptist Annual Register.' In this work was first published Joshua Thomas's 'History of the Baptist Association in Wales' from 1650 to 1790. Mr. Burrage also refers to Ivimey's history, the fourth volume of which was completed in 1830, as well as to the considerable interest felt by English Baptists in the publications of the Hanserd Knollys Society, two volumes of which are composed chiefly of reprints of early Baptist works. America has, of course, quite a literature of its own on the subject.

Among other works mentioned is Dr. Henry Martyn Dexter's epoch-making book entitled 'The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years as seen in its Literature.' This was, Mr. Burrage considers, "the most learned work of the kind" up to that time (1880) produced by an American scholar; and in his opinion it

"surpasses even to-day, in minute critical detailed, and vast knowledge, anything that has been done in this line either by historians of the Church of England or by English Dissenters."

To those who seek popular histories Mr. Burrage commends the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare's little volume 'Baptist and Congregational Pioneers,' and "a notable posthumous work"—Dr. R. W. Dale's 'History of English Congregationalism,' 1907, which was completed and published by his son, Chancellor Dale.

Mr. Burrage in his 'Foreword' calls attention to the change of meaning which has taken place during three centuries in the words Nonconformist, Dissenter, Independent, Congregationalist, and Baptist. To-day they are applied in popular usage to persons who have separated themselves from the Church of England; but the words have not always been so employed:—

"The earliest Nonconformists, for instance, were not separatists, but often learned clergymen of the Church of England, who found fault with the clerical vestments, &c., and yet remained in the Church. The term Puritan appears to have been first used about 1566, and was correctly applied to Nonconformists as previously defined."

The word Dissenter appears to have had a history similar to that of the word

Nonconformist, only it seems to have been first employed after 1641 :—

"The first Englishman of strong intellectual gifts to win distinction as a preacher of separatism and as the bold author of works which directly encouraged separation from the Church of England was Robert Browne, and from 1582 to the present time his name has been a landmark in English church history, known not only in England, but also on the Continent and in America."

Browne is well entitled to be called the Father of Congregationalism. Like Wesley, he had no intention of instituting any permanent separation of churches from one another :—

"The idea of a State Church seemed to him as desirable as to any other English citizen....he would undoubtedly have used the parish church buildings, practically as they stood, for his congregational churches, as any Puritans of the time would probably have wished to do."

He considered the Church to be "in a commonwealth," and looked upon the power of the civil magistrate as one great force which, *when properly limited*, might be used as a means of keeping the churches under State control, and so of ensuring in them a reasonable amount of unity in belief and practice.

Mr. Burrage in his thirteenth chapter gives an exhaustive account of the Gould manuscript preserved at Regent's Park College. It contains a history of the Independent Puritan congregation organized by Henry Jacob in London from 1616 to 1640. Jacob considered that each church ought to have one pastor at least, or more than one if means allowed and the congregation was large enough to require it. The pastor was to have absolute power over all the ecclesiastical affairs and government of the church. The following clause in reference to marriage and burial is singular :—

"Concerning making of marriage, and burying the dead, we believe that they are no actions of a Church minister (because they are no actions spirituall), but civill. Neither are ministers called to such business : neither is there so much as one example of any such practise in the whole book of God."

Mr. Burrage, after giving a complete list of the various documents contained in the Gould manuscript, says

"that if the English Baptists of to-day have a greater knowledge of their history than they have had since Stinton's time, it is to the Rev. George Gould of Norwich that they are first indebted for preserving the at present only known first-hand copy of this valuable and long-lost Stinton-Crosby manuscript."

Among other treasures to be found at Regent's Park College is the library presented by Dr. Angus (formerly a valued contributor to our columns), who for many years devoted much time to the collecting of books and documents relating to the history of the Baptists. One of the conditions attached to the bequest was that a catalogue should be prepared. This labour of love has been faithfully carried out by Dr. Gould, who succeeded

Angus as Principal of the College. The Catalogue forms a handsome quarto volume, of a copy of which we are the fortunate possessors.

Mr. Burrage devotes his second volume to documents illustrative of the history of early English Dissent. While he does not claim for them

"the dignity of forming a complete 'Corpus' of the literature relating to the subject, they have been carefully selected from the mass of material now available for investigation. My aim has been to present to the reader a number of the more inaccessible or historically valuable writings, many of which have as yet been only imperfectly or partially reproduced. Others have remained entirely, or almost entirely, unnoticed."

Such a selection has long been needed for students, who hitherto, Mr. Burrage fears,

"have generally been much more familiar with what has been said by writers and historians of different points of view concerning this literature than with the manuscripts themselves, with resultant misunderstanding, or only partial understanding."

We hope that these volumes will prove an incentive to the zealous writers who have already added much to Nonconformist history through the publications of the Baptist and Congregational Historical Societies, and also that there may be an increase in their rolls of members, which have always appeared to us far too small.

We cannot praise too highly the industry of Mr. Burrage, and we cordially congratulate him on the result of his arduous labours, which must influence all future histories of English Religion. Nor can we close our review of his volumes without making mention of the modesty with which he puts forth his facts, and the anxiety he always displays to appreciate the efforts of other workers in the same field. The volumes also contain beautifully executed facsimiles of title-pages and documents.

The author of the 'History of English Nonconformity' has given us a fresh study of an old subject, surveyed and presented by one who has consulted competent authorities, and brought to their consideration an original and discriminating mind. Nonconformist readers may reasonably feel proud of their ideals.

Mr. Clark reviews the history down to the Restoration. The remaining period is to be treated in a second volume. The Nonconformist spirit is defined by him as that spirit which exalts life above organization. By this principle he finds that the maturest Nonconformist we have yet seen lived and died in the communion of the Catholic Church. This is the position assigned to John Wiclif, in whom Mr. Clark finds the first emergence of the Nonconformist spirit, and who is said to have been not only in advance of his own time, but in advance of ours also. Wiclif "wrought out his entire system round the central conception of the inner life,"

and so he becomes "the standard whereby the Nonconformist spirit, in all its subsequent manifestations, must submit to be judged." By this same principle the author tests Church movements in the Elizabethan age. He insists upon clearly discriminating between Puritans and Presbyterians, and considers that the Puritans, while accepting the organization of the English Church, were nevertheless the real Nonconformists, and that the Presbyterians, who protested against the Church constitutions, were not Nonconformists at all. On the principle that, wherever form is made compulsory, life loses its supremacy, and the Nonconformist spirit is lost, Mr. Clark finds that the true Nonconformist theory was grasped by the Independents, but that while they held the theory, "they did not entirely exemplify it." He concludes that "for a manifesting of life and ecclesiastical construction in their ideal relations, as two parts of a perfectly articulated whole, the world has still to wait."

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

THE crudity of expression in Mr. Frank Crane's 'God and Democracy' is the more to be regretted because it is marked by the conception of beautiful ideals. This little brochure will, we believe, serve to unify and realize for many what is at present but a vague idea of a God of Democracy who will stand the test of an age of widening spiritual outlook. In order to convey to our readers the standpoint from which we view the subject, we quote Mr. Crane's definition :—

"The true oneness of a people depends upon the spirit in them, and not upon the power over them. This new conception is called Democracy. Its basis is the mind of the whole people. It is humanity doing things for itself, and not having things done for it."

We held over our notice of Dr. Weyl's 'The New Democracy' in the hope that Mr. Percy Alden's would furnish us with a comparison between America and England. Our hopes are grievously disappointed. His book, with the resounding title of 'Democratic England,' proves to be little more than a panegyric of the Liberal Government—its measures and supporters. Where Mr. Alden's honesty will not permit of wholehearted adulation, he either adopts a patronizing tone towards great men and movements, or candidly avers his disquietude when approaching something like criticism of his friends. His essays were originally written for an American public, and in their collected form show

God and Democracy. By Frank Crane. (Chicago, Forbes & Co.)

Democratic England. By Percy Alden. With an Introduction by Charles F. G. Masterman. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

The New Democracy. By Walter E. Weyl. (Same publishers.)

plainly their origin in the country where copyright injustice reigns supreme. Mr. Masterman, in his Introduction, speaks of Mr. Alden as having lived in an atmosphere charged with sympathy for those who toil—a reference to his twelve years amidst the workers of East London, not to their more recent companionship in the rarefied air of the House of Commons. Such an explanation is rendered necessary by a certain looseness of sequence, consequent, no doubt, on the failure to revise proofs, to which may be attributed other mistakes.

In the opening chapter of the book we are struck by the naive simplicity of Mr. Alden's reiterated statement that opportunism is defunct—at least within the Liberal ranks. He fails to explain to us how such an enlightened Government has so far failed to distinguish, in any adequate way, between wealth controlled by the individual in the public interest, and wealth which is predominantly used for personal pleasures and aggrandizement. The present industrial upheaval, in the face of what he would consider ample "recognition" of the claims of labour, must be a disturbing phenomenon to our author.

As his many admirers will doubtless expect, Mr. Alden's best chapter is that on 'The Child and the State,' though even here imagination is sadly lacking. We find no other prospect dreamt of for our offspring than that of taking their places in the blind competitive struggle, and the bald word "escape" is considered as suitable to mark the close of early tutelage as it is to designate the change which will mark their exit from the workroom in after-life. The statistics gathered by such a well-known authority as Dr. Leslie Mackenzie of Glasgow with regard to the relative growth of children in the slum and in the garden city were well worth reproducing. Confirmation of the conclusion—hitherto deduced from the low percentage of female births during times of war and famine—that the female of the species derives the greater advantage from decent conditions of life, is found in the fact that it is not until we come to compare four-roomed families with one-roomed, that girls show an even more marvellous improvement in height and weight than boys. Mr. Alden's succeeding chapters on 'Sweating,' 'Unemployment,' 'State Insurance,' 'Old Age Pensions,' and 'Housing' need not detain us. They may have satisfied our American cousins at the time of their publication, but Englishmen will find little to add to the knowledge recently extended by the press, whose usual inarticulateness concerning essential matters of industrial unrest has been at last overborne in some measure by their desire to catch the halfpennies of an awakening public. The chapter on 'Municipal Ownership' is remarkable only for the fact that Mr. Alden seems determined to limit the word "gain" to its monetary significance; and we read through the two remaining chapters on 'The Labour Move-

ment in England' and 'The Land and the Landless' oppressed by the thought that the noble title of Mr. Alden's work will probably been precluded for fifty years from making a more worthy appearance.

There is so much more to commend in Dr. Weyl's 'The New Democracy' that care has to be exercised lest we overpraise what after all has the faults inherent in a compilation of essays rather than an elaborate work. Nevertheless, the author's account of the progress of the American people towards self-government does afford a better reason for his title than Mr. Alden's book.

The first differentiation to be noted between American democracy and our own is that of the more markedly individualistic tone adopted, which is largely, no doubt, due to the absence of such unifying points of opposition as a ruling class with a king at the head. Another differentiation arose from the fact that in such a vast continent the unexploited richness at the disposal of the early settlers did not encourage small attempts at co-operation, and it was not until much wholesale appropriation had occurred that American democracy found an objective to unite against.

Dr. Weyl states more plainly than is usually done one of the selfish arguments that can most reasonably be advanced for the retention of our policy of a limited Free Trade. Speaking of the trusts, he says:—

"Not only does the public pay the increase (though not without humorous grumbling), but it allows the trusts to sell their surplus products more cheaply abroad than at home, to sell cheap abroad for the very purpose of selling dear at home."

Englishmen, we think, too often forget that the purchase from our neighbour of 25s. worth of goods for a pound must make for increase in national wealth. Unhappily, an increasing inequality of distribution has militated against a proper appreciation of the result just indicated. Another fact that Dr. Weyl emphasizes is the relative utility of trusts in serving the cause of progress; and an understanding of the kinks in humanity leads him to express something akin to sympathy for those self-deceptions the perpetrators of which are playing a rôle of altruistic complacency at odds with the real facts.

There are points where we join issue with our author and wonder whether he too has not occasionally bowed the knee to Baal, and the lack of dates in succeeding chapters is unnecessarily apparent; but we feel the book is for the general reader, not for the specialist.

On the whole we think that Dr. Weyl's penultimate chapter, entitled 'The Social Problem of Democracy,' is the most to be commended. Indeed, it is so self-contained that its republication in pamphlet form would serve a useful purpose.

RECENT VERSE.

Storm Song, and Other Poems. By Pal-
lister Barkas. (Elkin Mathews.)—Here at least is a poet who, if his flights be sometimes lacking in speed and height, yet clashes his wings vigorously in the effort to fly. His slim volume of verse is somewhat confused in purport, unequal in achievement, defaced by false stresses and antitheses, prone to gaudiness, yet in some hardly definable manner, powerful. Perhaps this heroic quality is less discernible in the substance and texture of the verse than in the exaltation and liveliness of the spirit informing it. Much of Mr. Barkas's storminess is but stage thunder, and his expression is rarely felicitous. Yet because of his passionate feeling for life, his sense of liberty and spaciousness, the zest and force of his inspiration, the poetic yeast is in him, the ferment which creates and bodies forth the formless shapes of his conception. Obviously he inherits a legacy from the great pantheists, and in some degree he possesses their faculty of sliding into the universal, of which one of the most perfect examples in English is Wordsworth's "A slumber did my spirit seal." His first poem, 'The Passport,' with its long, trailing, rhymeless lines, is strongly reminiscent of Mr. Edward Carpenter in 'Towards Democracy.' His imagination is as yet insufficiently disciplined and economized. It moves in gusts and swirls, and needs a steadier and more continuous impulse to make its driving power less erratic. Occasionally he reveals a curious mastery over a particular key which harmonizes with his own emotional tonality. Thus in 'Alone' he fuses matter and form into a resonant, dignified, and firmly handled result, but at other times he is ungainly, theatrical, and structurally loose. Mr. Barkas shows considerable promise, because he writes out of himself, and because a genuine and virile feeling is reinforced by a certain visionary sense and a power of sturdily presenting it.

The Iscariot. By Eden Phillpotts. (John Murray.)—Mr. Phillpotts is a better novelist than he is dramatist or poet. In 'The Iscariot' he has compressed the *motif* and plan of a novel into something over fifty pages of verse. His object is to vindicate not the deed, but the motives of Judas in selling his master. He represents him as a nationalist of intense and lofty ideals, whose desire to see the Romans evacuate Palestine leads him to attempt to trick his master into assuming an earthly kingdom by using the Pharisees as a *pièce de résistance* to that end. The ingenuity of the idea is transparent. It leaves us with the impression that Judas was exceptionally foolish, and that his sincerity in the profession of personal devotion to his master's self and in the comprehension of the esoteric significance of his mission is hardly unimpeachable. In fact, the conception leaves many crannies and fissures for criticism to penetrate.

The blank verse is resonant and dignified, but somewhat bald. It has nobility of thought; is without blemish of taste or rhythm, but lacks the magnetic faculty of communicating its emotion to the reader. It lies prone without the lively and serpentine flexibility that is inherent in blank verse which is more than competent. There is a powerful frontispiece by Mr. Frank Brangwyn of Judas walking feverishly away from the council of the Sanhedrin.

London Windows. By Ethel Talbot. (Stephen Swift.)—Miss Talbot's verse is well known in various journals, and the twenty-six pieces here published are best described when one says that they are respectably meritorious newspaper verse on subjects such as London Stones, Summer Underground, The Pageant of Hyde Park, A Watcher in the Rain, and The Egyptian Room at the British Museum. In each case she says little that is not obvious and nothing that has the sublime accuracy of great poetry. On the other hand, she can be relied upon never to miss the obvious thing; whatever patent emotions or æsthetic delights may lie on the surface of dawn in London and rain in London she seizes and expresses in facile, pretty verse. In phraseology she follows largely Swinburne and Henley. An extract from 'Hyde Park' exhibits her characteristic qualities, good and bad:—

Night
In the street
Innumerable blent, the noises beat
Round the great lake of silence, and the light
Tread of the homeward feet
Passes and dies, and leaves
Only the shuffling tread
Of the grey forms that onward with bent head
Move, through the shadowy darkness that receives
Each, without questioning,
Under the pitying shadow of her wing.
And last,
With golden lights and laughter and soft thud
Of powerful engines churring through the mud,
The latest motor's past.

ENGLISH PHILOSOPHY.

It almost seems as if our English thinkers have written too well to have philosophized profoundly—as though the niggardly provision of a stepmotherly nature had decreed that no man should excel both as a stylist and a philosopher, and that "a union of the learned and conversible worlds" must always be made at the expense of the former. But we see no need to apologize for English thought; we view even an interest in the school of common sense as no indication of an intellectual hiatus. On the other hand, we cannot join with Mr. Stock in protest against the further Germanization of our thought—strange irony in the days of pragmatism, Bergson, and a new realism—nor admire his title, reminiscent of "an English matter in English tongue for English men," and a challenge of the principles of free exchange, laying an embargo on Kant, and prohibiting Hegel for the fostering of a native product. But if, in judging the speculative merit of our writers, either extremity of view is consistent with sanity, to deny their literary quality is incompatible with taste. For sheer artistic power Hobbes, with his "close, naked, natural way of speaking"; Berkeley, with his distinction of style and his mastery of the dialogue; Hume, with his Gallic polish and his sly humour, would be valuable if their matter were valueless. Even the style of Locke has found admirers. Some of the lesser and more academic writers are pedantic or slovenly, it is true, but these blemishes are exceptional.

An estimate of our philosophy as "a channel of literature" is the purpose of Prof. Seth's book. It fulfils this purpose well. Written in a lucid style, clearly arranged, and provided with short chapters connecting the various schools of thought, it should be useful to any student of

English Philosophers and Schools of Philosophy. By James Seth. (Dent & Co.)

English Thought for English Thinkers. By St. George Stock. (Constable & Co.)

literature who is familiar with the elements of philosophy. The great names are admirably treated, but they can take care of themselves. To do justice to the obscure is more difficult, but almost equally important. Here, too, Prof. Seth is generally successful, without adopting the attitude of those who exhume a decayed system once in a decade, and spread the news that Adam Smith really had something to say about sympathy, or that Price anticipated Kant. On the subject of the moderns we find the book less satisfactory; here its conclusions are necessarily tentative, but the allotment of seven and a half pages to Ferrier and five to T. H. Green seems quite disproportionate. Our chief regret is that the connecting links are so short, and that the relation of English to Continental thought is somewhat scantily treated. On the other hand, Prof. Seth wisely leaves the later writers to suggest the necessary criticism of the earlier, and supplies abundant material for our literary judgments without erecting adjectival signposts on his own account.

The second volume before us covers part of the ground of the first, but with a different end in view. Its purpose is "to shew that the speculations of Locke and Berkeley contain within themselves the means of escape from the destructive criticism of Hume." The conclusion is similar to Prof. Seth's, that Hume's scepticism is the outcome only of the empirical part of his predecessors' philosophy, valid not against idealism, but only against a sensational form of it. This is no secret, but the book should be of value to those who cannot read Green's famous Introduction to Hume. It is, indeed, no mere analysis, but a fresh and lively study from the point of view of one whose anchorage is a qualified idealism. Nor does the unlucky title prevent Mr. Stock from doing justice to Green. Unfortunately, the fact that 'Siris' appeared after the 'Treatise of Human Nature' compels him to leave it out of account. This curious work upon "The Virtues of Tar-water and divers other subjects connected together and arising one from another" probably cost Berkeley more labour than any of his other writings. With all his old hostility to "the corpuscularian and mechanical philosophy," he restates his position in a serious attempt to think out the relation of ideas to the mind of God. Hume's later 'Inquiries' may be neglected for his earlier writings; but 'Siris' is of real importance to Berkeley, perhaps even a "means of escape from the destructive criticism of Hume." Mr. Stock, of course, does not overlook this, but chronology puts the work outside his self-appointed limits.

STATE RECORDS.

GRADUALLY the vast stores of State documents in the Record Office are being arranged and published. The volumes of Patent Rolls issued now number about fifty, and those of Close Rolls half as many; the most recent volumes fill up three of what are now the few remaining gaps in the series at present being undertaken. No praise could be too high for the industry and devotion of the editors; both the preparation of the texts and the compilation of the huge indexes must entail an enormous amount of drudgery.

As a matter of fact, these collections of Patent and Close Rolls (Edward III. 1361-1364 and 1369-1374—enrolments of miscellaneous letters issued under the Great Seal and of all kinds of deeds—are worthy

of study not only on the part of scholars, but also of mere "general readers." Often one of these brief official documents will throw far more illumination on the actual life of the Middle Ages than will whole chapters of formal history. Turn, for instance, to the index-references concerning Oxford in the Patent Rolls of 1361-4. In April of the former year we find a commission of oyer and terminer

"touching evildoers of Oxford and the parts adjacent who lately broke the manes of the masters and scholars in the University of Oxford, killed some of the scholars and their servants, and chased the masters and scholars from the University."

Echoes of these town and gown riots come throughout the volume. In June, 1363, there is granted a

"Pardon to John Buk of Oxford of the king's suit for all felonies and trespasses done by him in the last dissension, disturbance, or quarrel (contumelia) at Oxford between clerks of the University and laymen of the town";

after which various "bochers," cobblers, masons, and the like are also pardoned. Those were brisk times in what a Cambridge man has been heard to term "that notorious University town." In the index to the volume of Edward III. Close Rolls we even find a reference to "alien spies in University of Oxford."

Everywhere one comes across side-lights on the daily occupations of the common people, their interests, distresses, crimes, humours—things that historians too frequently ignore. In 1417 William Lasynby and Robert Hull are ordered

"to enquire into the report that a certain person assuming the unusual name of Frere Tuk (Friar Tuck!) and other evildoers have entered parks, warrens, and chaces of divers lieges of the king in the counties of Surrey and Sussex at divers times, hunted therein and carried off deer, hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges, burned the houses and lodges for the keeping of the parks, warrens, and chaces, and threatened the keepers."

In November, 1416, the substance of a romantic novel is concentrated in a remission of taxes to the King's lieges of Northumberland

"as they have been yearly burnt, spoiled, and destroyed for no small time by sudden invasions of the king's enemies of Scotland, and deteriorated by great mortalities and losses sustained by great rides for the resistance of the king's said enemies, and the county is situated on the frontier of the marches of Scotland and the inhabitants are daily put to unbearable charges."

Outlawries and pardons for outlawry are terribly frequent; under Edward III. many of the pardons are granted at the request of Queen Philippa, whose merciful proclivities were not displayed at Calais alone. There is more even of amusement and entertainment to be got out of one of these volumes than out of many historical summaries.

The Fine Rolls are not so interesting except to the student of land tenure. The latest volume (Vol. II.: 1307-1319) consists almost entirely of orders to escheators and justices concerning the resumption of estates at death by the king and the redelivery to the heirs on performance of fealty. There is variety in the services done by tenants, amongst the things rendered being a crane or 5s. yearly, a pound of pepper, a pair of gilt spurs, 10s. and a pound of cummin, 3s. 3d. and two pairs of gloves, materials for ale and bread and one pig, a damsel to wait on the queen at the coronation, and spits for roasting the king's meat at the coronation.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL's autobiographic memoirs *One Look Back* (Wells Gardner) are written with the ease and grace one expects from him, and should have their public. The good stories are undeniably good, and not the less so for that air of social and political rightness which is characteristic of the Whig. Novelty can hardly be expected, since Mr. Russell has been so busy writing of late years, and we find a good deal with which we are familiar. Whether the average reader will realize the significance of the mystic letters "P.W.R." may be doubted. Mr. Russell is deeply interested in Church matters, and has evidently a wonderful memory for striking sermons. Gladstone as statesman and Disraeli as author and phrase-maker supply abundant material, but the period of Mr. Russell's political energies has been closely scrutinized already by many a witness. He was one of the founders of the National Liberal Club, and records amusingly Gladstone's austere expectations concerning that enormous caravanserai, which was to be a contrast to the "temples of luxury and ease elsewhere."

There is some trivial detail, as well as interesting matter, in the account of Harrow days. Was it necessary nowadays to suppress the well-known name of the master who was found after his death to possess a wife and family in a seaside resort? There is little doubt that his butler, as is hinted, knew the secret, and bullied him in consequence. What is more extraordinary, and not mentioned by Mr. Russell, is the fact that one of the boys in the school knew it too, and never revealed it, though there is ample evidence that the master in question was an implacable tyrant to boys. At the disclosure every one was shocked, if not disgusted; and we record with pleasure the comment we have heard of the saintly John Smith: "I am glad there was somebody to love him." In this chapter and elsewhere Mr. Russell is slack about bringing his details up to date. He does not give us an index, but he thinks it worth while to reproduce in full (pp. 218-31) his own speech to his constituents at Princes Risborough concerning the Phoenix Park murders, with "cheers," "hear, hear," and "loud cheers" inserted. This creditable effort is much less interesting than the chapter on 'Oratory.'

A Poet's Children: Hartley and Sara Coleridge. By Eleanor A. Towle. (Methuen.)—The biographer's task has in this instance been accomplished with gravity, tact, and sympathy, and without a trace of the spirit of purveying small beer which vulgarizes so many modern memoirs and biographies. We confess to a great affection for Hartley Coleridge, not only because of the wistfulness, gaiety, and tenderness of his verse, but also the charm of his disposition. He was the only person in the circle of which he was a member who possessed a sense of humour. He is portrayed here without reserve, and at the same time without harshness. To understand Hartley, in spite of his weakness, is to appreciate him. Sara was a brilliant woman in her way, but had less of the keen savour of personality about her than her brother. She is engagingly treated here. We wish that all writers of personal reminiscence would realize that the essay can be undertaken in no light or leisurely spirit. We find in this volume numerous indications of the delicacy, care, and discrimination that have been bestowed upon it.

THE first volume of the Pocket Edition of *The Works of Charles and Mary Lamb*, edited by E. V. Lucas (Methuen), should receive a warm welcome. The larger issue was a little heavy in hand: this one is eminently "companionable," and has gained by revision and a thorough insight into the research which is always adding some fact or probability concerning one of the best-loved of English writers. *The Athenæum* from its earliest days up to the twentieth century has cherished a keen interest in its old contributor Lamb, which is duly reflected in the 'Notes.' These are at once sprightly and thorough. On the cover of the book is an elaborate design which, without the explanation supplied, might be associated with the ecclesiastical curse of bell, book, and candle.

The Signal, and Other Stories. By W. M. Garshin. Translated by Capt. Rowland Smith. (Duckworth.)—The inspired translator is almost as rare as the inspired author, and many a writer comes to alien readers in a tongue that might be called translators' English. In this dialect, mainly, Capt. Rowland Smith has composed his obviously faithful version of Garshin's short stories. The construction and arrangement of the words are, in many places, unlike what any person would naturally write in English. Clinging too closely to the form produces a false effect, but Garshin's talent can be discerned—powerful, original, various, and unequal. Of the seventeen stories, four—'From the Reminiscences of Private Ivanoff,' 'The Action at Aislar,' 'Four Days,' and 'Officer and Soldier Servant'—are drawn from experience and observation of military life, and bear the impress of profound truth. All these are very fine. 'The Bears' and 'The Meeting' are of the same strain, but not of the same material, and are also good, though less profound; but the two stories dealing with a mysterious Byronic lady called Nadejela Nicolaievna are absolute failures. There is, indeed, no sign that Garshin could draw a woman. Two or three little allegories in the manner of Hans Andersen are full of delicate ironical sprightliness. Finally, in 'A Night' and 'The Scarlet Blossom' a vein of wild genius shows itself. Not even in 'Wuthering Heights' or in any of Poe's tales has madness been drawn so convincingly or so subjectively. Indeed, poor Garshin knew what he was writing about, for the latter years of his short life—the years that followed his campaign and his wound—were clouded by intervals of insanity. The translator, even though his version is not adequate, deserves the gratitude of English readers for introducing them to a talent so individual and genuine.

Le Livre de la Route. By J. Joergensen. (Paris, Perrin.)—We welcome heartily this translation from the Danish. It is not only, as its title indicates, a book of travel, but something more. Full of picturesque description and free poetic fancy, it resembles not a little the 'Reisebilder' of Heine. The book, treating of some of the mediæval cities of South Germany, as, for instance, Nuremberg and Rothenburg, is yet largely concerned with Umbria. It created some amazement at the time of its publication in Denmark, for Herr Joergensen, sceptic and Darwinian, revealed in it for the first time his admiration for the poetry and beauty of the Catholic religion. Herr Joergensen is the possessor of an original artistic personality, an idealist, and full of real tenderness under the seeming cloak of irony. In the last chapters of the book we find him explaining with

vigour and frankness the origin and motives of his conversion. "You imagine your search is for truth, happiness, and liberty," he cries to the young Danish Nietzscheans;

"in reality these are but pretexts to evade facing seriously the problem of life. I have sought these things more passionately than you, but I only found them the day I returned to the Christian faith."

The book is written in a singular attitude of passionate hesitation mingled with strong desire and keen apprehension; it has, therefore, considerable interest and value as a psychological document. The first half is especially in the manner of Heine, but Herr Joergensen finds something more in the exquisite Gothic churches of Southern Germany than the freshness of their interior, which led Heine to define Catholicism as a "summer religion." In the closing chapters the author no longer endeavours to dissimulate the religious aestheticism with which all his impressions are tinged. The book is admirably translated by M. de Wyzewa, who writes an interesting Preface.

No pamphlet more informing about the ideas underlying latter-day labour combination has come to our notice than *The Labor Movement in France*, by Louis Levine, which forms No. 3 of Vol. XLVI. of the "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University," and published by their agents in New York and by Messrs. King & Son in London. We think a better arrangement of chapters, at least for English readers, might have been adopted with advantage. Had chap. v., headed 'The Doctrine of Revolutionary Syndicalism,' been the initial one, it would probably have made those which now precede it, dealing as they do with the ebb of failure and the flow of success, more interesting to the less initiated in the problems of industrialism.

It is not possible for us to do more here than make one or two allusions to the contents, which, we believe, will serve to make readers anxious to investigate more thoroughly the past, present, and the future of Syndicalism. As in the case of all such movements, repressive measures have been its life-blood, and periods which ensured it a measure of toleration—such as the year 1868, when the French Government first acknowledged the legality of working-men's organizations—its most critical times for continued existence. The rise and suppression of the organization which corresponded to our labour bureaux, owing to a distrust similar to that which recently seemed to presage the early break-up of our own system, will be of interest, as well as the fact that the miners abroad have shown—as ours have—a marked superiority of combination over other trades.

If a definitive argument is needed to show wherein Revolutionary Syndicalism differs from organized labour revolt at home, it can be found in this passage on p. 110:—

"The syndicates are not only to carry on their struggle 'directly' against employers by strikes, boycotts and *sabotage*, but also against the State, and not only against the State appearing as the 'enemy of labor,' but also against the State wishing to become the protector and benefactor of the workingmen. This hostility to the State and to its reform-legislation marks a further accentuation of the ideas of revolutionary syndicalism."

This pamphlet is a contribution from the French side to that larger history of the emancipation of the world's labour now being written. It will supply valuable dates for various stages of the movement, and suggest that emanations, which appear to be local and spasmodic, are parts of a puzzling but coherent whole.

JAPAN AND GREECE.

The Creed of Half Japan: Historical Sketches of Japanese Buddhism. By Arthur Lloyd. (Smith & Elder.)—The claim put forward in the title of this book on behalf of Buddhism, as being "the creed of half Japan," is a modest one. The author himself tells us it is the religion of the great bulk of the people. "The farmers," he says, "are Buddhists, so are the shopkeepers, so are the rank and file of the people. The ladies of the upper classes are Buddhists; so are most of their husbands, if they will be honest with themselves." In any estimate to be formed of the Japanese nation this fact must needs be taken into consideration. For reasons of State policy, Buddhism at the time of the Restoration in 1868 was disestablished, Shinto, the native cult, being made the State religion. But three years later the reforming statesmen receded from the position they had taken up. To have persevered in the campaign in favour of Shinto, and pushed it to its logical conclusion, would have been to outrage the religious sentiment of the country, and disturb the social order. Very wisely, therefore, they abandoned the crusade against Buddhism, and with the restoration of the two beliefs to their previous status of joint official recognition the normal state of things was resumed. Shinto retains its close association with the Court, and occupies to this extent a privileged position; but Buddhism, though shorn of some of its prestige and a large portion of its endowments, remains what it has been for centuries, the creed of three-fourths of the nation.

These interesting sketches of Buddhism begin with an explanation of the two main forms of that religion: one which is purely Indian, and rests on the 'Hinayana' scriptures, and the later and more amplified type, which in various modified shapes exists in Japan to-day. Having described the rise and growth of Buddhism in India, the author passes on to the stage of Buddhist missionary enterprise. He traces the introduction of Buddhism from India into China at various dates in the course of several centuries, and tells us how it finally found its way to Japan by way of Corea. Not the least interesting portions of the narrative are those which deal with the various missions of Buddhist priests from China to India, and from Japan to China, in search of true doctrines. We learn, too, of the "pious device" by means of which Buddhism soon after its introduction into Japan identified itself with the native cult, the recognition of Shinto deities as incarnations of Buddha leading to the curious fusion of the two faiths which has had such a marked influence upon the religious development of Japan. We find also a detailed account of the growth and the leading characteristics of each of the chief sects of Japanese Buddhism. Through the labyrinth of Buddhist philosophy, complicated as it is by differences of sect, the author, who made a prolonged study of his subject, is a safe guide.

While unable to accept the opinion that Chinese Taoism and Japanese Shinto are but two names for the same thing, we are grateful for the light thrown upon the fact that the favourite sect of the military class, the *zen*—known to some of us through its relation to *bushido*—was the least turbulent and aggressive of all the sects of Buddhism. Another point to which the author recurs with some insistence is the connexion which existed in early times between Buddhism and other systems of religion. The conclusions he formed as to the constant exchange, in the past, of religious ideas between

countries far distant from one another are supported by modern investigation. How far he is correct in his view as to the interaction upon each other of Christianity and Buddhism is a matter for expert scholars to decide, but what he says is the result of much study and thought, and deserves the attention of all students of comparative religion.

The promise of further studies in Japanese Buddhism from the same pen will unhappily never be fulfilled, as Prof. Lloyd did not live to see his present work published. His death is a great loss to Oriental scholarship.

The Glory that was Greece: a Survey of Hellenic Culture and Civilisation. By J. C. Stobart. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)—This handsome and attractive book is intended for those who have not learnt Greek, and has in many respects the air of a set of "Extension Lectures," which the old-fashioned scholar looks upon as an encouragement to shallow and pretentious education. Since, however, such work meets an increasing demand, it is important that it should be done as well as possible, and therefore that it should be carefully criticized. The selection of the pictures in this volume is particularly good, not only in giving all the most celebrated things, but also in including some not yet well known, such as the new fragments of the Ludovisi throne from Boston. But why did not Mr. Stobart give us the equally remarkable Palestrina chariot now in New York? The execution of the photographs is not so good as the selection, some being very faint and poor. Those of scenery—Marathon, Delphi, &c.—are particularly unsatisfactory, so that we can understand the author's mistake in speaking of the latter as in "a valley of Parnassus"!

Coming now to his text, we are glad to record that his style is easy and agreeable, when it is not too colloquial or jocose. He is seldom obscure—as he is when he says that the Athenians appointed "three hostile generals" to carry out the campaign against Syracuse. But he says that 6,000 of Xenophon's famous companions in his Retreat "marched home, and, we trust, lived happily ever afterwards." We happen to know they did not; a good many were even sold as slaves by Anaxibius. He speaks of "a horrid odour of self-consciousness and self-righteousness" in the tone of Isocrates, which is surely a highly exaggerated phrase; and when he says that Alexander "played the Bayard and the Bluebeard in turns," we suppose he must have been misled by the alliteration. It is, of course, of little apparent moment that he gives Pauly (of the 'Encyclopædia') an *l* too many, and Mausollus of Caria one too few; but he would find out the inconvenience if he wanted to consult the former, and looked for him in a catalogue. We do not know why he calls Hesiod's brother Persis (not Perses), or the river that was turned over Sybaris the Traeis (Crathis). He thinks the "wavy tail" of Herodotus must have been a cat (as it was), but confuses it with the γαλῆ, which was certainly a domesticated weasel of some sort. The Athenian hoplites did not "slay their thousands" at Platea. These instances show that the author, however familiar with Greek life, should have had his proofs revised by some mature scholar, to whom the correction of such statements would have been easy.

It is a different matter when we come to Mr. Stobart's judgments on moot points, in which he has a perfect right to his opinion, though we cannot agree with him. He thinks that

the prehistoric Ægean civilization was Aryan, and that the Greeks invaded the settlements of older kinsmen. Indeed, he adds that the Spartans, coming last, were the most foreign to the older population, and therefore "were the first to decay." We dispute both the fact and the inference. When he informs us elsewhere that the Etruscans were originally Greeks, we feel even more sceptical. On the other hand, in what he says about the Ionians as an earlier wave, not so contrasted with the population they conquered in Asia Minor, his observations are both reasonable and suggestive.

He notes the interesting fact that Athenian radicalism was strongly imperial, and disposed to foreign conquests, and contrasts it in this respect with our modern Socialists. A comparison with the radical democracy of France in 1793 would have been more apt. They, too, were keen to make conquests, and have subject allies, for the same reason as the Athenians. They plundered unwilling allies, instead of giving them the inestimable privileges of liberty and equality, in the most unmerciful manner; and even alleged in excuse the same sort of reason as the Athenians. Our author estimates Pericles very fairly, but when he says that Pericles "raised a fund" to pay the ruling democracy, he rightly explains it in the context as applying the tribute of the allies to home purposes.

In other cases there are real inconsistencies in the book, which we cannot but attribute to the accepting from high authorities conflicting statements. Thus we have the old sentiment put into Pericles's mouth, "We follow culture without extravagance"—which is again disproved a few pages later by the statement that the Athenians spent more than 150,000*l.* on one statue. That would mean a couple of millions in a modern state. The writer does not seem to see that these two statements are irreconcilable. In the same way he attacks the critics who have expressed a low opinion of Sappho's morals, and on the next page proceeds to state facts which are the very basis of that judgment. But the history of Greek literature is not his strong point. He speaks of Theocritus as if he were the father of the prose mime; yet the ancients are unanimous in giving that honour to Sophron, whom even Plato knew and appreciated. Still stranger is his estimate of the 'Alcestis' as "surely the most conspicuous failure in all dramatic literature."

We have dwelt too long on special points in which this agreeable author seems to us to have written or quoted hastily. Our defence is that the book before us has many merits, and may be of service in showing the wider public what matchless things were produced by this unique race.

ROGER BACON.

Opera hactenus inedita Rogeri Baconi.—Fasc. III. *Liber Primus Communium Naturalium, Partes Tertia et Quarta.* Ed. Robert Steele. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—English scholars owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Robert Steele for this edition of the 'Opera Inedita' of Roger Bacon, which he is producing in conjunction with the Clarendon Press. Had this mediæval friar been a German or a Frenchman, we should long ago have had on our shelves a critical edition of all his works, and it is a disgrace to English scholarship, and particularly to the learned members of the University of Oxford, of which Roger Bacon was undoubtedly one of the most distinguished sons, that at this time of day there should

be any 'Opera Inedita.' J. S. Brewer, in his luminous Preface to the volume of Bacon's works published more than fifty years ago in the Rolls series of 'Chronicles and Memorials,' pointed out the position that Bacon held in the learned world of the thirteenth century. It is hardly too much to say that for his age and opportunities this friar was one of the most extraordinary men who ever lived. The works he composed on the various branches of learning, which he communicated to Pope Clement IV., by his order, about the year 1262, were known as the 'Opus Minus' (the Introduction), the 'Opus Majus' (the "principal work"), and the 'Opus Tertium,' written "for the clearer understanding of the two former," as Bacon tells us himself. Besides these, and probably after the death of the Pope who had charged him with the task of setting down in order the results of his forty years of study and experiment, Bacon began a great encyclopædic work on the sciences. At the present time, before all of the many fragments of his books and tracts are in print, it is somewhat difficult to speak with certainty as to this great work which the philosopher contemplated, and in part at least put into shape. It would naturally have comprised much that he had previously written in the 'Opus Minus,' 'Opus Majus,' and 'Opus Tertium,' and the similarity of certain passages appears to have misled many writers into supposing that the extant fragments of this projected encyclopædia were portions of Bacon's earlier books. Until we have the rest of Mr. Steele's edition of the inedited works it is premature to pass any definite opinion, but in the present state of our knowledge it would seem that Mr. Steele is right in his view as to the construction of the 'Opus Tertium,' rather than M. Duhem, who discovered what he supposed to be a fragment of the 'Opus Tertium,' which was published by the Quaracchi Press in 1909.

The latest fasciculus issued by Mr. Steele contains the third and fourth parts of the First Book of the 'Communia Naturalium.' This is almost beyond doubt a portion of the monumental work planned by Bacon about the year 1271. The third and fourth parts of this certainly dealt with physics and metaphysics under the titles of 'Communia Naturalium' and 'De Principiis Rerum Naturalium.' In the preceding fasciculus Mr. Steele printed the first two parts of the 'Communia Naturalium,' the third and fourth parts being here given. It may be well to recall the fact that certain considerable extracts from this tract of Bacon were published as long ago as 1861 by M. Charles in his study of the works of the great mediæval philosopher.

In the third part of this treatise, now printed virtually for the first time, Bacon discusses the question of motion and subjects which depend upon that question: such as "the infinite," "time and place," &c. These are all treated in the true mediæval manner, and, of course, with absolute dependence upon the great master Aristotle. In fact, it is obvious that, whilst Bacon laid such great stress upon the need of investigation and experiment, and professed to have expended great sums of money on the purchase of instruments and in carrying out his researches, he was loath to depart from Aristotle, even in his physics. Still, for all who care to know the methods and manner of thought of mediæval philosophers, a perusal of these tracts of Bacon will be profitable and interesting. This will be especially the case with the fourth part, where the dependence of the English friar on Aristotle and the Arabian philosophers is very marked. The part deals with

the production of men and animals and plants, and has naturally a great deal about the soul. For any student of Aquinas it will be specially instructive to compare the way in which these two philosophers approached the same questions. Bacon's Cap. V., *de virtutibus, utrum sint partes anime*, is treated, for example, in the 'Summa,' I., q. 78, &c. Bacon is not altogether "dryasdust" reading, for frequently the student comes upon little evidences of the man in the middle of his treatment of some abstruse subject. There are not so many of these human touches in this fasciculus as usual, but they are not altogether wanting. For example (p. 297), the philosopher speaks of "a damnable opinion common in Paris"—perhaps he only meant, after all, an opinion that should be condemned. At p. 283, speaking of the opinion as to the creation of the "intellect" in man, he says, "For twenty years all theologians of any worth and philosophers have proclaimed this view," and adds, "And still so do all Englishmen, who among all other men are and were students."

We once more thank Mr. Steele for the excellent work he is doing. It must be a labour of love on his part, and a tardy recognition on the part of the Oxford Press of the merit of a distinguished Oxford man.

THE ARTIST.

HE shut his door, and mingled with the throng.

A smile, a something vivid, young, half-wild,
A gleam of understanding in his eyes,

All-tolerant, all-wise,

Drew a man to him. As they swung along,
A woman joined them; last, a child.

And to all these that day was passing sweet;
For now, at last, the man had found a friend,
The woman love, the child a fairyland;

Each yearning, dumb demand
Of each he heard, and could divinelier meet
Than any dream. The day had end.

So through the sunset came they to his door,
And he fell silent—smiling still, withal,
But looking past and through them. "Let us come,"

They cried, "into your home!
Friendship—the Future—Love we hold in store

For you, who taught us of them all!"

But he, as one who marvelled, said, "What need

Have I of these, who dwell with them apart?
Behold now, and farewell!"—They looked,
and there

A room showed, small and bare;
Nought could they see within it....save,
indeed,

The tools wherewith he shaped his art.

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

ENGLAND AND THE PAPACY.

March 23, 1912.

MAY I ask for space just to correct a slip in the appreciative review of my recent book 'The Eve of Catholic Emancipation' in your current issue?

'The Dawn of the Catholic Revival,' to which the present book forms a sequel, was written, not by my brother, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, but by myself.

BERNARD WARD.

A KEATS AUTOGRAPH AT WELBECK ABBEY: FRAGMENT OF THE DRAFT OF 'THE POT OF BASIL.'

46, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.

THE last time Mr. Arthur Severn and I met on the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association Committee, of which we both are members, conversation turned upon his father's generous habit of distributing among his friends and acquaintances—as specimens of Keats's writing—snippets of autograph drafts, &c., of which many fragments remained in the hands of the hapless poet's devoted friend up till a very late period in his long life.

The talk about Severn and his liberal scissors arose out of an observation made by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Harold Boulton, that, when recently in the Duke of Portland's library at Welbeck Abbey, he had seen among some autographs a strip of paper bearing, in what purported to be Keats's writing, two stanzas of 'The Pot of Basil,' one written on the back of the other, and one being about the murder of Lorenzo. The account seemed so likely to refer to the missing strip from the fragment of the draft of 'The Pot of Basil' which I had handled as long ago as 1883, when it was in the hands of my friend Mr. R. A. Potts, that I was somewhat eagerly interested in the little discovery, and wrote to the Duke's librarian, Mr. Goulding, to inquire whether by any means I could inspect the manuscript. By Mr. Goulding's courtesy, I am now in possession of an excellent photograph of each side, with his Grace's leave to make what use I think proper of the document. The proper primary use to make of this permission is, I think, to send to *The Athenæum* for record, as in previous cases of the kind, the result of examining a fragment which turns out to be of textual interest and value.

It is clearly a snippet from the draft to which the Potts fragment had belonged; but it is a few stanzas earlier in the poem: that fragment contained stanzas 30 to 40 of 'The Pot of Basil' (as Keats called the poem at that stage of its composition), but wanting stanza 32, which had been cut off. For that stanza of the draft, with probably stanza 29 at the back of it, I have watched since 1883. The strip at Welbeck Abbey contains stanza 25 on the recto, and stanza 28, preceded by line 8 of stanza 27, on the verso. The verso is of minor interest; but it is some time since we have recovered a piece of Keats's easy, fluent drafting with more fascination for its bulk than this unregenerate octave stanza 25. With the exception of line 5, it seems to have been struck off at a blow, and left with some technical imperfections, reading as follows (I give it quite literally):—

And as he to the Court yard passd along
Each third step did he pause, and listened soft
If he could hear his Lady's matin-song
Or the light whisper of her footsteps soft
And as he thus over his passion hung
He heard a laugh full musical aloft
And looking up he saw her smiling through
A little indoor Lattice, morning new—

wherein there is an unfinished and rejected variant of line 5, ostensibly

And as he stood from the gallery she hung—

but I do not believe the word *hung* was really written as a part of that reading, or at all until he made the ultimate line 5, which stands (as above) till the present time.

When he got to the making of the holograph of the poem in the George Keats manuscript book at the British Museum

(Egerton Manuscripts, No. 2780) he discovered the heterodox employment of *soft* as a rhyme for *soft*, but passed on the unnecessarily sibilant *footsteps soft*, and, I suspect, took exception to the somewhat Leigh-Huntian survival from his earlier style in the otherwise entirely delightful *morning new*; for he left the couplet for further revision, only writing:—

And looking up he saw her smiling through
A little in-door Lattice—

When Woodhouse made his transcript (Houghton-Crewe collection) of the Museum holograph he left out the couplet, doubtless apprehending that Keats might alter it altogether if he decided to reject the phrase *morning new*; and Keats did, for he inserted in the Woodhouse book:—

When, looking up, he saw her features fair
Smile through an indoor lattice, debonair.

Some one (Taylor, I believe) took exception to this, and suggested:—

When to an indoor lattice met his view
And her fair features smiling playful through.

The obliging poet altered his own couplet to that of the standing text:—

When, looking up, he saw her features bright
Smile through an indoor lattice, all delight.

At the same time he gave permission to substitute the Taylorian version! Ultimately he remedied the rhyme defect in the first quatrain by substituting *oft* for the first *soft*; but perhaps others beside myself might prefer the technical flaw to the rather tedious pleonasm of the line established:—

Each third step did he pause, and listened oft.

And, Leigh-Huntian or not, the term *morning-new* is so vitally expressive of the eternal freshness to Lorenzo of his first daily sight of Isabella that I would gladly see the text thus rather than as established with its comparatively commonplace *features bright* and *all delight*—pretty as that is.

Of the murder stanza (28) it is but to be recorded that *soul* is misspelt “sould” in line 3, that *as ill at peace* was first written for “is ill at peace” in line 4, that what seems to be “dull” is cancelled before “break-covert bloodhounds” and *the sin* altered to “such sin” in line 5, that line 6 reads “River” for *water* (with the holograph), while in the couplet appear the curious word “Horeses” and the still more curious “convusled” for *convulsed*.

The manuscript is marked in Severn’s writing as given away on December 13th, 1862. It was to Lady Frederick Bentinck that he gave it; and another relative left it (with a collection of autographs) to the present Duke of Portland.

The *dissecta membra* of this draft are a peculiarly interesting unknown quantity; and I should be truly grateful to any autograph collector who would inform me of other fragments of what I believe to have been the draft Keats had begun and left in his Folio Shakespeare when he joined his brother Tom at Teignmouth in the spring of 1818.

H. BUXTON FORMAN.

“CROSSRAGUELL.”

King’s College, March 27, 1912.

I VENTURE to think that the origin of the place is to be traced to Raguel, one of the archangels mentioned in Enoch xx. 4. Up to about the eighth century Raguel and other apocryphal angels were held in reverence; after that date they were degraded. Hence Raguel in Middle English as one of the names of the devil (cf. Ragnel in the alliterative poem of ‘Patience,’ where Ragnel, unexplained, is the editor’s error for Raguel).

I. COLLANZ.

CUNNINGHAM’S EXTRACTS FROM THE REVELS’ BOOKS, 1842.

IV.

I WILL now deal with the arguments put forward by your correspondent* against the authenticity of the play-list of 1611–12, although it is obviously by the same hand as the rest of the account, on the back of the beginning of which it is written, its lettering being precisely the same in style; the ink the same in effect, look, and colour, and, examined with a magnifying-glass revealing nothing whatever different from that of the rest of the writing. If genuine, it is exceedingly interesting as fixing for us the much disputed precise date of the composition of ‘The Tempest.’

Your correspondent, however, has no hesitation in questioning it, and he indicates several circumstances about it which to him appear to be highly suspicious. His first point is that

“while the names of plays begin with 1st November, at the end we find ‘a noate of the Stufe, workmanship and service for the King, beginning 5th November, 1611.’ That [says he] would imply there was no service in preparation for a play on the first; the date of the contested play, ‘The Tempest.’”

In answer to this I can show that it “would imply” nothing of the sort. To begin with: his quotation of the extract is incorrect. In the original it is written thus:—

“A noat of what Stufe wth workmanshipe hath bine bestowed one the branches for the Kinges Ma^{ties} [note the spelling] Servis this yeare beginning the Vth of Novembar, 1611.”

Your correspondent says of this “noat” that we find it “at the end.” If we give these words their obvious meaning, that is, at the end of the account, he is incorrect again; for it comes at the beginning of p. 4—the one following, and back to back with, that on which the play-list is written.

Next, he does not seem to have noticed that this bill, with all its items, relates not to the Revels men in general, but to the “wierdrawers” in particular—only. Now the “wierdrawers” were those who mended, prepared, and “garnished” the wires and rods from which hung the branch candlesticks and other lights in the auditorium and on the stage, as well as the lights themselves; and although the “wierdrawers” seem usually to have attended the Court performances at night, sometimes they did not do so. Their work, indeed, was quite as much, if not more, preparing for the plays in the daytime before—often several days before—the performances; and on the days between them.

Moreover, the dates on which the accounts of the various officers of the Revels began differ often by a day or two. Thus in the year under discussion (1611–12) that of the Master begins on “Allhollen Eve,” while those of “the Clark Comptroler” and the “Clark of his Ma^{ties} Revelles” begin on Hallowmas Day.

The explanation, then, of the supposed discrepancy about the “wierdrawers’” attendance, which so perturbs your correspondent, is simple and obvious enough. It is that their work on Hallowmas Eve, preparatory for the production of the play on Hallowmas Day, falling within the month of October, would have been charged for in their account for the previous “Revels Year”—October 31st, 1610, to October 31st, 1611—an account which, unfortunately missing, may perhaps have included also the charge for their attendance on the night of the performance.

* The articles by “Audi Alteram Partem” appeared in *The Athenæum* for July 22nd and 29th of last year. Mr. Law replied in three articles published on September 9th, 16th, and 30th; and a brief rejoinder from “Audi Alteram Partem” was printed in the number for October 7th.

That there was a performance at Court of some play, at any rate, “upon the 1st of November” is certain; and that it was one of those in the repertoire of Shakespeare’s company is likewise certain; for the payment to Hemynges for its presentation before the King is recorded by the Treasurer of the Chamber.

Your correspondent, indeed, is constrained to admit as much—though he fails to appreciate the significance of the fact; and adds—to get over the difficulty he himself has gratuitously raised—“but not in relation to this bill.”

Whatever he may mean exactly by that, there can be no question that Sir George Buc and his men were, according to custom, in attendance at Whitehall Palace that night, superintending the performance, whatever may have been the play presented.

Your correspondent’s only other point against this play-list is that it is incomplete. “Thirteen plays,” he says, “are here entered by name; but in the accounts [he can only mean those of the Treasurer of the Chamber] there were thirty paid for by item, and dated.” This is true, but of these thirty many were plays not given before the King and the Court, but privately, in some smaller apartment for the amusement of the Prince of Wales, Prince Charles, and the Princess Elizabeth; while it was only plays acted before the King, including, perhaps, sometimes those acted before the Queen, as I have already pointed out, which were attended and “mounted” by his Majesty’s Officers of the Revels. The Queen, it will be remembered, had her own “Master of the Revels,” and Prince Henry, as well as her Majesty, his own Company of Players.

In fact, the records, if carefully analyzed, are found to tally exactly with the list of plays and their dates, as inscribed at the beginning of the Revels’ account for this year. There are few, if any, discrepancies to be accounted for; and the authenticity of the play-list is not only supported, but even confirmed, by the supposed ones, which, when solved, demonstrate—apart from the physical proof—that no modern hand, least of all one in 1842, could possibly have concocted this document.

However, your correspondent does “not dwell on this record because,” he says, he has

“so much to say concerning what has been called the ‘Revels’ Account of 1636.’ Mr. Law says expressly that no one has ever doubted it. I have always doubted it, and now, by careful research, I am able to prove that this list is a forgery” [his own italics].

I propose to deal with this question in a concluding article.

ERNEST LAW.

BOOK SALES.

ON Monday, March 18th, and two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the third portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler. An interesting feature of the sale was the large number of service books, both manuscript and printed, the most important being the following: Antiphonale Romanum, French MS., 15th century, 221l. Bible, Anglo-Norman MS., late 13th century, 138l.; two others, similar, 60l. and 49l.; another, Italian, 14th century, 36l. Salisbury Breviary, 2 vols., 1556, 29l. Of the numerous manuscript Horæ, the most important, a Flemish MS. of the 15th century, fetched 165l.; several others ranged between 27l. and 90l. Among the printed Horæ were several printed by G. Anabat for the Hardouyns; others by Kerver, Simon Vostre, Jehan de Brie, Pierre Jouault, &c., fetched from 26l. to 90l.; and one printed for Geoffroy Tory, 1525, 197l. Missale ad Usum Anglicanum, English MS., 14th century, realized 60l.; Missale ad Usum Romanum, French MS., 15th century, 39l.; Psalter, Anglo-German MS., 12th–13th centuries, 50l.; another, English, 14th century, 71l.; another, 15th century, 140l.

The other books included Aristotle, Opera Græce, 6 vols., 1495-8, 56l. History of the Emperor Baber, Persian MS., 17th century, 295l. Boccaccio, Des Cas de Nobles Hommes, &c., French MS., 15th century, 68l. Caxton, Chronicles of England, second edition, 1482, imperfect, 115l. Chaucer, Woorkes, 1561, 28l. Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 39l. Clement V., Constitutiones, Strasburg, 1471, 23l. Columna, Hypnerotomachie, 1546, 21l.; the same, 1654, 43l. Dorat, Fables Nouvelles, 1773, 31l. Gawin Douglas, The XIII. Bukes of Eneados, 1553, 28l. 10s. Suetonius, &c., 3 vols. in 1, Milan, 1475, 20l. 10s. Houghton Gallery, 2 vols., 1788, 49l. Isocrates, Orations, 1493, 22l. Ben Jonson, Woorkes, 2 vols., 1640, 20l. La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1762, 42l. Lepsius, Denkmäler, 12 vols., 1849-59, 40l. Longus, Daphnis et Chloe, 1745, 21l. 10s. Millen, Peintures de Vases antiques, 2 vols., 1808, 26l. Musée français, 4 vols., 1803-11, 25l. 10s. Pliny, Natural History, Venice, 1476, 20l. 10s. Roman de la Rose, French MS., 15th century, 60l. Rubens, Luxembourg Gallery, 1710, 23l. St. Pierre, Paul et Virginie, 1806, with some sheets of autograph manuscript, 390l. English Statutes, Edward III. to Henry VII., MS. in law French, 47l. Valerius Maximus, De Dictis et Factis Memorabilibus, Italian MS., c. 1463, 30l. Voltaire, Romans et Contes, 3 vols., 1778, 128l. Voragine, Legendario dei Sancti, Venice, 1518, 40l. Wouwermans, Œuvres, 1737-1780, 30l. The total of the sale was 6,184l. 6s.

The same firm sold books and manuscripts on the 21st and 22nd inst., the sale including a portion of the library of the late Mr. M. P. W. Boulton. The most important books were the following: Graves and Cronin, History of the Works of Sir J. Reynolds, 4 vols. only, 1899, 47l. Palæographical Society's Publications, 1873-1901, 21l. 10s. A series of 30 original designs for Candelabra, 18th century, 27l. Description de l'Égypte, 21 vols., 1809-13, 29l. Houghton Gallery, 2 vols., 1788, 50l. J. A. Meissonier, Œuvre, 1724, 135l. Monstrelet, Chroniques, 3 vols. in 2, 1595-6, 38l. A collection of 60 views of Buildings in Paris, after Durand, &c., 33l. The total of the sale was 1,623l. 1s.

Messrs. Sotheby's sale on Thursday and Friday in last week included a number of interesting items, the highest prices realized being the following:—Boniface VIII., Liber Sextus Decretalium, 1473, 29l. A leaf from the Mazarin Bible, 1453-5, 41l. Audubon, Birds of America, 7 vols., defective, 1840-44, 22l.; another copy, 45l. Lilford, British Birds, 7 vols., 1891-7, 35l. 10s. Scott, Novels, 76 vols., 1814-28, 26l. Stevenson, Works, Letters, and Life, 1894-1901, 55l. Burton's Arabian Nights, 16 vols., 1885-8, 22l. 10s. Wilde, Works, 19 vols., 1878-1902, 30l. W. J. Cory, Lists of his Pupils at Eton, 3 vols., 1845-72, 20l. Wycliffe, Prayers of the Byble, c. 1527, 250l. Horæ B.V.M., MS., French, 15th century, 65l.; another with 10 full-page miniatures, 241l.; another with 22 full-page miniatures, 550l. Ariosto, Orlando Furioso, 5 vols., with 53 original drawings by Lapi, 1788, 150l. Ackermann, Histories of the Universities and Public Schools, 5 vols., 1814-16, 43l. FitzGerald, Rubáiyát of Omar Kháyyám, 1859, 66l. Keats, MS. volume of his poems written by Woodhouse, 1818, 80l. Apuleius Platonicus, Herbarium, 1484-8, 83l. Durbar of Tamerlane, framed Indian miniature, 15th century, 75l.; another, elephants fighting, 17th century, 50l.; another, Jahangir hunting, 60l.; another, Jahangir killing a tiger, 60l.; another, Shah Jahan's state entry into Agra, 80l.; another, a prince returning from hunting, by a Bokhara artist, 17th century, 60l. Cauvet, Recueil d'Ornements, 1777, 79l. Voragine, Golden Legend, printed by Caxton, 1484-7, 134l. Graduale Romanum, Anglo-Norman MS., 13th century, 40l. Septuagint in Greek, 1518, 20l. FitzGerald, Rubáiyát of Omar Kháyyám, illustrated by Elihu Vedder, and elaborately bound by Messrs. Sangorski & Sutcliffe, 405l. Racine, Œuvres, 3 vols., 1801-5, bound by Bradel-Derome for Napoleon I., 130l. Shakespeare, Third Folio, 1663, 550l. Fouquet, The Crowning of Alexander the Great, leaf from an illuminated MS., 106l. The Gretna Hall Marriage Registers, 1825-54, 420l. Handel, a collection of his scores, in MS. by J. C. Smith, 37 vols., 105l.; autograph score of the vocal trio "Se tu non lasci amore," 310l. The total of the sale was 6,456l. 15s. 6d.

Messrs. Christie sold a miscellaneous collection of books on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at which the following prices were realized: Œuvres de Brantôme, 15 vols., morocco, with the arms of Madame de Pompadour, 37l. Hours of the Virgin Mary, Simon Vostre (1513), printed on vellum, 38l. Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Graves and Cronin, 34l. Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits, 5 vols., 17l. 10s. A Persian manuscript of the Shah Nameh, 50l. The Etched Work of J. McNeill Whistler, by Kennedy, New York, 1910, 52l.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Abhedânanda (Swâmi), Great Saviors of the World, Vol. I., 4/6 net.

New York, Vedânta Society

Four of the lectures delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences are embodied in this volume, a general essay being added. They deal with Krishna of the Hindus; Zoroaster, the prophet of Iran; and Lâo-Tze, the founder of Taoism, one of the three religions of China. They are simple, unpretentious, even naive in character, and in their description of the mythology of the three have a transparent freshness of their own. The treatment of dogma, because of its scrappiness, is less illuminating. The writer is at his best on Krishna, Hinduism being obviously his own religion.

Abhedânanda (Swâmi), Human Affection and Divine Love, 1/6 net.

New York, Vedânta Society

The moral of this discourse upon love and the soul of man by a disciple of the modern Hindu saint Ramakrishna is that divine love is nobler than good works, greater than knowledge, and higher than religious meditation, because all these end in divine love, while divine love is its own end. The precise application of the doctrine is not clear to us.

Crane (Frank), God and Democracy, 50 cents.

Chicago, Forbes & Co.

For notice see p. 384.

Scottish Liturgy for the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist and Administration of Holy Communion, commonly called the Scottish Communion Office; and Permissible Additions to and Deviations from the Service Books of the Scottish Church as Canonically Sanctioned.

Cambridge University Press

Three editions of the Scottish Liturgy: an altar-book edition, with the collects, epistles, and gospels from the Book of Common Prayer and those sanctioned in the Scottish Church; a large-type edition, with the permissible additions and variations; and a small one, combining the substance of both.

Thomas (Dr. W. H. Griffith), Romans VI.-XI.

Religious Tract Society

A great merit of this exposition of six most difficult chapters, which forms part of 'A Devotional Commentary,' edited by the Rev. A. R. Buckland, is its clearness. Before showing how the Apostle's teaching may be used as subject for meditation, or applied to daily life, the meaning of his argument is brought out minutely step by step. Dr. Griffith Thomas confines himself almost entirely to exposition, and the few illustrations which he allows himself are drawn from modern authors and incidents. The historical struggle over Justification finds no echo in his pages. It is a book worth attention both from those who do and those who do not belong to the writer's school of thought.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Wace (A. J. B.) and Thompson (M. S.), Pre-historic Thessaly: being some Account of Recent Excavations and Explorations in North-Eastern Greece from Lake Kopais to the Borders of Macedonia, 18/ net.

Cambridge University Press

For notice see p. 397.

Poetry and Drama.

Carpenter (Rhys), The Tragedy of Etarre: a Poem, \$1.25 net.

New York, Sturgis & Walton

This is neither poetry nor drama. The blank verse shows remarkable facility and some rhetorical power, but the action is impeded and the characterization stifled by its excessive monotony, which the occasional lyrics do nothing to relieve.

Phillpotts (Eden), The Iscariot, 3/6 net.

John Murray

For notice see p. 385.

Saunders (Lois), Strangers and Foreigners, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews

These translations in English verse from the French, Italian, and German have a genuine and conscientious ring about them. Their blemishes are a somewhat bald diction and the similarity of the rendering, whatever the original. Heine and Verlaine, whom the translator tones to the same level, and interprets as though they were of a uniform spirit, do not run well together thus harnessed.

The translations from selected sonnets of Petrarch are, in our opinion, the best, being fuller and more harmonious in tone, and reflecting something of the Italian purity and dignity. Scollard (Clinton), Songs of a Syrian Lover, 2/6 net.

Elkin Mathews

We fail to see why the lover should have dubbed himself Syrian. Except for the repetition of place-names, the poems leave but little impression of Oriental atmosphere. References to "Allah's scimitar" and the like are but poor devices to realize "local colour." Mr. Scollard is, in fact, the English lyricist writing the normal commonplace verse to his innamorata.

Talbot (Ethel), London Windows, 2/6 net.

Stephen Swift

For notice see p. 386.

Music.

Dicks (Ernest A.), A Handbook of Examinations in Music, containing 650 Questions, with Answers, in Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint, Form, Fugue, &c., together with Miscellaneous Papers, as set by Various Examining Bodies, New Edition, 3/6.

Novello

This Handbook is now in its ninth edition, a proof that there is a great and growing demand for such a work. A special feature in it is the incorporation, in Parts II. and III., of the latest examination papers of the London University, the Royal Academy of Music, the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, the Royal College of Organists, Trinity College of Music, and the Incorporated Society of Musicians. Students who are about to enter their names as candidates for one or other of the Diploma and Degree Examinations will do well, before looking at the questions and answers in the volume, to read the author's wise hints for examinees. He condemns cramming, which he describes as "a species of preparation which may be termed dishonest," and which, he might have added, not unfrequently results in failure.

Bibliography.

Book-Prices Current: a Bi-Monthly Record of the Prices at which Books have been sold at Auction, Vol. XXVI., 25/6 annually.

Elliot Stock

A very useful record.

Calcutta Imperial Library Catalogue: Part II. Subject-Index to the Author Catalogue: Vol. II. M-Z, 2/6

Longmans, Green & Co.: Classified Catalogue of Works Published.

Philosophy.

Dresser (Horatio W.), Human Efficiency: a Psychological Study of Modern Problems, 5/ net.

Putnam's Sons

Efficiency is a catchword which begs a question, implying, as a rule, that the means is mistaken for the end. Here the author does at least postulate an end—self-realization—and desires to tell us how and where to begin to realize the self. As applied psychology, parts of the book are good enough, though the matter does not begin and end with William James.

History and Biography.

Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Vol. II. Edward I., A.D. 1307-19

For notice see p. 386.

Stationery Office

Carslaw (Rev. W. H.), Covenanting Memorials in Glasgow and Neighbourhood, 1/6 net.

Glasgow, John Smith

An adequate survey of the subject, though the method of treatment is detached and piecemeal. The author has fallen too easy a prey to the headings and condensations of the guide-book, and we think, considering the abundance of his material, that he might have generalized it and set it in perspective to better purpose.

Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford, in continuation of Duncumb's History: Hundred of Wormelow (Upper Division, Part I.), by John Hobson Matthews.

Hereford, Jakeman & Carver

The author's researches have had productive results, not only from the antiquarian point of view, but also from that of a general historical survey of the former prosperity of a county now largely depopulated and desolate, except for the abundance of its natural beauties. The hundred is the district lying between Hereford and Monmouth. The book displays great exactitude, and is compiled for the most part from unpublished records.

Eversley (Lord), Gladstone and Ireland: the Irish Policy of Parliament from 1850 to 1894, 10/6 net. Methuen

A book from Lord Eversley, who was a member of several of Gladstone's Administrations, is a valuable contribution on the intimate movements and activities revolving round the Home Rule controversy at its most acute stages. His writing is at once polished and authoritative.

Jeans (William), Parliamentary Reminiscences, 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

The author of these reminiscences was, except for a short break, in the Press Gallery from 1863 till last year, and writes as familiarly of the controversies over the American Civil War as he does of the Parliament Act. In this volume he sketches, with abundant anecdote and very little dry detail, the political history of the years 1863-86. His style is refreshingly free from feverishness and clichés, and, although rarely exciting, is never dull. His most interesting new matter concerns the celebrated "Hawarden kite," in flying which he took a prominent part.

Lloyd (J. A. T.), A Great Russian Realist, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul

Following on Mr. Lloyd's studies of Turgenev and Tolstoy in 'Two Russian Reformers,' we have now a life of Dostoevsky. As the Russian steppes dwarf the country-sides of the rest of Europe, so the story of Dostoevsky dwarfs and beggars the life of the ordinary European man of letters. He belongs, even more entirely than does Tolstoy, to that level where life and literature run into one, because, far more deeply than Tolstoy, he had himself experienced the bitter and terrible sufferings of which he wrote. It is a life to which a Western European can with difficulty do justice, however real his sympathy, and Mr. Lloyd has not entirely avoided the temptation to eke out his matter with rhetoric. Greater severity in this respect, and less repetition, would have made the figure of Dostoevsky stand out more impressively and clearly. Still, this genius is too little known to the general reading public in England, and we welcome a book which should do good service in revealing him more widely.

Rawnsley (Canon), Memories of the Tennysons, 5/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose

A new edition, with two additional chapters, giving an account of the Tennyson Centenary meetings at Somersby last August. The celebrations on that occasion were suitable, and owe much to Canon Rawnsley's keenness, but we can hardly think it worth while to reproduce two sermons and the short addresses given, which contain no novelties, and include journalistic compliments like the "deep personal satisfaction" of Mr. Cuming Walters at meeting "one so eminent in literature as Dr. Warren." Canon Rawnsley's article on the meeting, reprinted from *The Spectator*, is enthusiastic and rather thin. The fact is that people with a knowledge of Tennyson have been over-using their material, so that it has become stale. As we said in 1900, Canon Rawnsley's book is valuable for its details of Lincolnshire, where his family were old friends and neighbours of the Tennysons. The mistake we noted about the acquaintance of FitzGerald and Tennyson at Cambridge remains in the text.

Scottish Historical Review, April, 2/6 net. Glasgow, MacLehose

The main features of this number were mentioned by us last week.

Seafeld Correspondence from 1685 to 1708, edited, with Introduction and Annotations, by James Grant. Edinburgh, T. & A. Constable

These letters have in the main been furnished from the documents of the Countess-Dowager of Seafeld. A few are taken from the State Papers of Scotland in the London Record Office. The period and matter of the correspondence cover the reigns of James II., William and Mary, and Anne. Under William Sir James Ogilvie was Secretary of State for Scotland, and, on the accession of Anne, was as Earl of Seafeld Secretary of State and Lord High Chancellor. The letters end at the French invasion of Scotland in the spring of 1708. They shed much light on the several periods mentioned.

Story (Alfred Thomas), The Building of the British Empire: the Story of England's Growth from Elizabeth to Victoria, two Parts, 1558-1895, 5/ net. Putnam's Sons

Story (The) of a Printing House: being a Short Account of the Strahans and Spottiswoodes, 2/6 net. Spottiswoode & Co.

A second edition of this interesting memoir. There is much additional material of importance,

including the earlier correspondence of William Strahan with Franklin and David Hall; Dr. Johnson's last letter to Strahan, of which there is a reproduction; and an engraving of William Preston.

Towle (Eleanor A.), A Poet's Children: Hartley and Sara Coleridge, 10/6 net. Methuen

For notice see p. 387.

Trevelyan (Sir George Otto), The American Revolution: Vol. IV. Saratoga and Brandywine, Valley Forge, England and France at War, 5/ net. Longmans

A new edition of this accurate and spirited history is greatly to be welcomed.

Geography and Travel.

Pennell (T. L.), Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier: a Record of Sixteen Years' Close Intercourse with the Natives of the Indian Marches, 5/ net. Seeley & Service

The fourth (and cheaper) edition of an interesting if superficial account of the untamed Afghan tribes on the North-West Frontier. It has an Introduction by Earl Roberts.

'Queen' Newspaper Book of Travel, 1912, 2/6 net. Horace Cox

Sociology.

Levine (Louis), The Labor Movement in France: a Study in Revolutionary Syndicalism, with an Introduction by Prof. F. H. Giddings, 8/

New York, Columbia University; London, Longmans

For notice see p. 387.

Taxation and Anarchism: a Discussion between the Hon. Auberon Herbert and J. H. Levy, 1/ net. Personal Rights Association

This volume embodies the controversy between Mr. Auberon Herbert and Mr. J. H. Levy concerning the functions of the State in relation to taxation, voluntary and compulsory. Anarchism looms large on the horizon of Mr. Levy's mind. Individualism, he says, "maximizes" freedom, and other conceptions of State-control are, in classic phrase, "the end of all things." Mr. Herbert delivers himself with wisdom and tolerance.

Philology.

Harrison (Henry), Surnames of the United Kingdom: a Concise Etymological Dictionary, Vol. I. Part XVII., 1/6 net. Eaton Press

This instalment of a useful and interesting compilation consists of surnames beginning with the letter L.

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Th-Thyzle (Vol. IX.), 5/

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Part of the ninth volume of Sir James Murray's Dictionary. Three thousand five hundred and thirty-six words are dealt with in this instalment. The words recorded range from Th to Thyxtil or Thyzle.

Weekley (Ernest), The Romance of Words, 3/6 net. John Murray

For notice see p. 381.

Wilson (J. Cook), Aristotelian Studies: I. On the Structure of the Seventh Book of the Nicomachean Ethics, Chaps. I.-X., 5/

Oxford, Clarendon Press

This paper upon the parallel passages which are visible in the Seventh Book of the 'Ethics' was first published in 1879. In view of the revived interest in Aristotle, its reissue is timely. Prof. Cook Wilson has not in the meantime modified his ingenious theory much, but he adds a postscript upon the authorship of the parallel versions, suggesting that the difficulty of attributing both the repeated passages to Aristotle may be met by supposing that he rewrote a previous composition without the original before him, and that a disciple, revising the manuscript, and wishing to include all the master's words, set the duplicates side by side, as if in a continuous text, with perhaps some connecting link or minor rearrangement. Prof. Cook Wilson now rejects the view that the works of Aristotle are to any large extent notes of lectures.

School-Books.

Selected Essays from English Literature, edited by E. Lee, 2/

Arnold

A well-chosen volume, beginning with Bacon and ending with Dr. John Brown, representative of the best, yet avoiding what is hackneyed. We commend the inclusion of Leigh Hunt, and the choice of personal revelation rather than criticism and dissertation. The notes are rather scanty.

Thorley (Wilfrid C.), Examples and Exercises in English for Foreign Students, 9d. Macmillan

Intended to supplement 'A Primer of English for Foreign Students.' It is an ingenious and sensible manual.

West (Alfred S.), The Revised English Grammar: a New Edition of 'The Elements of English Grammar,' based upon the Recommendations of the Committee on Grammatical Terminology. Cambridge University Press

This serviceable manual has run to several new editions and reprints since it was first published in 1893. It is a good average grammar and worth a reissue. We think that the choice of essay-subjects might have been more comprehensive. In the Pitt Press Series.

Science.

Lucas (Edwin), The Essence of the Universe, 5/ Duke's Road, W.C., the Author

The author's hypothesis is that "the one sole purpose underlying all purpose is the production of mankind, and that this is achieved by the mighty marriage of spirit and matter." Thus all things from the beginning are sexual, and tend towards the elaboration of mankind. Even gravitation is merely the operation of sex. He exhorts us to conceive of Design or Purpose, originated by Cosmic Mind, enforced by Cosmic Power, regulated by Cosmic Intelligence, and enfolded by Cosmic Love; but his excursions into the elemental, primordial, fundamental, auric, and psychic characteristics of the Beginning (and, presumably, of the Middle and the End) leave us unconvinced of the basic and primal activities of the Great Silent Spirit.

United States National Museum: 1888, Descriptions of Five New Genera and Twenty-Six New Species of Ichneumon-Flies, by H. L. Viereck; 1889, Systematic Notes and Descriptions of some Weevils of Economic or Biological Importance, by W. D. Pierce; 1891, Description of a New Isopod Crustacean belonging to the Genus Livoneca from the Atlantic Coast of Panama, by Harriet Richardson; 1893, Instructions for collecting and fixing Rotifers in Bulk, by P. de Beauchamp; and 1895, Naumachocrinus, a New Genus belonging to the Crinoid Family Phrynocrinidae, by A. H. Clark.

Fiction.

Barclay (Florence L.), Through the Postern Gate, 6/ Putnam

This last work of the popular novelist is not meritorious. It is feeble, sentimental (with that sugary, self-admiring sentimentality that the worse sort of American readers appear to love), and lacking in originality.

Blundell (Agnes), Pension Kraus, 6/ Herbert & Daniel

The "centre-piece" of this well-written story is a forest in Germany, where the heroine found solace for past sorrows and promise of happiness. The cosmopolitan inhabitants of the pension are amusingly drawn, and, though there is a good deal of sentiment, it is pleasant sentiment.

Bojer (Johan), Treacherous Ground, translated from the Norwegian by Jessie Muir, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

Though sad, this story is not depressing, and does not lack interest. The author's style is occasionally reminiscent of Ibsen, especially in his brief recital of tragedy. The characterization is good, particularly that of the peasants; and the scenery and details of everyday life are pleasantly and concisely described.

Burgin (G. B.), Dickie Delver, 6/ Hutchinson

In order to escape from a *mariage de convenance* arranged for him by an autocratic parent, the hero, a wealthy young American, seeks refuge in a small Canadian village, where he has many adventures, and eventually meets his fate in a young and charming neighbour. The machinations of a preposterous female character provide a mild excitement, and a delicate situation is created by the inopportune arrival of the jilted bride, disguised as an Indian squaw. Notwithstanding its improbability, the book is rendered attractive by its quaint humour.

Dickens (C.), Dombey and Son, 3/6 net. Chapman & Hall and H. Frowde

In this edition the colouring of the well-known pictures is the chief feature. It is a light wash which does not accord well with the blacker parts of the plates, and is generally crude in effect.

Fairless (Michael), The Gathering of Brother Hilarius, New Edition.

In Murray's Shilling Library.

Forman (Justus M.), The Court of the Angels, 6/ Ward & Lock

A gay, lighthearted, and pleasantly discursive book. The Quartier Latin is the scene, and love is the predominant factor. There is a mild mystery, and everybody is left happy at the finish.

Futrelle (May), Secretary of Frivolous Affairs, 6/
Gay & Hancock

A brightly written story of an American girl who lost her fortune and found an agreeable occupation. During her season's secretaryship to a wealthy, but much-worried lady she moved in the highest circles of American society, where all the dukes were thieves and no movable property was safe, and she was plunged from one exciting incident to another. The plot is ingenious, and the treatment superficial, but agreeable.

Garshin (W. M.), The Signal, and Other Stories, translated by Capt. Rowland, 6/ Duckworth
Horn (Kate), Edward and I and Mrs. Honeybun: a Romance of Married Life.

One of Stanley Paul's Clear-Type Sixpenny Novels. For notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 19, 1910, p. 213.

Jacomb (A. E.), The Faith of his Fathers: a Story of some Idealists, 1/ net. Melrose
New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 13, 1909, p. 193.

Mackellar (Dorothea) and Bedford (Ruth), The Little Blue Devil, 6/ Alston Rivers

The little blue devil of this story, who was cast out to sea in his eggshell, had plenty of pluck. He had to steer for himself from the age of ten, when his one relation left him in a Parisian boarding-house with a capital of a few francs. He visited many countries and underwent many hardships, but he made friends, and eventually undertook the steering of the "somebody sinking outside." The book is of decided interest, but suffers from overcrowding of material, and incidents which leave no mark on the plot or on the characters. Yet the latter, including the numerous uncles and aunts and cousins, are clearly defined. We only wish there were not quite so many of them.

Macnaughtan (S.), Four Chimneys, 2/ net. Nelson
It is difficult to believe that the author could have written so colourless a story. The chief character is a prig, and his wife bores us by her adoration of him; nor is the monotony relieved by any incident worthy of note.

Macvane (Edith), Tarantella, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

A picturesque story of Southern Italy, lively and melodramatic. A beautiful American woman, unhappily married, visits the grave of her mother at Sorrento, and there meets an Italian duke. So begins the tale. The "Tarantella" is skilfully woven into the plot.

Martin (C. J.), A Little Aversion, 6/ Arrowsmith

The story describes family life in the early part of the eighteenth century, and the plot is mainly concerned with the fortunes of a heroine who is left penniless by the premature death of her grandfather and guardian. Contemporary atmosphere is well suggested, but the characters strike us as conventional and uninteresting, and the author exhibits a stilted magniloquence which detracts from his work.

Raymond (George Lansing), Modern Fishers of Men among the Various Sets, Sects, and Sexes of Chartville Church and Community, New Edition, 5/ net. Putnam's

This book has no doubt been found acceptable by reason of its kindly, hearty humour. The social life of a congregation led by a young pastor well endowed both with wits and zeal, the rivalries of sundry worthy but cross-grained souls, the perplexities incident to love-makings and misunderstandings, and the harmless delights of church festivals and lectures, are described with a lively pen, which—in the old-fashioned American way—by no means disdains to notice the good things of the table. There are pathetic scenes, too, and a few pages, inserted here and there, of reflection and counsel.

Sidgwick (E.), Himself, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

No one can deny the cleverness of Miss Sidgwick's story, but it will probably be valued higher by women than men. She draws some delightful people, but the book is somewhat long and overloaded with detail and characters. Those who do not mind making the acquaintance of several new people after having read half of it will find plenty to interest them.

Sterrey (Charles Ernest), The Voice from the Night, 6/ Allen

The motto on the title-page, "This is as strange a maze as e'er man trod," &c., is a very fair commentary on this lengthy story of mystery and crime. There are many, we believe, who love a maze, and to them we heartily recommend this book.

Thieves, by Aix, 6/ Frank Palmer

The story of an enormously wealthy American steel-magnate, who, in addition to his riches, possesses an uncontrollable temper, a second wife, and a charming daughter. In his early

days he seems to have been educated in the belief that the power of money was unlimited, but later his wealth is associated with many forms of trouble. The one great obstacle to his selfish desires is a young lawyer, who is a significant figure in the labour movements of the country. On the whole, the story is interesting, but would have been improved by revision. The illustrations are worthy of mention.

Wemyss (George), The Secret Book, 6/ Ham-Smith

Here the long arm of coincidence is overworked, and the style, though fluent, may jar on sensitive readers. The "secret book" is a woman's diary, which a man finds and reads. His determination to discover the owner and marry her supplies the events of the story. It comes from America, and seems more likely to win recognition there than in this country.

Wilson (Rathmell), Crimson Wings: a Novel for Those who Love Yesterday, 6/ Greening

The first chapter of this novel—"The Coming Revolution"—is devoted to views on Modernity. The author thinks that this "monster," as he terms it, has abolished all our old institutional ideals. The characterization is defective throughout. The chief figure is a romantic young woman, who goes through various vicissitudes incidental to her temperament; and there are a number of commonplace love-complications. After sundry ramifications, including a suicide, the story winds to its close.

Yonge (Charlotte M.), The Caged Lion, 1/ net. Macmillan
New edition.

General Literature.

Encyclopædia of Islam: No. XII. Berbers—Bu'ath, 3/6 Leyden, Brill; London, Luzac
For notice of Part IX. see *Athen.*, Sept. 16, 1911, p. 322.

Hine (Reginald L.), Anima Celtica. Mathews

This little book has something of the true quality of imaginative prose; it is written with enthusiastic appreciation, rising to a fine flow of eloquence. We cannot speak so highly of its penetration. The author's idea of the Irish spirit is too near to the conception of Renan and Matthew Arnold for our taste; and the discussion of a few obvious traits, humour, melancholy, and the like, is only redeemed by the charming quotations from Irish literature which serve to point these discourses. Despite some faults, good predominates.

Lowry (Ernest Ward), Can the Doctors work the Insurance Act? 1/ net. Watts

A brightly written brochure which has received the approval of the President and other important officials of the British Medical Association. The case against the Insurance Act from the doctors' point of view is clearly stated, and special attention is given to Mr. Chiozza Money as the leading exponent of the measure. The conclusion is that doctors cannot work the Act as it stands in a manner consistent either with their own honour or with due regard to the health of their patients. The "six points" form the suggested amendments, and the case for their adoption is vigorously stated.

Taube (Baron von), In Defence of America, 5/ net. Stephen Swift

This volume embodies a number of haphazard anecdotes, observations, and side-lights about America. It is in no way a serious or systematic inquiry into American psychology, but a collection of wayside gleanings placed on paper as a kind of anti-toxin to current English criticisms. We hear a great deal of the "manly man" and the "womanly woman."

Watkinson (Rev. W. L.), Life's Unexpected Issues, and Other Papers on Character and Conduct, 3/6 Cassell

We have seldom encountered a treatise conducted on such irrelevant lines. The writer prattles on from subject to subject, moralizing disjointedly, and in a manner that might very well apply to anything. His portrait occupies the paper cover, which seems rather inconsistent with the self-effacement he conspicuously advocates in these pages.

Watt (Rev. Lauchlan Maclean), Literature and Life, 1/6 net. Edinburgh, R. & R. Clark
London, A. & C. Black

Mr. Watt's effort to crowd so many literary theories and criticisms into a slender compass results in a complete lack of proportion and no solid background for his canvas. Moreover, he rushes too precipitately from generalizations to their antitheses. The actual criticism strikes us as overwrought; the stress and tension of style as artificial and over-emphasized. He gives far too much attention to Scott, and far too little to Keats and Burns. To select Barry Cornwall, Hood, and Matthew

Arnold as a "triad of great names" in the Victorian era is perverse. The volume forms part of the Guild Library.

Women's Labour League, Annual Report for the Year 1911, together with Report of Proceedings at the Seventh Annual Conference, held at Birmingham, Tuesday, January 23rd, 2d.

3, Lincoln's Inn Fields
The tone of the Report is saddened by the deaths during the year of both joint Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald.

Yale Review, April, 75 cents.

Pamphlets.

Chamberlain (B. H.), The Invention of a New Religion, 3d. net. Watts

Prof. Chamberlain in this pamphlet supplies a clear and unbiased exposition of the revival of Shintoism, which the Japanese bureaucracy resuscitated to make their Imperial policy more effective. The old ancestor- and Mikado-worship was aptly manipulated to patch up a creed which was a blend of Imperialism and Cæsarism, a religion the spiritual and supernatural elements of which were kept studiously in the background or engineered to further the new materialistic conception of a Westernized civilization. Buddhism and the old traditions were discredited, and a hierarchy grew up under the new shibboleths.

Friendly Relations with Germany: Correspondence with British and German Governments and German Municipalities, following upon Public Meeting held in the City Chambers, Glasgow, on Monday, 29 January. Glasgow
A résumé and classification of the letters urging a more cordial intercommunication, in consideration of the ties binding both nations, after the public meeting specified. Translations of the German letters are included.

Livingstone (Rev. I.), Conservative Judaism and Modern Thought: a Paper read at the Bangor Hebrew Literary Society, January 14.
The author, whose object in this paper has been to reveal the compatibility of modern thought with Jewish faith and practice, in virtue of his argument shows us exactly the opposite. The first part of his short address is concerned with Judaic history. In it he mentions the astonishing discovery of Capt. Weldon, whose theory it was that, as gas, electricity, steamers, umbrellas, and uniforms were mentioned in Nahum and Isaiah, therefore the British people were the lost tribes. When Mr. Livingstone stoops to quote such trivialities we can hardly take him seriously.

Long (Bernard), The Passing of Babel, or Esperanto and its Place in Modern Life, 6d. net. British Esperanto Association
A practical manual sketching the origin, functions, and diffusion of this curiously amorphous language. It describes its interrelation with commerce, industry, travel, social intercourse, literature, and progress, and correlates a number of useful facts about it. In our opinion the heterogeneity of its composition debars it from profoundly affecting mankind. It has no character or individuality.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Mireur (Dr. H.), Dictionnaire des Ventes d'Art faites en France et à l'étranger pendant les dix-huitième et dix-neuvième Siècles, Tome I., 40fr. net. Paris, C. de Vincenti

This sale catalogue of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century paintings, drawings, water-colours, miniatures, pastels, and the like is arranged with the utmost neatness and comprehensiveness, and cannot fail to be very useful.

Philosophy.

Otte (Heinrich), Kennt Aristoteles die sogenannte tragische Katharsis? Berlin, Weidmann

This is a vigorously written pamphlet, in which the author maintains, first, that the common interpretation of *παθημάτων κάθαρσις* is entirely wrong—that *κάθαρσις* has no reference either to *ἐλπίς* and *φόβος*, or indeed to the spectator at all; and, secondly, that *πραγμάτων* would be better than *παθημάτων* as an emendation for *μυθμάτων*, and that the whole sentence describes tragedy as "that which by means of pity and fear effects the purification, or clearing up, of that which is fearful or painful"—i.e., in the *μῦθος* itself.

History and Biography.

Schlesinger (Max), *Geschichte des Symbols: ein Versuch.* Berlin, Leonhard Simion.

Herr Schlesinger, if he has not dealt exhaustively with his subject—as, indeed, he could not in a single volume—has at least given a comprehensive outline of it so far as European, and in a slighter degree Asiatic, history is concerned. He begins with etymology, and proceeds then to a discussion of the physiological and psychological aspects of symbolism, showing an inclination to believe in the existence of a cerebral centre for symbolizing, situated, so it is conjectured, in the parietal region.

Geography and Travel.

Joergensen (Johannes), *Le Livre de la Route*, 5fr. Paris, Perrin.

See notice on p. 387.

Science.

Schöner (Dr. Otto), *Die praktische Vorausbestimmung des Geschlechtes beim Menschen.*

Berlin, Schweizer & Co.

This monograph sets forth the methods and results of certain researches by which the writer claims to have discovered how the sex of a child may be predicted, and also determined, before birth. If he is right, the determining factor is on the mother's side alone; and the principle by which calculations can be made is furnished by definite laws of sequence in ovulation. The *prima facie* reason for hesitation about accepting the theory is that, as yet, it rests upon only a small number of cases actually observed.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.*Theology.*

8 *How a Modern Atheist Found God*, by G. A. Ferguson. Lindsey Press

8 *The Church of To-morrow*, by J. H. Crooker, D.D. Lindsey Press

Philosophy.

25 *History of Ancient Philosophy*, by A. W. Benn, New Edition, 1/ net. Watts

History and Biography.

11 *My Memoirs*, by Madame Steinheil, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

25 *A History of the Royal Family of England*, by Francis Bagshawe, 2 vols., 21/ net. Sands

School-Books.

10 *The Story of the Roman People*, by E. M. Tappan, 1/6; Prize Edition, 2/6 net. Harrap

15 *Grundzüge der Naturlehre*, being an Introduction to Scientific German, by Dr. J. G. Wallentin, edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Prof. P. M. Palmer, 3/6 Harrap

15 *Mémoires d'un Collégien*, par A. Laurie, edited, with Introduction, Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary, by O. B. Super, 1/6 Harrap

Fiction.

10 *The Woman who Tempted*, by Gertrude Warden, 6/ Ward & Lock

15 *The Children of the New Forest*, by Capt. Marryat, 1/ net. Collins

15 *Cerise*, by Whyte Melville, 1/ net. Collins

15 *Cynthia*, by Leonard Merrick, 7d. net. Collins

15 *Jennifer Pontefract*, by Alice and Claude Askew, 7d. net. Collins

15 *The Rommany Stone*, by Sir Jas. H. Yoxall, Sixpenny Copyright Novels. Collins

15 *Harum Scarum*, by Esmé Stuart, Sixpenny Copyright Novels. Collins

15 *Eugene Aram*, by Lord Lytton, 4½d. net. Collins

15 *Windsor Castle*, by Harrison Ainsworth, 4½d. net. Collins

15 *The Fossicker*, by Ernest Glanville, Copyright Novels, 3½d. net. Collins

16 *The Stooping Lady, and Fond Adventures*, by Maurice Hewlett, New Editions, 2/ net each. Macmillan

17 *Rogues in Arcady*, by Sir Wm. Magnay, 6/ Ward & Lock

17 *The Silver Medallion*, by Percy J. Brebner, 6/ Mills & Boon

General Literature.

11 *Cruikshank's Comic Almanack*, Cheaper Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each Chatto & Windus

25 *Penalties upon Opinion; or, Some Records of the Laws of Heresy and Blasphemy*, by Hypatia Bradlaugh Bonner, 6d. net. Watts

Literary Gossip.

CONGRATULATIONS are due to *The Daily Telegraph* on the success of its endeavours to raise a fund for the five necessitous granddaughters of Dickens. The final figures announced give the grand total of 9,419l. 7s.: of this 6,651l. 7s. was raised in England and 2,768l. in America. *The Daily Telegraph*, in announcing its close on the 29th of March, states the pleasant fact that the amount "represents not a limited number of large contributions from the generous rich, but a demonstration of the gratitude and affection entertained by rich and poor alike for the memory of one who loved humanity from the highest to the lowest."

WE owe an apology to Mr. Colquhoun for having said in the review of his book 'China in Transformation' that "no foreign envoy of that period was seen at the capital before the visit of Mr. Ward, the American Minister." There is a published dispatch of August 10th, 1859, from Mr. Bruce to Lord Malmesbury, in which he reports that the Russian Minister, General Ignatieff, succeeded in reaching Peking and in exchanging the ratifications of the Russian treaty towards the end of May. Dr. S. Wells Williams's diary, recently published at Shanghai, says that the Chinese stated on the 13th of July that the Russian Minister was at Peking; it was not till the 20th that Mr. Ward landed at Pehtang, and he did not arrive at the capital till the 27th. General Ignatieff appears to have gone overland from Russia.

SOME indirect literary interest attaches to the sale, at Edinburgh on Saturday last, of the gilt spurs which belonged to Walter Scott of Harden, familiarly known as "Auld Wat." It was of "Auld Wat" that Sir Walter Scott wrote: "I am lineally descended from that ancient chieftain, whose name I have made to ring in many a ditty." Further, it was a son of "Auld Wat" who married "Muckle-mouth Meg," the subject of Browning's poem. The spurs date back to the turbulent times of cattle "reiving" on the Borders, and the tradition is that they were placed on the table by Harden's wife Mary, the "Flower of Yarrow," as a significant hint that the larder was empty. They were bought on Saturday for 465 guineas by Sir Harold Harmsworth for presentation to the Master of Elibank, M.P., a descendant of the family of "Muckle-mouth Meg."

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Archæological Society, Mr. J. T. T. Brown gave an account of an important MS. of 923 pages folio, written in an early seventeenth-century hand, picked up recently in a Manchester second-hand bookshop. The MS. contains the full text of: (1) Bellenden's translation of the 'Historia Gentis Scottorum,' written by Hector Boece; (2) the well-known continuation of that history down to the year 1565, commonly cited as Pitscottie; and (3) a short account

of the reign of James VI. down to 1604. So far as is known, this MS. has not hitherto been catalogued or described.

THREE lectures on George Petrie (the Margaret Stokes Memorial Lectures, 1912) were given recently at Alexandra College, Dublin, by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves. Mr. Graves dealt with Petrie's work as a collector of Irish folk-music, and his position as archæologist, artist, and man of letters.

THE SCOTTISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is to hold its annual meeting at St. Andrews on June 1st, when it will be entertained by the University.

WITH the May number, Messrs. Constable will undertake the publication in England of *Scribner's Magazine*.

'STROTHER'S JOURNAL,' from a MS. in the British Museum, edited by the Rev. Cæsar Caine, will be issued by Messrs. A. Brown & Sons shortly. It is of value for Yorkshire topography, with special reference to Hull and York.

THE death is announced, at the age of 84, of Mr. Alexander Milne, a well-known Aberdeen bookseller of the firm of Messrs. A. & R. Milne.

WITH deep regret we record the death of Mr. Charles Awdry on Thursday, the 28th of March. It was only last week that we mentioned his retirement as one of the trustees of the Booksellers' Provident Institution. He had also been a trustee of the Newsvendors' Institution, and the Festival at which he presided brought a large addition to its funds, as every man and boy connected with the firm of W. H. Smith & Son—with which on his retirement last year as senior acting partner he had been associated for forty-one years—determined to show their regard for him. He was looked upon by the entire staff more as a kind and sympathetic friend than a master. In addition to supporting institutions connected with the trade, he was for many years treasurer of King's College Hospital, and took a prominent part in the scheme for its transference to Denmark Hill.

Mr. Awdry was the son of Sir John Awdry of Chippenham, Chief Justice of Bombay, and was born on the 12th of February, 1847. The funeral took place at Lavington on Monday, a memorial service being held at St. Clement Danes. Mr. Awdry will be long remembered for his kindness and old-world courtesy.

THE SENIOR PRESIDENT of the Reichstag, Albert Träger, whose death in his 82nd year is announced from Berlin, was in his younger days welcomed as a poet who would do great things for German literature; but he disappointed this hope by devoting the best part of his life to politics and seeking political rather than intellectual liberty for his country. He was known in the seventies as the poet of the 'Gartenlaube,' then at the height of its reputation, and his poems were widely read. Many were pleasing, but their sentimentality is scarcely likely to make them as a whole enduring.

SCIENCE

DAIRYING AND THE DAIRY FARMER.

MR. SHELDON'S volume must be considered a standard work on this subject. It contains all there is to be known about dairying. The author points out the extraordinary progress of the last thirty years in this country, a fact which makes it imperative for all those engaged either in farm or factory to use modern methods. In reading this book we are struck by the fact that some knowledge of science is absolutely essential for all those engaged in the milk trade or the manufacture of butter or cheese, and in the general management of cows. It is foolish for people to imagine that the knowledge acquired by their forefathers is adequate nowadays to make a commercial success of their business.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century American cheeses were flooding the English market. Our farmers became naturally alarmed at this state of things, and in 1868 the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society instructed their Secretary to obtain information as to the means by which the Americans were enabled to load our markets with cheese of far better quality than could be produced in this country. The result of the inquiry showed that the Americans had established "cheese factories," which were under the direct supervision of skilled specialists well acquainted with the latest bacteriological knowledge. Similar factories were subsequently started in this country with success, and the only reason why they are not more numerous is that in recent years the demands of cities and towns have increased to such an extent that it is more profitable for the farmer to send his milk thither than to the cheese factories. Mr. Sheldon points out that the milk trade, properly conducted, "will out-profit cheese-making almost anywhere, if only a railway is near enough, and is reasonable in its freight."

With regard to cattle diseases, the author says that a man can treat all the minor ailments without seeking skilled help, and we are informed that a farmer can obtain for one penny leaflets which are issued by the Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W., and which will give him all the necessary first-aid advice. Young calves may suffer from malnutrition as well as the human infant. The disease known as "black leg" appears to be very fatal; it occurs about the time of weaning, when the calf begins to eat grass; the complaint can be prevented by giving linseed cake regularly during the first summer. As such cake is much richer in albumen and fat than grass, the condition is presumably due to the fact that grass is deficient in these two constituents which are essential for a rapidly growing animal. The corresponding illness in the human infant is rickets.

The thirty-two illustrations in Mr. Sheldon's book are admirable, and the description of the various breeds of cattle and the food supply necessary to keep them in good condition is well done.

In Mr. Sadler's book on bacteria we find that the great difference between farming in the olden times and at the present day consists in our knowledge of the action of

bacteria in producing ferments. Formerly it was left to chance whether a cheese ripened in a normal manner or not; now we know for certain that the lactic-acid bacillus is essential in bringing about this change. We also know that the bacillus should be obtained in as pure a form as possible—that is to say, without the addition of other bacteria.

The modern dairy should, in fact, be as free from bacteria as an operating theatre at a hospital, and only those bacteria which are required to act as ferments in butter and cheese manufacture should be allowed to be present. All unpleasant odours and tastes are caused by definite bacteria, which, with our modern methods, can be absolutely avoided.

Both books should be of great value to those concerned in the milk trade.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 21.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Page exhibited various objects from Hertfordshire, including some bronze implements from Hitchin, the top of a late Celtic sword scabbard from the site of Verulamium, and an armorial pendant, with the arms of Clare, from St. Albans.

A paper was read by Mr. Page on 'Some Notes on Watling Street in its Relation to London.' He described the excavations which had lately been made, by permission of the Office of Works, to ascertain if possible the line of Watling Street through Hyde Park. These excavations having proved fruitless, he had instituted a search among the early charters of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for a reference to an early road running northward from the Edgware Road. Little documentary evidence was, however, to be found, but a document was quoted showing that the Ossolstone, formerly situated at the junction of Watling Street and the road from Camulodunum, or Colchester, to Staines at the Marble Arch, probably a Roman geometric stone, was for long of importance, and that the hundred courts and county courts were held here. Mr. Page then went on to review the information available regarding the southern section of Watling Street. He stated that Verulamium and Camulodunum were the two most important British towns before the Claudian invasion, and that archæology and the evidence of Cæsar pointed to an intimate intercourse between these towns and the Continent. Consequently, there must have been a trade route between them and the Kentish ports, which, he suggested, followed the line of Watling Street as the most suitable, both on account of soil and situation. He suggested that Cæsar and Aulus Plautius followed this route, quoting what evidence there was on the subject. He then went into the question of the rise of London and its position as the centre of the Roman road system almost immediately after the Claudian invasion. The conclusions to be drawn were that there was a British track from the Kentish ports to Verulamium, following approximately the course of Watling Street; and that it was set out with regard to the crossing-place of the Thames, and irrespective of London. The British track was straightened and metalled after the importance of London was established, and therefore the traffic had become diverted to London by the Colchester Road, now approximately represented by Oxford Street and a branch from that road. Probably, therefore, the section of Watling Street southward of the Marble Arch to Southwark, always difficult of transit for a part of its way on account of the wetness of the soil, would become, as soon as London reached importance in the first century, only a subsidiary road, and was probably never paved like the rest of Watling Street. This, it may be suggested, is the reason why it has not been discovered.

Mr. Reginald Smith described an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Uncleby, E.R. Yorks, excavated in 1868 by Canon Greenwell. About seventy burials were found in or adjoining a round barrow which was 94 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high at the time of excavation; but the original Bronze Age barrow, with a cremated primary interment, had a diameter of 70 ft. From the slope of the later skeletons it was clear that the Anglo-Saxons were laid on this earlier barrow and covered with earth, which in time increased the area of the

barrow. The burials were extended and contracted, most of the former having the head at the west end of the grave, and the grave-furniture pointing to the close of the pagan period. Most of the finds were given to York Museum, and comprise several bronze thread-boxes, a sword, and four sword-knives (or scramasaxes), often with steels or hones for sharpening; a bronze bowl with drop-handles, two gold filigree pendants, and other jewellery of Kentish types, some of the annular brooches having pairs of animal-heads in the style of the seventh century. Conspicuous by their absence were spear-heads, amber beads, and long brooches, all of which usually accompany interments of the pagan period in Saxon and Anglian districts. The inventory of the graves was taken from Canon Greenwell's journal, and the cemetery merited detailed publication as perhaps the latest found in unconsecrated ground.

March 28.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited by permission of the owner, Mr. Dyson Perrins, a manuscript Psalter of Jerome, with a Processional and private prayers added. The manuscript is of Italian workmanship, and can be dated to the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century. It is of especial interest and value, as it is embellished with a series of miniature paintings of saints and ecclesiastics, which exhibit the style of vestments worn at the date. The manuscript is quite small, only measuring some 4½ inches in height.

Mr. R. W. Carden read a paper dealing with 'The Italian Artists in England during the Sixteenth Century.' The object of the paper was not so much to review the whole subject as to bring together a number of facts which had hitherto escaped general notice. The speaker showed that the tomb of Dr. Yong, in the Chapel of the Rolls, could now be definitely accepted as the work of Torrigiano, as its temporary removal in 1895 had revealed new and unmistakable evidence which pointed to the fact that the men who worked on the tomb of Henry VII. at Westminster also worked in the Chapel of the Rolls. Turning to the Giovanni da Maiano who worked for Wolsey at Hampton Court, he mentioned a document which proved that this Giovanni was the nephew of the brothers Benedetto and Giuliano da Maiano. He quoted a letter from Pietro Aretino to Girolamo da Treviso which showed conclusively that the latter was employed by Henry VIII. to build a palace in 1542, two years before the appointment of John of Padua as "Devizer of His Majesty's buildings," this being the earliest notice of an Italian architect being employed at the English Court. It was a pity that this building could not now be identified. Turning to the sculptor Nicholas de Modena, he endeavoured to identify this artist with the Niccolò dell' Abbate who worked at Fontainebleau with Primaticcio, and was his chief assistant, and showed that the few facts known concerning each of the supposed two artists fitted together in a remarkable way, and did not at any point overlap, while the assumption of their identity would solve certain difficulties which had perplexed Tiraboschi and other writers who had devoted their attention to the life of Niccolò dell' Abbate.

LINNEAN.—March 21.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—A paper by Dr. I. Bolivar and Mr. C. Ferrière on the 'Orthoptera-Phasmidæ of the Seychelles' was read by the Zoological Secretary, who in illustration of the paper showed living examples of Phasmidæ and their eggs. Mr. W. F. Kirby, Miss E. Pearce (who also showed specimens), Miss E. M. Wakefield, Dr. A. P. Young, and Dr. O. Stapf joined in the discussion which followed.

Miss M. Rathbone exhibited a specimen of *Trifolium repens* which showed phyllody of the carpels in a very distinct manner, the axes of many of the flowers being prolonged into a single leaflet, subtended by stipules, the rest of the flower calling for no remark. Miss E. M. Berridge, the President, Dr. O. Stapf, Dr. C. E. Moss (visitor), Mr. H. R. Darlington, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, and Dr. R. R. Gates (visitor) contributed further observations.

Mr. J. A. Liddell's paper, 'On *Nitocrameira bdellura*, a New Genus of Parasitic Cantharo-campidæ,' was read in abstract by the Zoological Secretary, and commented on by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Dr. W. T. Calman, Prof. Dendy, and the President.

The Botanical Secretary gave an account of a paper by Mr. W. West and Prof. G. S. West entitled 'On the Periodicity of the Phytoplankton of some British Lakes.'

Mr. H. N. Dixon showed a series of plants from South Portugal, stating that they were collected

Dairying: a Book for all who are engaged in the Production and Management of Milk. By John Prince Sheldon. (Cassell & Co.)

Bacteria as Friends and Foes of the Dairy Farmer. By Wilfrid Sadler. (Methuen & Co.)

on a botanical visit to Algarve, in company with Mr. W. E. Nicholson, in May, 1911. The trip was mainly taken with a view to bryophytic study, and the phanerogams were only incidentally collected. They were not, therefore, shown with special reference to their botanical interest, though some of them are decidedly rare, but were principally exhibited to draw attention to the method of mounting, some of the specimens being mounted on sheets of black paper, instead of the ordinary white. In certain cases, as, for instance, with white and yellow flowers, or with many grasses, the colour of the flower is shown up much better by the contrast; and in others, where this is not conspicuously the case, the black background produces a restfulness to the eye which probably, quite apart from colour contrast, is an advantage. It was not suggested that in all cases, or for herbarium purposes, there is any advantage gained, but for exhibition purposes, and for a certain class of plants, it seems an improvement over the ordinary white sheet. The surface should have as little glaze as possible, and a paper should be chosen which has been found to bear considerable exposure to light without discoloration. Several of the plants shown are endemic to Portugal, and others to the Spanish Peninsula.

Dr. J. Mastin sent for exhibition under the microscope two slides of Polycistina.

MICROSCOPICAL.—*March 20.*—Mr. E. Heron-Allen, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. F. Rousselet described a Lieberkühn microscope which had been presented by Mr. Alpheus Smith. Lieberkühn devised this form of microscope about 1738; it was intended principally for viewing opaque objects, which were illuminated by a silver concave speculum in the centre of which was mounted a biconvex lens. The combination of a lens and reflector was invented by Descartes in 1637, but it remained for Lieberkühn, 100 years later, to apply it in a convenient and serviceable form. The reflector is known as a "Lieberkühn," and is used at the present day. Mr. Rousselet also described two old microscopes lent for exhibition by Mr. T. H. Court. The first, a small portable simple microscope, signed I. Cuff, was probably made about 1750. The pillar is inclinable, and is mounted excentrically upon a thin oval brass plate, upon which it can be rotated to give stability to the instrument in different positions. It has a fine adjustment of the John Marshall type to the lens-holder. There is a concave mirror, which, like the lens-holder, stage, and oval foot, is hinged so that it can be folded up. It seems probable that this instrument may have been the parent model of Ellis's aquatic microscope. The second microscope was by Watkins & Smith, who were in partnership from 1765 to 1775, a circumstance which fixes the date of the instrument.

Mr. Conrad Beck exhibited a lens termed the "Focostat Lens." It was attached to a needle or scalpel for dissecting purposes, and when it had been adjusted to the focus required, work could be carried on without further adjustment. It could also be used in removing foreign bodies from culture tubes.

Mr. E. J. Sheppard exhibited two slides. The first was a vertical section through the four upper incisors of a kitten about six days before birth; the section passed through nearly an equal plane in each tooth. Mr. Sheppard also described the method of staining adopted. The second slide showed the second maturation division in the ovum of a mouse prior to its leaving the ovary.

Mr. C. F. Rousselet described four Rotifera from the Devil's Lake, a large brackish-water lake in North Dakota, the point of interest being that all four species lived in brackish water only.

Mr. F. Enock gave a lecture on 'Fairy Flies and their Hosts.' The interesting fact was that the eggs of the Mymaridæ are deposited in the eggs of destructive flies. The lecture was illustrated by many beautiful slides prepared by Mr. Enock, including a series of photomicrographs illustrating the life-history of the fly from the time its egg was deposited in its host.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*April 1.*—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. C. Tiarks, Mrs. Tiarks, and Mr. A. Wagg were elected Members.

The Chairman reported the decease of Prof. N. Lebedew of Moscow, an Honorary Member, and a resolution of condolence with the family was passed.

The special thanks of the Members were returned to Mrs. Ludwig Mond and family for their gift of a bronze medallion of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, founder of the Davy-Faraday Laboratory.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—*April 1.*—Mr. Gerald O. Case read a paper on 'Ligno-Concrete.' In the introductory remarks the author referred to the use in America and Australia of concrete in combination with timber, and pointed out that while the concrete effectively preserves the timber, it is not used to the greatest advantage. The object of the author's investigations was to ascertain if it were possible to reinforce concrete with timber rods. Roughly speaking, steel is about eight or nine times stronger than timber, but ten to fifteen times as expensive. The efficiency of timber, as a reinforcing material, depends on whether there is sufficient adhesion between the timber and the concrete, and whether the difficulties of the absorption of moisture by the timber from the wet concrete, and the splitting of the latter, can be overcome.

The paper described the experiments made by the author to ascertain (a) the amount of water absorbed by eighteen kinds of timber immersed in fresh water, along the grain and through the end grain respectively; (b) the relative absorption by the timber of fresh and sea water in the same period; (c) the relative amount of water absorbed by timber embedded in 6 to 1 concrete and neat cement blocks; (d) the effect of applying wood preservative—creosote, varnish, &c.—to the timber before insertion in the concrete or cement blocks; (e) the effect on the adhesion between the timber and the concrete of soaking the rods before insertion. Examples were given to show that concrete effectively preserves timber embedded in it.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—*March 20.*—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Reilly, jun., was elected a Member.—Mr. W. J. Andrew, in an address, continued his 'Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen.' He called attention to the fact that the existing coins of Stephen's regal type, Hawkins 269, were confined to mints which were all to the east of a line drawn from York to Lewes, and he believed that their circulation was practically limited to that portion of England, for it was there that the strength of Stephen's party lay. The mints to the west must have then been issuing money either under the influence of Matilda's party or of that of the independent bishops and barons. The period would comprise the years 1142 to 1146, and of it he attributed Hawkins type 275 to Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the King's brother; Hawkins 272 to the Bishop of Exeter; and 273 and 274 also to the West of England. Treating the series bearing the name of Henry, and illustrated as Hawkins 259, he adduced evidence to prove that, with the possible exception of the Corbridge coin, which might well have been issued by Prince Henry of Scotland as Earl of Northumberland, the type could not have been current before 1142; and as in that year Henry Fitz-Empress, afterwards Henry II., arrived in England as a boy of ten years old, he believed it was commemorative of his advent, when, in consequence of the tendency of the Norman barons towards Salic principles, the cause of his mother, the Empress Matilda, was upon the wane. The geographical division of power and monetary circulation would explain the continuance, in those counties which were not under Stephen's authority, of the many varied types which seem to have had but a local issue, such, for example, as the pennies of Taunton struck by the Bishop of Winchester, which bore the name of a moneyer whom Mr. Andrew identified as "Sanson the moneyer" of the Winchester Roll of 1148.

Major R. P. Jackson contributed a paper on the coins of Madura and Tanjore, in which he differentiated the issues of the various potentates ruling between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and explained the origin of many of the symbols which appear upon them. In this relation he was able to append a list of "sri-vira" coins of Madura new to Indian numismatics.

Mr. J. Coats, jun., presented to the Library of the Society, and to each member of its Council, a copy of Burns's 'Scottish Coinage'; and Mr. W. Allen contributed to the Society's collection a medal in silver struck to commemorate his friend the late Dr. Joseph Joachim.

Mr. B. Roth exhibited a series of the coins of Stephen's reign referred to in Mr. Andrew's address; Mr. F. A. Walters showed a heavy noble of Henry IV. of the Calais mint, weighing 119.4 grains; and Mr. William Charlton, Mr. W. S. Ogden, and the author illustrated Major Jackson's paper with many examples of the Indian coinage.

Science Gossip.

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MATHEMATICIANS is to be held at Cambridge, August 22nd-28th, next. Sir G. Darwin is President of the Congress, Sir J. Larmor is Treasurer, whilst Profs. Hobson and Love are the General Secretaries.

THE third number appeared, as usual, on April 1st, of 'The Sportophyte: a British Journal of Botanical Humour,' founded and edited by Dr. Marie Stopes. This year the jokes seem to us more technical than they were, but we doubt not that botanists, who are a particularly happy family in science, will appreciate them. 'The Sportophyte' has discovered a French predecessor of 1847, a book which has some pleasant comments on the ways and limitations of the savant.

WHATEVER may be thought of recent proposals for the reformation of the calendar, the project of a fixed date for Easter stands on a different footing, and appears to have a considerable consensus of opinion in its favour. Although it should be distinctly understood that astronomical considerations cannot fix the date of the original Good Friday, such considerations indicate possible dates, which, taken in conjunction with historical data, may serve as a basis for a decision on the question. Amongst such possible dates perhaps April 7th, A.D. 30, and April 3rd, A.D. 33, have the most claim to recognition. It would thus appear that an arrangement by which Good Friday should be the first Friday in April would meet the requirements of the case, as a date suitable for the purposes of the commemoration, and more convenient for Easter holidays than the varying dates adopted in accordance with the present system.

LADY ASTRONOMERS are not unknown on this side of the Atlantic, but there are more of them in America. To perpetuate the memory of Maria Mitchell, an astronomer of sixty years ago, the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association has been formed, and this Association, aided by a gift from Mr. Carnegie, has endowed a Fellowship to be held by a lady whilst pursuing research in astronomy. The first award has been made to Miss Margaret Harwood, who has already been engaged in variable-star observation at Harvard College for some years.

THE new star Nova Geminorum, No. 2, has now sunk below the limit of naked-eye visibility, but it is possible to follow its career, so far as its brightness is concerned, from recent observations. According to Prof. Pickering of Harvard College, on March 10th it did not appear on a photograph of the region on which stars of the eleventh magnitude were shown; but it occurred as a star of the fifth magnitude on a photograph taken on March 11th. On the next night, March 12th, it was discovered by Mr. Enebo, when it was said to be of magnitude four. The star was estimated to have been brighter than the third magnitude on March 13th and 14th, which appears to have been the maximum. The spectrum in the beginning was of the usual type characteristic of Novæ, the bright hydrogen lines being accompanied by dark absorption bands. This changed on March 15th to a bright-line spectrum, and later many of the bright lines have been duplicated, which may be interpreted as indicating that two bodies with relative motion are involved in the phenomenon.

FINE ARTS

Prehistoric Thessaly: being some Account of Recent Excavations and Explorations in North-Eastern Greece from Lake Kopais to the Borders of Macedonia. By A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE explorations and excavations upon which Mr. Wace has been employed for many years, more recently with the assistance of Mr. Thompson, here find thorough and accurate publication. The records of discovery upon the various prehistoric sites are fully described and adequately illustrated, so that it is possible to estimate the evidence upon which the conclusions of the explorers are based; and the concluding chapters of the book give a survey of the whole subject as clear as our present state of knowledge will allow, and an excellent and reasonable discussion of the various theories that have been held. Many of those theories were based upon a partial knowledge of the facts, and fall of themselves as soon as they are confronted with a comprehensive statement such as is here supplied.

The authors themselves, however, would be the first to admit that there are many problems still awaiting solution, and that their book represents not merely a summary of existing knowledge, but also a basis for future investigation and theory. They certainly seem to have shown quite clearly that the Thessalian region was, in prehistoric times, almost completely isolated from the civilization of the Ægean and of the southern Greek peninsula; that the penetration of influence from the south during the Mycenaean Age was only partial and superficial; and that rude Thessaly formed, as the authors well put it, "a buffer state, and helped to protect the civilization of Southern Greece from the more vigorous tribes of the Northern Balkans." The relations of the Thessalian region with the south and west are thus fairly evident; those with the north are more interesting, but must await more exploration before they are clear; and the racial questions involved are even more obscure.

In dealing with primitive geometric ware, of the sort found in such quantities upon many sites recently, both in the Ægean and North Greek region, and far afield from Mesopotamia and throughout the Mediterranean basin, not to speak of more remote quarters of the earth, the question of racial and artistic affinity or influence cannot be studied apart from the psychology of primitive art, for it seems that the human mind and hand tend to produce similar results under similar conditions in many cases where any influence or relation is improbable or impossible.

The book is produced by the Cambridge University Press in a suitable form, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of a difficult subject.

SIR WILLIAM RICHMOND'S PICTURES.

THE exhibition of Sir William Blake Richmond's pictures at the Fine-Art Society contains a considerable number of excellent paintings, and, indeed, with the exception of the cheap No. 8, *Lake Grünewald, Berlin*, all the works shown display the artist's talent in a more amiable light than the more ambitious figure pictures which he sends to the Academy. An earlier collection of his pictures at the New Gallery had already shown us how varied is Sir William's production, certain work in the Pre-Raphaelite manner having demonstrated his power of painting from nature with a delicacy and modesty which retain their value through any changes of artistic fashion. An intelligent curiosity as to what his contemporaries are doing, a receptiveness which enables him to acquire not the outward semblance only, but also the real spirit of their accomplishment—these are excellent qualities, notwithstanding the modern rage for originality at all costs, and it is these qualities which make Sir William Richmond an acceptable painter.

In the present exhibition the inspiring genius would seem to be Giovanni Costa, himself, it is true, a painter of no extraordinary initiative, so that it would perhaps be more just to set them both down as landscape painters of the Roman School. Sir William Richmond, at any rate, does not imitate Costa slavishly, though in such works as *Carrara, Mountains after Storm* (29), *Twilight, Shore of Bocca d'Arno* (61), or *Forest, Volterra* (3), the resemblance, when similar subjects are handled, is very striking. *On the Banks of the Tiber* (26) and *The Castle, Assisi* (32 and 62), are finer pictures, however, and by their more masculine conception suggest, perhaps, the influence of another artist who also fell under the Roman spell—Harpignies.

These are the best of the Italian subjects, which, as a rule, represent the happiest period of the artist's landscape work, although one of the Egyptian subjects—*A Street Scene, Cairo* (50)—stands apart from the rest by its virile technique and bold design. The only paintings we have seen which have much affinity with it are certain little-known oil studies by the late Thomas Graham, which had the same forcible contrasts of harshly brushed transparent paint and vigorous impasto, the colours of which seemed rather emphasized by their being confined to comparatively neutral pigments. In the other Egyptian subjects, such as *Nile Boatmen* (53) or *Tomb of Sheykh, El Kab, Egypt* (6), we rather see the influence of Costa filtered through Leighton; and in the *Porch of Sultan Hassan, Cairo* (19), a typical French picture of the period of Gérôme. Costa, Gérôme, and, in earlier work not included here, the English Pre-Raphaelites—may seem an odd jumble of styles; and there will not be wanting critics to say that a painter so adaptable cannot be of much importance. To some extent this may be granted, in the sense that the name of Sir William Richmond will not stand for any definite addition in kind to the art of painting. We cannot admit, however, that his pictures are on that account unimportant.

PICTURE SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on March 23rd the following pictures, the property of the late Sir William James Farrer: Hans Maler, Johan de Meun, author of 'The Romaunt of the Rose,' in dark dress, showing a white shirt at the neck, and holding his gloves in his left hand, and a rose in his right, 1,071l. Rembrandt, *A River Scene: Stormy Weather*, a windmill on rising ground on the left, figures landing from a boat in the foreground, 210l. Sandro Botticelli, *The Madonna and Child*, with St. John, the Madonna, in rich dress, covered by a blue cloak lined with green, supporting on her knees the Infant Saviour, who holds the end of her muslin veil, 756l. Moretto da Brescia, *The Magdalen*, wearing a pink cloak over a black dress, and carrying the pot of ointment in her hands, 210l. A. Bronzino, Francesco I. de' Medici, in rich red dress, resting his arms upon a table, and holding a miniature in his right hand, 210l. B. Cariani, *Portrait of a Gentleman of the Scaliger Family*, in dark dress with red slashed sleeves, and red cap, 420l. Raffaellino del Garbo, *The Madonna and Child with Saints* (a triptych), 420l. G. B. Moroni, *Portrait of a Monk*, in white gown, head turned to the left, 220l. Andrea del Sarto, *A Pietà*, the dead Christ, with a pink loin-cloth, reposes in the foreground; behind, in the centre, is the Madonna, with an angel on either side of her, 525l. Luca Signorelli, *St. George and the Dragon*, 462l. Il Tintoretto, *The Raising of Lazarus*, 483l. Titian, *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, 546l.

The other pictures were from various collections: Jan van der Meer of Haarlem, *An Extensive Landscape*, in the centre, on a mound by the edge of a river, a château, and behind it, on the left, some cottages and a figure, 315l. Carpaccio, *The Madonna and Child with Saints*, the Madonna, in red dress, blue and green cloak, and white head-dress, enthroned, holding the Infant Saviour, who stands on her knee; before her on the right stands St. Peter, and on the left St. Paul, 325l. P. Moreelse, *Portrait of a Young Girl*, in green dress with white pinafore, holding a feather fan, 230l. Umbrian School, the Madonna, supporting on her lap the Infant Saviour, who is lifting the lid from a vase she holds in her right hand, 504l. A. Cuyt, *A Landscape*, two peasants conversing under an oak; before them some sheep and a goat, 262l.

Messrs. Christie sold on March 30th the following pictures, the property of the late Mr. John Glas Sandeman: D. A. C. Artz, *A Fisherwoman*, seated on the dunes, sewing, her boy and young daughter playing before her, 273l. B. J. Blommers, *Landing and selling Fish*, Scheveningen, 714l. J. Maris, *A Town on a River*, with a bridge and boats, 367l. W. Maris, *A Duck and Ducklings*, by some reeds at the edge of a stream, 336l. Sir W. Q. Orchardson, *The Protector*, 420l.

The remainder were from various properties. Drawings: J. M. Whistler, *Japanese Women*, (pastel), 120l. B. J. Blommers, *Selling Fish*, Scheveningen, 210l. Sir L. Alma Tadema, *Watching the Passers-by*, 120l. L. Lhermitte, *Moisson sur le Couteau* (pastel), 110l.

Pictures: H. Fantin-Latour, *Peonies in a Glass Bowl*, 325l.; *Spring Flowers in a Vase*, 199l. 10s. J. B. C. Corot, *Landscape*, with a building, figure, and cows, 199l. 10s.; *Landscape*, with a building and figure: evening, 199l. 10s.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE portrait in oils of himself which the Italian Government has invited Commendatore Walter Crane to paint for the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, is now completed, and it will be shown, together with a selection of drawings and water-colours by this artist, at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, on and after Saturday, the 13th inst.

SEVERAL portraits have recently been added to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. They include the Van Dyck full-length of James, first Duke of Hamilton; George Richmond's portrait of James Syme, the distinguished Edinburgh surgeon; Thomas Philips's half-length of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale; and Sir James Guthrie's full-length of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

M. CAMILLE MAUCLAIR contributes to the April number of *L'Art et les Artistes* an important article on the work of M. Albert Besnard, whose 'Souvenirs des Indes' are being exhibited this month at the Galerie George Petit, Paris. Though chiefly known as a painter, M. Besnard is also an accomplished etcher, and he has specially executed an original etching, a proof of which will be presented this month to each subscriber of the French review.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has recently acquired for the Musée du Luxembourg a bronze bust of M. Claude Monet, the founder of Impressionism, by M. Paul Paulin, a sculptor who has already won distinction by his portrait busts of Degas and Renoir.

ONE of the most distinguished of Piloty's pupils has passed away in Otto Seitz, Professor at the Munich Academy, whose death in his 66th year is announced from that city. His chief strength lay in his landscapes, but he was also well known by his drawings.

AN interesting discovery has recently been made at the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam. According to the Dutch correspondent of *The American Art News*, the 'Portrait of a Man' by Carel Fabritius at that museum has been found to bear, in addition to the signature, the inscription "Ætat. 31," and the date 1645. If accepted, this establishes 1614 as the year when Fabritius was born, and demolishes the statement of Blijswijk that Fabritius was "about thirty" when he was killed in 1654, and the accepted theory that he was born between 1624 and 1625. The De Notte portrait by Fabritius at Amsterdam, which bears a date generally deciphered as 1640, tends to confirm the earlier birth-date.

M. RODIN's statue 'L'Homme qui Marche' has now been placed in position at the Farnese Palace, which has recently been acquired by the French Republic as its Embassy at Rome.

CONSTANTINOPLE is the latest European capital to be the victim of art robbers. It has only recently come to light that a magnificent aigrette, jewelled with diamonds, emeralds, and pearls of great value, has been stolen from the mausoleum of Mahmoud II. Even greater consternation has been caused by the disappearance of the historic sabre of Suliman the Magnificent, which vanished during the transference of the national collection of arms from the imperial palace to the Museum of Arms.

MUSIC

THE 'JENA' SYMPHONY.

THE much-discussed 'Jena' Symphony was performed at the fourth and last concert of the New Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on March 30th, and Mr. Herbert McCullagh, in the programme-book, declared that "the absolute authenticity of the music may now be accepted without demur or hesitation." As yet, however, in our opinion, the evidence in favour of its being a genuine work by Beethoven is scarcely strong enough to justify such a bold statement. It is strange that the orchestral parts have been discovered, yet no full score; also that the name of Beethoven should be only on a second violin and a cello part. The first violin part would surely have been

the most natural place for it. Prof. Stein, who discovered the parts, has frankly stated that numerous symphonies have been falsely circulated under the names of Haydn and Mozart. Beethoven's name, however, says the Professor, was scarcely known outside Vienna until after the publication of his first Symphony in 1801. Who then, he asks, would have thought of putting it on a spurious manuscript? Beethoven's name was, however, known at Jena as early as 1793 (the Symphony, he believes, was composed after 1792 and before 1800), for Prof. Fischenick wrote on January 26th in that year to Schiller's sister Charlotte at Jena, telling her of the wonderful youth whom the Elector had sent to Vienna to study under Haydn. Beethoven must therefore have been talked about in musical circles at Jena.

As to the internal evidence afforded by the music, it shows the strong influence of Mozart and Haydn, principally the latter, to which all composers, great and small, were subject during the second half of the eighteenth century. Prof. Stein considers the minor section of the slow movement out-and-out Beethovenish, but we doubt whether he will find many to endorse that opinion. He names one or two other passages in the work more likely to support his argument, yet not forcible enough to convince us that Beethoven wrote the Symphony. There is one genuine work of Beethoven's composed as early as 1790, a 'Cantata on the Death of the Emperor Joseph II.' The score was not discovered until 1884, and, after playing it through, Brahms truly said: "It is all genuine Beethoven, and even were not his name on the title-page, it would be attributed to no one else." The difference between the music of the Cantata and the new Symphony is indeed notable. The performance of the latter under Mr. Landon Ronald was excellent.

Musical Gossip.

THE last of the Broadwood Concerts for this season took place at the Æolian Hall on Thursday evening, March 28th, and, like many of the series, consisted of excellent, though familiar music, but for that reason, if for no other, was greatly enjoyed by the audience. In *Lieder* by Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and some of his own, Dr. George Henschel displayed once again his gifts both as singer and accompanist. A note in the programme-book expressed surprise at the neglect of Beethoven's songs by singers; yet beautiful as some are, neither he nor even Mozart was at his greatest in that branch of musical literature. Mr. Percy Grainger was the pianist of the evening. His performance of the Bach-Liszt Organ Prelude and Fugue in G minor was interesting. There was plenty of life and power in it, and the intention of the interpreter to reveal the depth and grandeur of the music was clearly manifest.

THE last evening this season of the Société des Concerts Français at Bechstein Hall on March 29th opened with a Quartet by M. J. B. Ganaye, which was ably rendered

by the Parisian Quartet. It is in some ways an interesting work: very clear in the classical form as modernized by César Franck. The music was to a large extent intellectual, though now and again there were phrases in which emotion made itself felt. If not of absorbing interest, the Quartet formed a pleasing contrast to some nebulous, lengthy modern French works. Characteristic songs by Ernest Chausson were sung with intense feeling by Mlle. Germaine Sanderson de Crowe.

THE SOUTH PLACE SUNDAY POPULAR CONCERT on St. Patrick's Day was appropriately devoted to the music of Sir Charles Stanford, the most notable Irish composer of the present day. His String Quartet in G minor, Pianoforte Quintet in D minor, and the song cycle 'Cushendall' were included in the programme. Sir Charles played the pianoforte part in the Quintet, also the accompaniments for Mr. Plunket Greene.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
SAT. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
— Queen's Hall Orchestra Endowment Fund, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Max Pauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912.

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LITERATURE

MEN AND BOOKS.

"WE must read what the world reads at the moment," said Dr. Johnson in an argumentative mood, though he gave the remark an ironical meaning when he added, "A man will have more gratification of his vanity in conversation, from having read modern books, than from having read the best works of antiquity." Nevertheless, one great difference between the time of Dr. Johnson and the world of to-day is, that whilst the former lived in perpetual admiration of antiquity, we live in perpetual admiration of ourselves. Johnson agreed that Pope's poetry was not talked of so much after his death as in his lifetime; but, he said, it

"has been as much admired since his death as during his life....Virgil is less talked of than Pope, and Homer is less talked of than Virgil; but they are not less admired."

Now it cannot be denied that in that section of modern intellectual England which is most before the public there is a tendency to despise the traditions of English literature and to worship only the idol of originality. We recently read in a paper largely devoted to literary matters a statement to the effect that many authors, indifferent to books, neither buy nor read them, whilst others positively dislike them. Mr. Shaw's quarrel with Shakespeare has been of long standing, but at least Mr. Shaw has done his old-fashioned rival the honour of reading him. Mr. Arnold Bennett, on the other hand, who is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant contemporary novelists, has lately declared, not without pride, that the only novel by Dickens that he had ever read was 'Little Dorrit,' and this but recently, and that he considered Dickens a greatly overrated novelist. The conclusion is not surprising, and the living author

is no doubt confirmed in his opinion that the works of Mr. Bennett are of vastly superior merit.

This modern self-confidence is undoubtedly a healthy sign of intellectual activity and eagerness. It goes to show that authors are scrutinizing keenly the life that is going on around them; that they are interested in facts and things, and seeking to give them a larger reality in terms of ideas; and we see that they are finding a similar response from the reading public. It is not without significance that all through the period of the Coal Strike publishers reduced their output of books to the smallest possible dimensions, and especially refrained from issuing books of the highest class. We do not believe that this was merely due to the fact that in times of economic crisis there is a lack of pocket-money with which to purchase literature. The fact surely was that much of the attention which in many circles is given to modern books was drawn away by the stirring events that were happening in our midst. The study and contemplation of the Coal Strike were precisely of the same nature as the study and contemplation of original contemporary literature. For that literature, in its most characteristic forms, is concerned with the problems and the structure of modern society.

If we inquired what English plays of recent years have called forth the most criticism and interest in intellectual circles, we should have to name, first, Mr. Galsworthy's 'Justice,' and, perhaps, secondly, his 'Strife.' The latter was concerned with a situation exactly similar to that developed by the Coal Strike. The action of the drama took place in the middle of a great strike. Mr. Galsworthy presented typical characters representing owners and men, both acting on principle, both determined and irreconcilable, stubborn and loyal, both betraying human qualities fundamentally the same. We are not for the moment concerned with the conclusion drawn by the dramatist, but with the fact that the serious attention which is given to modern literature and drama is the same sort of attention as that given to the great social questions of our time.

Although we may detect here a serious limitation to literature, a didacticism alien to the disinterested spirit of art, still we cannot fail to see that a new sort of vitality, belonging rather to the moral sense than the intellect or the perceptions, has been infused into imaginative literature. Something at least which is fresh and real and vital has been introduced, exclusive of much that we have been accustomed to regard as excellent, but serving surely to give a distinctive and far from negligible character to the typical literature of our time. That typical literature, in its most important manifestations, is concerned with the events that are happening around us here and now—with ideas, largely partisan, that give meaning to them—with the purposes that direct and determine them. Criticism, if it is to be vital criticism, cannot wholly dissociate itself from those

ideas, nor look on with sublime indifference to opinions as to the true and the false, the desirable and the undesirable. That is why, when a correspondent recently accused us of showing a "political taint" in one of our reviews, we replied that *The Athenæum* is primarily a literary paper; that

"as such it is bound to take account of the whole of literature—and most account of that part which is most vital, which expresses most strongly and spontaneously the actual thought and life of the time."

This does not mean that we take a political view—though some of our contributors may have political bias. It means that, regarding politics as a portion only of human affairs, and the party view as a *partial* view, we prefer to take a broadly human, and in that sense strictly critical and literary, view of literature.

But when we have said that, we are also bound to point out the drawbacks and serious limitations of the modern tendency. It includes—and we come back to the point at which we started—a tendency to dissociate modern writing from the continuous stream of English and world literature. Incidentally the self-satisfaction and the didacticism of modern writers have not only served to make a breach between themselves and English literature as a whole, to the detriment of their perspective; but have also set a gulf between themselves and those of another school, for whom world literature is more important than the literature of to-day, for whom erudition and scholarship are not to be lightly dismissed as academicism. We can imagine no greater disaster to letters than a breach between the literary originator and the man of learning. Such a breach can only mean that learning is cast back upon itself, loses humanity, and becomes academic; and that the author who despises or ignores erudition tends to become opinionative and shallow. His work must lack the imaginative range, the mellowness, the beauty which cannot take form through instinct alone, which cannot be expressed by those who have not lovingly studied the models of antiquity and our own literature.

The great gain to literature in recent years is that it is more closely related to action and those general ideas which lead to action. Its great corresponding defect—and this is immeasurable—is its loss in form, in universality, in that disinterestedness which is essential to art. Erudition, when it is humane, and even when it is merely academic, has, at any rate, always that disinterestedness which is essential alike to science and art. If it is humane—as it was, on the whole, in the Elizabethan age—its whole moral support, vast in this age of idol-worshippers, will be on the side of disinterested art and literature. We do not hope, or wish, that all authors should be men of learning—they should be of all sorts. But if authors and men of learning are far removed in sympathy, interests, and ideals, it is a sign that both are in a bad way.

Present Philosophical Tendencies: a Critical Survey of Naturalism, Idealism, Pragmatism, and Realism, together with a Synopsis of the Philosophy of William James. By Ralph Barton Perry. (Longmans & Co.)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY may by this time of day be said to have established a permanent tradition that requires the highest type of philosophic work from its teachers and representatives. Prof. Perry acclaims himself loyal to this condition of service alike by the matter and by the form of his present treatise. There is a finish about the presentation of his opinions, whether critical or constructive, that redeems his book from any charge that might be levelled against it of being occasional in scope. Because it deals with the philosophical tendencies of the passing hour, it need not follow in logic, and does not follow in fact, that it is written for the passing hour. On the contrary, if Prof. Perry is right—and we hold him to be right—in believing that the present juncture is momentous for the future of philosophy, which after a decade or so of rapid evolution would seem momentarily to halt and hesitate as if at a parting of the ways, then the time is opportune for a review of the situation such as may encourage and guide a fresh advance along securer lines.

Twenty years ago the battle was between idealism and naturalism; more recently it has raged between pragmatism and realism. Prof. Perry is inclined to regard both the older and the newer type of antagonism as little more or less than a philosophic version of the popular feud between religion and science. In his introductory chapters he explains and justifies, as regards the latter dispute, the right of each interest to maintain a certain independence. Religion is primarily practical; science is primarily theoretical. Now practice rests on belief, and belief is judgment backed by the force and constancy which are the contribution of will and feeling, as distinguished from intelligence. Theory, on the other hand, is—not to put too fine a point on it—the affair of intelligence; since we may for our present purpose include in the notion of intelligence those highly detached and disinterested forms of will and feeling that are concerned with truth as pursued for truth's sake. It would be fatal then, argues Prof. Perry, if the purely scientific attitude of mind were to prevail likewise in a religious context. There is a real danger, he shows, to the stability of society in the modern sort of credulity that offers to every novel idea the plighted troth of the whole-hearted doer—something utterly different from the welcome proffered by the scientific knower, whose greeting is "Dilly, dilly, come and be experimented on!" Between the credulity of the man of to-day who plays havoc with his powers of will and feeling by allowing his intellect to pay allegiance to every fad, and the credulity of the savage of old who stuck

to his social traditions for better or worse, Prof. Perry seems prepared to compromise mainly in favour of the latter, when religion is in question; and there is much to be said for this view.

What, then, of philosophy? On the face of it, perhaps, it leans towards theory—nay, is theory at its most comprehensive. Therefore, according to what has just been said about science and religion, it might appear that its true affinity was with science. Prof. Perry, however, labours to show that science is not the unique type of theory any more than religion is the unique type of belief. Science of the theoretical order has as its correlate, he maintains, a special kind of belief which manifests itself in popular and applied science; and both the theory and the corresponding belief relate to proximate causes. But behind these proximate causes lie certain ultimate causes. He concludes that philosophy is the theory, whilst religion is the belief, relating to such ultimate causes. As such, philosophy must ever remain more limited and tentative than religion:—

"For the saving of his soul, a man must convert theoretical possibilities into subjective certainties: he must believe more than he knows."

This view about the relation of philosophy to religion will doubtless in large part account for our author's critical method, as followed in the rest of the book, which examines naturalism, idealism, pragmatism, and realism in turn. His last word on each type of philosophy is concerned with its value as a theoretical basis for religion.

"Naturalism," according to Prof. Perry, "is but science in the rôle of philosophy." Hence, during the last century, it has shared in all the respect and gratitude due to science for having fulfilled "the Baconian prophecy of power through knowledge."

"Nature has lost its terrors. It has submitted to the yoke of human interests, and been transformed from wilderness into civilization. The brilliancy of scientific achievement has given man a sense of proprietorship in this world; it has transformed the motive of life from bare preservation to conquest. And so frequently has science overcome the accepted limitations of practical achievement, and disclosed possibilities previously unsuspected, that man now greets the future with a new and unbounded hopefulness. Indeed, this faith in the power of life to establish and magnify itself through the progressive mastery of its environment, is the most significant religious idea of modern times."

Prof. Perry therefore strongly deprecates all attempts—he takes Dr. James Ward as a case in point—to disparage naturalism by showing science to have proved itself fallible within its own field. But he insists that this field is a restricted one. Science deals with "the proximate environment." It fastens on things at close quarters, reporting them as they are found, and renouncing all references to powers beyond experience:—

"The gradual substitution, in the procedure of science [misprinted "silence"],

of description for 'explanation' means simply that science has grown more rigorously empirical."

Thus he concludes that "science is not all of truth, nor physical nature all of being." So far as naturalism ignores this limitation, its claims are extravagant. Nevertheless, "as between naturalism and the traditional supernaturalism no one would now hesitate to choose."

Idealism, on the other hand, is a "bio-centric" doctrine. It

"not only construes things in their bearing on life, as religion does; but affirms that such a construction of things affords the only true insight into their nature."

Through this alliance with religion, argues Prof. Perry, it acquires "unmerited prestige." For religion is concerned with certain special issues, such as the immortality of the soul:—

"Religious hope and fear, like all hope and fear, are discriminating. They issue from the love of some things and the dread of other things. The believer looks to God for a boon, knowing well the sweet from the bitter."

But idealism contributes little or nothing to the solution of special problems. It is an all-saving philosophy, encouraging the supposition that a profounder insight would reinstate what ordinary discrimination rejects out of hand. Thus it offers but a religion of renunciation, founded on the ironical promise that the world shall be his who asks of it only that it shall be itself.

Is pragmatism any more satisfying? Under Prof. Perry's analysis it becomes a very ambiguous form of philosophy. He tries hard to effect a cleavage between William James and his American followers on the one hand, and Dr. Schiller and various other European pragmatists, amongst whom he would, perhaps, include M. Bergson, on the other. The former are realists without being fully aware of the fact. The latter are idealists of the bio-centric order, and subjectivists and relativists at that. On the whole Prof. Perry strives to be fair towards an indeterminism and irrationalism that evidently run counter to his temperamental bias, and finally characterizes pragmatism thus:

"It is the philosophy of impetuous youth, of protestantism, of democracy, of secular progress—that blend of naïveté, vigor, and adventurous courage which proposes to possess the future, despite the present and the past."

There remains realism, the author's own philosophic creed. Unfortunately, it is impossible here to do justice to his positive plea in its favour. Suffice it to say that he follows Messrs. Russell and Moore somewhat closely in his line of proof. He refuses, however, to endorse the gloomy heroics in which the former renounces religious hope. He does not hold it necessary to purchase the emancipation of reason at such a price. With James, therefore, he takes refuge in the "over-belief," in the "right to believe" when to a truth-value which pure theory

cannot make good an emotional value, though irrelevant in the logical sense, attaches itself by a "forced option." But it is surely rather craven to believe the world good simply because a pistol is held at your head, or, in other words, because the alternative is to despair. Mr. Russell's refusal to allow his option thus to be forced is nobler far. But James, we believe, meant something else by his pragmatism, namely, that we have a right to believe that the world is good in the sense that it can really be made good by men who are strong because they feel the thrill of creative evolution in their hearts.

TWO SAINTS.

It seems natural to notice these two records of saints at Eastertide, when the religious world is thinking of that Cross which was the common enthusiasm of St. Francis and St. Clare. Few idylls have come down to us more eloquent of the exquisite and intimate communion possible to man and woman animated by a single desire and blended in the pursuit of one ideal. We have taken these books together, as expressing the completeness which St. Francis and St. Clare brought to one another, and students of Franciscan literature will agree that the world would have been poorer if they had never met.

It is refreshing to turn to this Italian picture of seven centuries ago, when two experts in simplicity solved a problem which threatens to baffle modern statesmen.

It is unnecessary to go again over the career of St. Francis, but Mr. Jørgensen may be congratulated on having written a book full of earnestness, and reproducing the atmosphere of the scenes depicted with the touch of a true artist. Its charm is enhanced by the impression that he is a sincere disciple of the doctrines taught by his master, while it breathes a devoutness and humility more eloquent than a mere exploitation of such a subject for literary ends. We must leave the reader to study carefully the details so patiently collected by the author, and we heartily commend this exercise to those who are of opinion that the martyr is a greater force than the millionaire.

Again and again we come to the conclusion that the son of Bernardone was a richer man by far when he begged his bread than ever he would have been had he become a merchant prince and flaunted it in the streets of his native town. He is immortalized mainly on account of his unflinching insistence on the law of Holy Poverty, which he regarded as the essence of all his schemes. At times he is almost tiresome in this respect, and probably he would now be considered as

particular to the point of madness, but the fact remains that he was not nearly so stupid as he seemed. We doubt whether he would be constantly quoted throughout Christendom, not only in the ecclesiastical world, but also as an object of admiration in the fashionable quarters of Paris, Rome, Vienna, St. Petersburg, or any other of the capitals, unless he had well-nigh played the fool when he stripped himself in the court and flung his clothes with dramatic contempt at his father's feet.

There is a touch about this Francis which prevents fatigue and defies time, for the excellent reason that supreme abandonment is an *immortelle* which never fades. It really is delicious to read how Francesco flouts the Pope, the Cardinals, and the whole bench of bishops, as also of his preference for rags in place of the purple, and dry bread instead of finer food. Innocent III. was not far wrong when, in his vision, he saw the Poor Little Brown Man supporting the Church which leant to falling; and probably, if analyzed, the strength of the Papacy, or, indeed, of any other Church, is in exact proportion to the number of similar poor little brown men who do similar things. At any rate, this is the argument which will always appeal to that profound critic, the man in the street; and we believe that, were such teachers more numerous, strikes would be less frequent, and the greatest Anarchist would doff his hat to the type whose only ambition was to give and to suffer.

So far, so good, but we are aware how, before the grass was green on the Poverello's grave, the vulgarity of money betrayed itself, and amongst the Flowers of St. Francis there sprang up all sorts of noxious weeds, ranging from collective display to pride of learning, and loafing almost to a pest. Genius is seldom hereditary, nor have we read of a second Shakespeare. Francis was unique, not in his poverty, but in his love of it, having a way with him which changed dross into gold as well as gold into dross.

The charm of St. Francis, apart from his severity, amounts to a miracle, surpassing many others attributed to him which we do not in the least believe, though we are certain they were perfectly true. His main idea was always to preserve the "gentle-man," and in all circumstances to act the part of the debonair and the aristocrat. He had immense faith in manners, and in the oblique gospel of perfect refinement as more effective than lugubrious sermons.

St. Clare was a replica of St. Francis, whom she loved, and whom she therefore copied, a trait not infrequent among women, thus adding greatly to the responsibility of the sex which all too seldom furnishes a pattern to be desired. When Clare was quite a child, she heard and saw, and was conquered by, Francis, who dedicated his victory to God, without one scintilla of self, devoting his convert to Christ Crucified with a whole-heartedness beyond praise.

The author of 'St. Clare and her Order' is anonymous, as befits the subject, for never was there a humbler, more retiring, yet withal more practical woman than the first Abbess of San Damiano. She had the same passion for poverty as her teacher, and she, also, playfully refused to be released therefrom by the far poorer Pope, while she humbly kissed his feet and craved absolution from her sins.

She had a brain also, and was a wonderful organizer, though "only a woman," so that, after all the ups and downs of seven centuries, there still exist ten thousand poor ladies called Clares, who choose to live quite away from the world, sleep on a slanting board, take a minimum of food, and indulge in a maximum of prayer. A strong freemasonry obtains between St. Clare, her immediate successors, and her present disciples. They all spell the woman who loses because she loves, and the woman who lays down her life that the world may be blessed through her devotion.

IRELAND FROM WITHIN.

MR. W. P. RYAN has given us a very human book about Ireland. He tells the story of the controversies, the struggles, the fears and the hopes which surrounded his attempt to form a Liberal Catholic party in Ireland. This attempt he undertook during a period of some five years while editing first *The Irish Peasant* and afterwards *The Irish Nation*. Irish cardinals, bishops, priests, and deacons mistrusted the editor and denounced him. They preferred their own theology to that of Newman, and regarded references to the famous 'Letter to the Duke of Norfolk' as savouring of dangerous speculation. In the end the spiritual powers triumphed, and the *Peasant* and the *Nation* ceased to trouble the sensitive consciences of certain of the minor clergy who were disposed to be critical of the Ultramontaniam of Maynooth. In his autobiography of these five years of strenuous work the author has thrown a side-light on certain aspects of Irish life which to the ordinary observer are mysterious and obscure. Writing as a Catholic, or at least as one whose heredity and circumstances brought him into close touch with Catholic influences, he has attempted to give a frank and intelligent analysis of a situation that is little understood outside Ireland.

To most English people the "religious difficulty" in Ireland means the supposed antagonism, or at least the want of *rapprochement*, between "Protestant," as represented by the Church of Ireland, and "Catholic" as represented by the Church of Rome. To those who know Ireland, however, the problem is entirely different. Belfast apart, religious intolerance, as between one sect and another is, in the present reviewer's opinion, a thing grossly exaggerated; but within the Catholic

St. Francis of Assisi. By Johannes Jørgensen. (Longmans & Co.)

St. Clare and her Order: a Story of Seven Centuries. (Mills & Boon.)

The Pope's Green Island. By W. P. Ryan. (Nisbet & Co.)

world in Ireland there are wars and rumours of wars.

On the one hand, there is what Mr. Ryan describes as the folk-lore conception of the priesthood—that of a power magical and sacred, against whose occult decrees it is futile as well as impious to contend; on the other are the forces of enlightenment and progress amongst the more liberal-minded of the younger clergy and laity, which are gradually breaking down the walls of formalism, timidity, and superstition, and bringing about a saner and finer view of the relations between priests and people.

Mr. Ryan, who is an enthusiastic champion of the Irish language, has much to say of the work of the Gaelic League, and particularly of its successful acts of resistance to clerical domination. One of these periods of storm and stress arose out of the holding of "mixed" classes in the country districts. To the Irish parish priest, who had banished the cross-roads dancing, frowned upon social gatherings, added courtship to the list of deadly sins, and reduced the Irish country-side to a dead level of monotonous dullness, from which the only escape was by way of the emigrant ship, mixed classes were naturally anathema. But, in spite of denunciations, the executive of the League stood firm, and the classes went on.

It would be a mistake to regard Mr. Ryan's book as in any sense a philosophic survey of contemporary Ireland. Its limitations are too great and its omissions too many. Like every enthusiast, the author is inclined to exaggerate the importance of the causes for which he has fought: for example, he much over-estimates the value of the Irish language in modern Irish life. But, though he lacks the sense of perspective necessary to an historian, his book is suggestive, and full of interest as a record of personal experience.

ANNALS OF THE POOR.

HERE are two first-hand books about the life of the poor—one, the consecutive history of a woman's desperate toil; the other, loosely strung sketches of a man's deliberate and by no means unfruitful idling. The latter, being the work of Mr. W. H. Davies, is full of character, detached views, and creative imagination; the autobiography of Frau Popp has no eloquence beyond that of facts, and no beauty beyond that of her own simple, sincere, and noble character. Yet her story strikes deep, and is valuable, because it is, in all its early portion, the story of hundreds—nay, thousands—of young women.

The Autobiography of a Working Woman. By Adelheid Popp. Translated by F. C. Harvey. (Fisher Unwin.)

The True Traveller. By W. H. Davies. (Duckworth & Co.)

She was born near Vienna, the fifteenth child of a drunken father and of a mother "who allowed herself no time for rest and quiet, always driven by necessity and her own desire to bring up her children honestly and to guard them from hunger." But this devoted mother was herself illiterate, and resisted education for her daughter. At the age of ten and a half the little Adelheid had to become a bread-winner, and learnt how to crochet shawls, earning fivepence to sixpence in twelve hours, and working overtime for a few farthings more. At every turn she was oppressed and cheated by employers, while all her toil and all her mother's paid for only a single wretched room, shared not merely with a brother, but also with a brother's friend, and this room had no window, but was lighted by panes of glass in its door.

No wonder the poor girl was often ill. Unskilled as she was (her mother had paid for her to learn a trade, but the woman who should have taught her made a servant of her), she was often out of work, and knew the heart-sickness of seeking employment day after day and being always refused. Finally, she obtained work in a factory where her wages rose to the magnificent sum of twelve shillings a week, and there she remained until a perusal of Socialist papers gradually converted her to the views they set forth. She began to write in them, read the works of Lassalle and Engels, and after a time spoke herself at meetings. Eventually she was appointed an organizer for the party, and became editor of a working-women's newspaper. Her days in the factory were now over, but not her days of labour and stress, since she has remained a strenuous worker, and has known imprisonment for the views she has furthered in print.

With the formula of her political creed many readers of her book will be at variance; but every one must agree that there is something wrong in a social system that wastes the childhood and youth of such a woman in mechanical labour for a starvation wage.

To pass from Frau Popp's book to Mr. Davies's is like going from a hot work-room into the open road. Very curious is the sense of open air which pervades his essays, many of which deal with the sordid life of the streets. The mantle of Borrow has, in some measure, descended upon him—although its cut is altered not a little. He has the true wandering spirit, and a fine unconsciousness of social distinctions. But he has an austere unpretentious style of his own, flecked here and there by words of an older date, and revealing the eye that sees things afresh every time. So simple and inevitable do his pages appear that to read them is almost to believe that anybody could produce the like who had wandered in the same world of beggars and common lodging-houses and women of the lower depths. In reality this simplicity is the very height of art. What other English

writer could have drawn in a few lines such a picture as this?—

"The last companion I had had was a Scotchman called Sandy, who had been arrested in Chicago. He had started an argument on religion with an Irishman. It was late at night, and the three of us were standing on a street corner. The argument had continued for more than an hour when a policeman came forward and told us to go home. The Irishman wished us all good-night and went on his way, and Sandy and I started off in another direction. However, Sandy took a foolish notion to argue with the policeman, and turned back for that purpose. But the latter did not want to argue, and told Sandy to be gone. Sandy then wanted to know if we were not in a land of free thought and speech. The policeman could make no other answer to this question than by taking Sandy by the collar and making a prisoner of him. And that was the last I saw or heard of my friend Sandy."

Not everything here is as good as this, but Mr. Davies is usually persuasive, making a case for views and habits which in another would seem perverse and not worth the skill of an advocate.

NEW NOVEL.

The Heart of a Russian. By Mikhail Yurevich Lermontov. Translated by J. H. Wisdom and Marr Murray. (Herbert & Daniel.)

THE scene of this book is laid in the Caucasus. A traveller, on his way over Mount Gût, falls in with an old staff-captain, who beguiles the time, as they tramp side by side or shelter in a rough hut from a snowstorm, with tales of frontier life in a lonely fortress beyond the Terek. There he had had as a comrade, years ago, a man called Pechorin, who, on their separating, had given into the staff-captain's charge a mass of private papers. This person the travellers meet for a moment at Vladikavkaz, where he coldly repels the eager advances of old Maksim Maksimych, and scornfully gives him leave to do what he will with the papers so long treasured. These, in his vexation, the old man hands over to his friend of the road, and the second part of the book is drawn from Pechorin's diary.

'A Hero of our Time'—as the novel is called in Russian—was written under the influence of Byron, and there is in Pechorin a good deal of the Byronic variety of world-weariness. He is an unhappy villain, but in other respects his mode of villainy—cynical, ruthless, and always master of himself and circumstances—reminds us less of Byron than of Balzac: he might be one of the famous "Thirteen." Lermontov, in an epilogue, seeks to justify himself for having made so bad a man his hero, offering in excuse the fact that he found entertainment in doing so, also his belief that the public needed sharp truths. His readers will probably consider that his justification lies rather in the skill with which he has wrought.

The first part of the book, the story told by Maksim Maksymych, is far more attractive than the second. Not only does his rugged, homely, and honest character lend it wholesomeness and reality, while the gentle and piteous Bèla, the little Tartar princess whom her brother sold to Pechorin for the chance of making off with a horse he coveted, has the wild grace and charm of Byron's Eastern heroines; but, further, in this part there is interfused most potently the chief excellence of the work—its rendering of the loveliness and grandeur of the Caucasus. The pieces of actual description are not many, and there is about them all the restraint which belongs characteristically to poetry; but the land lives, and the reader, for the time being, lives in it, and can hardly dissociate from their surroundings the figures whose fortunes he is made to follow. The only English novel we can think of in which this particular excellence is achieved in the same supreme way is 'Wuthering Heights.'

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Antram (C. E. P.), THE TENSES OF THE CROSS, 1/ net. Clarke & Co.

This book, partly in the manner of a sermon and partly in that of a private devotional exercise, rehearses well-known things. It mingles with them illustrations from literature and law, and utterances of approval or disapproval with regard to public affairs, which are often not a little out of tune. The symbolical drawing at the beginning is unfortunate. The outlook of the book is Protestant.

Bowen (Clayton R.), THE RESURRECTION IN THE NEW TESTAMENT: an Examination of the Earliest References to the Rising of Jesus and of Christians from the Dead, 6/ net. Putnam's

As the sub-title indicates, the author is of the school which is prepared to affirm the resurrection of Christ, and also His continual presence and rule in human life, but not to accept His divinity, and which, again, differs from the orthodox in denying the resurrection of the body. He presents his theory as grounded on St. Paul's witness—considered distinct from, and in his opinion incompatible with, the witness of the Gospels; and he uses deftly, in illustration and support, the works of all the latest critics of the New Testament. The first book, on Paul, is incomparably the best. The subsequent books—apart from agreement or disagreement with their main contention: that the Empty Tomb is a late and unnecessary fiction—are all too largely made up of minute conjectures of the "he would have," "he must have" type, and neglect entirely the greater philosophical issues involved in the question of the resurrection of the body. Nevertheless, the handling of the subject is so clear, vigorous, and reverent, and the ideas, even when disputable, are so provocative and suggestive, that the book is well worth reading.

Willoughby (Frederick S.), THE SEVEN WORDS FROM THE CROSS AND THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS, 1/6

Stockton-on-Tees, Yorkshire Publishing Co.
We fail to find justification for the publication of these addresses. The verdict and tone of the address upon matrimony are so reactionary as to be reminiscent of mediæval clerical doctrine.

Poetry and Drama.

Gibson (G. Herbert), IRONBARK SPLINTERS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH, 5/ net.

Wernie Laurie
The "splinters" of "Ironbark," the "thistledown and cobwebs of Australian literature," are difficult to criticize, because the greater part of them are couched in a style difficult to understand. The author has evidently read much of Kipling, and his work abounds in jaunty colloquialisms, which do not strike us as effective.

Hall (W. Winslow), METRED PLAYLETS, 1/ net. Fifield

The only vein that suits the author's peculiar fancy is the grotesque, and in that line he shows some relish and abandon. He plays happy juggling tricks with words, and carries off his meaning with a pleasant insouciance. When he follows a severer discipline, his failure is lamentable.

Inkster (Leonard), VALE, A BOOK OF VERSE, 1/ net. Fifield

Many of these poems have appeared in *The Westminster Gazette*, and they are certainly worth more than ephemeral publication. Mr. Inkster is a craftsman of perception and diligence, who also writes directly, if sombrely, out of his promptings. His verse is the genuine fruit of mental and emotional activity, but is nevertheless heavy-gaited, and wants ease and fluidity. In lyrical vein he is least successful, but his sonnets now and then are closely welded and instinct with a praiseworthy solemnity. He should write better when his faculties are more mature.

Lutyens (W. E.), POEMS, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Mr. Lutyens works somewhat ineffectually at old poetic themes, being unable to reproduce their essentials, though he gives them a certain finish and neatness. His ecstasies strike us as chill and mechanical. But he possesses tenderness and a fastidiousness which usually preserves him from the pitfalls of bad taste. He should, however, have avoided such vulgarisms as the rain-drops "chivying" each other down.

MacGill (Patrick), SONGS OF A NAVVY, 1/ net. Windsor, MacGill

Mr. MacGill's vigour and reality of experience do not save him from vague and tumid writing. We appreciate what he says, but not the way in which he says it. His verse abounds in conventional and hackneyed phraseology applied to scenes, incidents, and themes which modern bards usually avoid. There is little poetry in the volume; mostly it is a hotchpotch of dissonance and turgidity.

Mask (The), April, 4/ net. Florence, Arena Goldoni

This number does not preserve the standard of its predecessors, containing as it does some dreary pages. The most interesting features are a translation of Vecellio's account of Venetian costume, some remarks of Goethe and Hugo on art and Shakespeare, and an amusing article on the Futurists. The previously unpublished story of Oscar Wilde—'Jezabel'—possesses just his gift of glamorous atmosphere, but it is easy to see through it.

Shakespeare, THE COMEDY OF ERRORS, edited by Frederick Morgan Padelford, 1/ net. New York, Macmillan Co.

This volume of the Tudor Shakespeare has brief notes and an Introduction. The latter, we think, considerably overrates the worth of the play, in which we cannot recognize the "unhesitating sureness of touch" discovered by the editor.

Snider (Denton J.), LINCOLN AND ANN RUTLEDGE: an Idyllic Epos of the Early North-West.

St. Louis, Sigma Publishing Co.
An earnest effort, in three hundred and fifty pages of monotonous hexameters, to realize poetically the love-story of President Lincoln. The phraseology varies from ecstatic apostrophe to bald colloquialism, and such antithesis is, we fear, all that in any way holds our attention.

Sowerby (Githa), RUTHERFORD AND SON, A PLAY IN THREE ACTS, 2/6 net.

Sidgwick & Jackson
The book-version of the play now being performed at the Little Theatre, and criticized in our issues of Feb. 3 and March 23. It is interesting as being the work of a writer new to drama who has made a distinct impression.

Bibliography.

Catalogue of Books Printed in the Fifteenth Century now in the British Museum: Part II. Eitvil-Trier, Germany. 35/

British Museum
The second volume of a work which will be one of the classics of the bibliography of incunabula. It deals with books printed at 22 German towns and preserved in the British Museum, including 620 pages of description, and 30 of facsimiles.

Catalogue of the Fifty Manuscripts and Printed Books bequeathed to the British Museum by A. Fred H. Huth, 22/6

British Museum
Illustrated by a portrait of Mr. Huth, 18 colotype and 46 line facsimiles, and 5 indexes. The manuscripts have been described by Mr. J. A. Herbert, the printed books by Mr. A. W. Pollard, and the collection of ballads by Mr. A. Esdaile. The fifty volumes include thirteen manuscripts, three Shakespeare Quartos, and a number of other books of great value.

Library of Congress: SELECT LIST OF REFERENCES ON EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 25c.; and SELECT LIST OF REFERENCES ON PARCELS POST, 10c.

Washington, Government Printing Office

The select bibliographies which emanate from the Library of Congress are in many respects to be regarded as models. Employers' liability and workmen's compensation present peculiar difficulties to the bibliographer, as the literature of the subject has lately tended in all countries to include social insurance in its numerous forms. The present bibliography is based on two Select Lists published by the Library of Congress in 1906 and 1908, and contains over 1,100 references. Recent English books on Unemployment Insurance by Messrs. Schloss and Gibbon are noticeable omissions. The Parcels Post bibliography contains 230 references, and indicates the great importance of this service to the development of the States.

Palmer (Henrietta R.), LIST OF ENGLISH EDITIONS AND TRANSLATIONS OF GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS PRINTED BEFORE 1641

Bibliographical Society
The list has an interesting Introduction by Mr. Victor Scholderer, and is full and careful in its descriptions of the books.

Philosophy.

Stirner (Max), THE EGO AND HIS OWN, 2/6 net. A. C. Fifield

Though 'Der Einzige und sein Eigentum' appeared in the middle of the last century, a complete English translation has not previously been published in this country. It is a book even more relevant to modern thought than to its own age, and the power of logic with which its doctrine of a complete egoism is set forth has given it permanent importance.

Stöckl (Dr. Albert), HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY: Vol. I. PRE-SCHOLASTIC AND SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY, 10/6 net.

To treat Philosophy as the handmaid of Religion seems hardly just to either of the parties so conjoined, but such is the standpoint of this book. First published in 1870, and intended as "a trustworthy manual" for Catholic students, it is inadequate in the matter of the ancients, but of considerable value for the mediæval period. It is translated by the Rev. T. A. Finlay from the second edition (1903).

History and Biography.

Grisar (Hartmann), HISTORY OF ROME AND THE POPES IN THE MIDDLE AGES, Vol. II., Authorized English Translation, edited by Luigi Cappadelta, 15/ net.

Kegan Paul

The present volume continues the history of the Bishops of Rome down to the fall of the Empire. It carries us through Theodoric's kingship in Italy and relations with the Popes, the relations of the Papacy with the new nations of the West, the history of the Popes themselves and Roman Church government, to the capture of Rome by Totila the Goth in 549. An instructive chapter on Roman art and culture in their Christian development is inserted between the historical matter. There are a large number of reproductions of bas-reliefs, statuary, miniatures, sarcophagi, friezes, &c.

Hume-Williams (W. E.), A SHORT HISTORY OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT, 1/ net.

Cassell

A new edition of an impartial account of the proceedings of the Irish Parliament between 1782 and 1800. Its republication should be useful at the present time.

Pedigree Register (The), edited by George Sherwood, March, 2/6 net.

227, Strand, W.C.

The March instalment of the official organ of the Society of Genealogists.

Geography and Travel.

André (Eugène), A NATURALIST IN THE GUIANAS, with a Preface by Dr. J. Scott Keltie, 1/ net.

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, April 2, 1904, p. 436.

Auvergne (Edmund B. d'), SWITZERLAND IN SUNSHINE AND SNOW.

Werner Laurie

The title of this book well indicates its scope. The author describes the well-known tourist centres and the winter sports of Switzerland which have recently come into such immense vogue. He slips over the ground as lightly as a ski-runner, now speculating whether his travelling companion wears Jaeger underclothing, now finding it strange that the Vaudois, "like the English, have continued attached to the religion which was forced upon them by their masters for purely political objects."

Mr. d'Auvergne's acrid and intolerant expression of his opinions upon politics and religion, and his curiously biased view of history, may somewhat mar the pleasure of the reader, who does not bargain for such entertainment when he goes to the snows and sunshine of Switzerland. We remember that Mark Twain's "rabid Protestant" friend in 'A Tramp Abroad' complained that the glaciers were dirty in the Catholic cantons, "whereas you never see a speck of dirt on a Protestant glacier." In sober earnest Mr. d'Auvergne outstrips the satirist. Aggrieved at the cooking of some eggs served to him in an Evangelical missionary establishment, "I consoled myself," he says, "by reflecting that such fare was likely to prejudice all who partook of it, once for all, against this most unlovely and unethical system of faith and morals." The book is illustrated by some good photographs.

Curle (J. H.), THE SHADOW-SHOW, 5/ net.

Methuen

Mr. Curle calls himself a showman, and such is his essential quality. He has been an extensive traveller, has had illimitable possibilities of observing and recording, yet has gathered into his net much flimsy and irrelevant material. He seems obsessed by some old bogies, and prone to the ready-made generalizations of the inexperienced. He has the zeal for accumulating incidents which invalidates the worth of many travel-books, and his self-conscious theatricality makes his volume tedious. The chapter on women is trite in sentiment and deplorable in taste.

Davies (J. D.), A LITTLE ENGLAND BEYOND WALES: being a Popular Edition of J. D. Davies's 'West Gower,' Glamorganshire, abridged by Dorothy Helme, 1/ net.

Werner Laurie

This new edition, abridged and paper-covered, of a book about places of interest in Glamorganshire, combines the characteristics of guide-book and archaeological recorder. The abridgment has left more of the former than the latter. There are abundant illustrations.

Kitching (Rev. A. L.), ON THE BACKWATERS OF THE NILE: STUDIES OF SOME CHILD RACES OF CENTRAL AFRICA, 12/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

A volume incorporating the experiences and observations of a ten years' sojourn among the native tribes upon the outskirts of the Uganda Protectorate. In many ways it is an interesting book, though by no means profound or unbiased. We feel that many of the judgments upon the natives are influenced by preconceived and current opinions rather than based on the broad ground of common humanity. The book is discursive, and the writing lacking in style.

Record of the Upper Norwood Athenæum.

We again give a cordial welcome to this annual. Last year the Ramblers did good work. The winter visits included one to the Guildhall, and Mr. Walter B. Briant, in the paper he read, mentions the result of the labours of Mr. Sydney Perks, and shares with him the hope that the western crypt may be restored to something like its original form. The visit was concluded by an inspection of the Museum, where among the antiquities were seen the gifts made by Mr. Michael Pope, who was for many years one of the Ramblers. Another visit was to St. Margaret Pattens, the members being shown over the church by the rector, the Rev. St. Barbe S. Sladen. All Hallows, Lombard Street, was also visited. In the church is a tablet recording

that John Wesley preached his first extempore sermon there; and in a glass case are a James II. Bible and a portion of one of the works of Erasmus.

The first summer excursion was to Chaldon Church. The rector, the Rev. G. E. Belcher, pointed out the mediæval painting which occupies the whole of the wall of the west nave. It was painted about 1200, and represents "the Ladder of Human Salvation and the Road to Hell." Knebworth, Abbot's Langley, and Chiswick were also visited.

All the papers show careful preparation. Mr. Theophilus Pitt has edited the 'Record' with his usual care; and there are a great number of illustrations, including the wall painting in Chaldon Church, and views of the Guildhall, Knebworth, Chiswick, and other places. The Ramblers are fortunate in possessing photographers who supply many of the illustrations. There are now between sixty and seventy of them, several having joined during the past year. We are glad to see the Society in such a flourishing condition, and cordially wish it continued prosperity.

West Country (The), Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, 2/ net.

Homeland Association

A guide-book to the four south-western counties which contains all the information necessary for the purpose. One of the Homeland Reference Books.

Sports and Pastimes.

Manson (James A.), THE COMPLETE BOWLER: being the History and Practice of the Ancient and Royal Game of Bowls, 3/6 net.

A. & C. Black

Mr. Manson, who for many years now has written under the pseudonym of "Jack High," is one of the best authorities both on the ancient history and the modern practice of the game. Enjoyment of a game of bowls half a century ago was reserved for men who had passed the prime of life; nowadays, in the majority of clubs, the players under fifty usually exceed in number those who are above that age. The illustrations are good and very interesting, and the volume deserves a place in the clubhouse of every bowling green.

Sociology.

Bax (E. B.), PROBLEMS OF MEN, MIND, AND MORALS, 6/ net.

Grant Richards

To those who wish to learn through the printed page those thoughts of to-day which are likely to translate themselves into the deeds of to-morrow, we cannot advise perusal of this book. Mr. Bax, formerly a pioneer, is now, in our opinion, hardly abreast of the best modern thought of his school, and is the spokesman for a section already in a minority and still dwindling. We have thought it necessary to dwell on the point as the undergraduate in Socialism, while gaining much enlightenment from these essays (which for practical purposes may be considered as now published for the first time), should recognize that when Mr. Bax speaks of Socialists being the best judges of what constitutes Socialism, the statement is capable of so much modification as to be useless when applied to this Ishmael among Socialists. Some things which Mr. Bax specially emphasizes are of lesser importance when considered in relation to the larger views of other Socialists—for instance, his warning as to the danger of losing sight of the necessarily democratic character of Socialism is less necessary than he thinks, owing to the fact that almost all Socialists are in favour of adult suffrage.

Spargo (J.) and Arner (G. L.), ELEMENTS OF SOCIALISM. New York, Macmillan Co.

This is a valuable text-book from the other side of the Atlantic, whence so many works on Socialism now reach us. The summary at the end of the chapters has obvious advantages over a synopsis at the beginning, and though perhaps few will trouble to formulate in words answers to the questions which follow the summaries, they are certainly suggestive.

Education.

Harrower (Prof.), MAP OF THE GREEKLESS AREAS OF SCOTLAND, with Notes. Aberdeen University Press

A map of Scotland with an explanatory essay on the disappearance of Greek there, intended to supplement the statistics on Greek in schools.

Moore (J. H.), ETHICS AND EDUCATION. 3/ net. Bell

The author's profound enthusiasm is the most valuable quality of this book. Believing that ethics can be taught by precept he suggests a practical course of ethical culture. But to teach ethics is as vague as to teach religion; the question remains—What ethics?

Public Schools at a Glance (Boarding Schools at £80 a Year and Over): a Guide for Parents and Guardians in Selecting a Public School for their Boys, edited by Mrs. Beverley Ussher, Vol. I.

Association of Standardized Knowledge
This publication serves as an information agency as to the financial terms and educational curricula of public schools.

Philology.

Classical Review (The), March, edited by W. H. D. Rouse and A. D. Godley, 1/ net. John Murray

The March number is late in appearing, and opens with an article, dated July, 1911, on an edition of Theognis published in 1910. This paper by Mr. E. Harrison, and another by Mr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge on Prof. Ridgeway's 'Origin of Tragedy,' somewhat reducing his claims for heroic worship as the basis of Greek drama, are both important. But generally we think the *Review*, especially since it includes representatives of the Classical Association, might do more for that side of Latin and Greek which appeals to those who are not specialists. For instance, it might give a list of the recently published translations which, especially in Greek drama, are attracting fresh attention. Should not 'Notes and News,' a scanty section at present, include recent performances of Greek plays, and notices of forthcoming books of interest to scholars?

Sandys (Sir John Edwin), ARISTOTLE'S CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS. a Revised Text, with an Introduction, Critical and Explanatory Notes, Testimonia, and Indices, 12/6 net. Macmillan

In the second edition of this standard book Sir J. E. Sandys departs in no important respect from his former views. The whole work has been revised, two new emendations by the editor appear in the text, the commentary has been enlarged by fifteen pages, and lapse of time has doubled the bibliography. The scantiness of these differences is a striking tribute to the scholarship of a book published nearly twenty years ago.

School-Books.

Cæsar in Britain and Belgium, Simplified Text, with Introduction, Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary by J. H. Sleeman, 1/6 Cambridge University Press

By the elimination of difficult passages the compiler of this little book has succeeded in producing a suitable reader for pupils who have reached their second year at Latin. The Introduction gives a short account of Cæsar and of the military arrangements of the Romans, while the notes and vocabulary are ample. There are some fifty exercises for retranslation, based on the subject-matter and idioms of the text.

Lectures et Exercices, Cours Supérieur, edited by F. M. S. Batchelor, 2/

One hundred pages of extracts from the works of the best-known French authors of the last century form a good class-book for reading at sight. The latter portion is devoted to exercises and questions on grammar, based on the preceding text. In Black's Reform French Series.

Thompson (John), A FIRST-YEAR LATIN BOOK, 2/ Cambridge University Press

This is an attempt to produce a first course in Latin as recommended by the Classical Association. It will be suitable only for those who have mastered the first principles of analysis, and may be regarded as a rational method of imparting the subject.

Juvenile.

Ballantyne (R. M.), THE LIFEBOAT, a Tale of our Coast Heroes; and THE LIGHTHOUSE, being the Story of a Great Fight between Man and the Sea, 8d. net each.

Neither of these stories is the best or the best-known of Ballantyne's, but they have enough of excitement and incident to warrant a reissue in cheaper form as two of Chambers's Standard Authors.

Horsley (Reginald), ISABELLA BIRD, THE FAMOUS TRAVELLER, 3d. W. & R. Chambers

A somewhat childish account of Mrs. Bishop's travels in the Sandwich Islands, the Rocky Mountains, Central Asia, Tibet, China, and Japan. The narrative is too sketchy and superficial to enlist more than a transient interest. One of the Brief Biographies of the Good and Great.

Kimpton (Edith), THE STORY THREAD, 1/ Ralph & Holland

This is an agreeable book for children. It tells unpretentiously many of the great myths and stories that have enriched our literature—from Beowulf, Havelok, the Canterbury Tales, and the Arthurian Cycle to classical legend incorporated by English poets. Sometimes the writer is disproportionate. Rasselas and Sohrab and Rustum are selected, while Iseult, Christabel, the Ancient Mariner, and Prometheus are omitted.

Shenessey (S.), THE CHILDREN'S WORLD, 1/6 A. & C. Black

Presumably the sixty-two pictures in this book were given to the author with instructions to dilate on the subjects suggested. The result seems likely to puzzle rather than please a juvenile reader.

Fiction.

Ασθήρ, STREAMS OF MUSIC, OF PURITY, AND OF LOVE. Century Press

The intention of this book is obviously excellent, but its execution is in every way inadequate. It revels in sentimentality and platitudes, and displays no ray of humour.

Ball (Oona H.), A QUIET HOLIDAY, 1/ net. Cassell

A curious little story, written in the first person by a girl who is asked to go down into the country and write a book. Her lack of inspiration forms the theme, but by jotting everything down she manages to fill 136 pages. We find nothing very striking, but the author's style is quiet and unpretentious.

Bo'ld (Paul), THE TEMPLE OF DREAMS, 6/ Ham-Smith

That the head of the ancient royal line of Peru should be re-incarnated after a lapse of nearly two thousand years as an English archaeologist is a novel idea, and we are glad that he had the satisfaction of seeing in a dream the events of his previous existence; but that he should be called again to rule over the remnants of his people somewhat destroys the illusion the author has been at such pains to create. The dream, however, is the main thing, and here the plot is neatly planned and carried out; the characters are interesting, though we should have liked them better had their names been less confusing.

Charlesworth (M. E.), THE RELENTLESS CURRENT, 6/ Putnam's

This is a good story spoilt by a constant straining to bring about thrilling situations at all costs. We think it unlikely in any State of America at the present day that a woman would be permitted to marry a man found guilty of murder, a few hours before his execution, and then to be present at that last ordeal arrayed in her wedding attire. But at the very outset we are prepared for the improbability of after events by an English newspaper report of a murder, written before the trial of the accused, that, with its unwarranted assumption of guilt and its cheap moralizing, destroys all sense of reality.

Cross (Victoria), THE LIFE SENTENCE, 1/ net. John Long

This novel, described as a "revolt against convention," is a revolt against our divorce laws as surveyed from the plane of unbridled passion. The writing is artificial, the characters neither excite our admiration or our sympathy, and the story of their passions has therefore failed to move us.

Enock (C. Reginald), BRANSTON HEATH, 6/ Dent

The author directs attention to the evils resulting from a spirit of commercialism and class selfishness. Questions of sociological interest are dealt with at considerable length, the indictment of the existing laws being especially vigorous. In the conception of his plot the author has unfortunately permitted himself to be carried away by sensationalism.

Evans (Frank Howel), FIVE YEARS, 1/ net. Cassell

A melodramatic tale of love, intrigue, and murder belonging to the class that Stevenson labelled aptly as "tushery."

Farr (Florence), THE SOLEMNIZATION OF JACKLIN. A. C. Fifield

"To me the work of making the mind clear by first-hand experience is the holy alchemy of life—I call it Solemnization, but I recognize it also under the mask of Levity." So runs the Preface: the argument is, in

other words, that husband and wife should spend a considerable time before matrimony seeking that mental clarity which shall indicate that their real happiness lies in each other. Much clever writing is wasted on this theme. The dedication to "the Man who shall be" is mystifying.

Gibbs (George), THE FORBIDDEN WAY, 6/
Appleton & Co.

We are introduced in this story to many charming and original characters, people who know and feel the joys of life and who can be emotional without being melodramatic. Whether in the wild and lawless gold-fields of Colorado or amongst the élite of New York society, this romantic narrative is never dull.

Gillett (Fred.), THE JOYS OF JONES, 6/
Greening

Though this story has faults, notably those of exaggeration and a tendency to revive old jests, it is relieved and made readable by a fund of quiet and kindly humour. We do not think that Jones, the little London clerk spending his convalescence on a Norfolk farm, could be such a fool as the author would have us believe, and some of the other characters are somewhat shadowy; but the old farmer himself is delightfully drawn.

Gissing (Algernon), THE TOP FARM, 6/
White & Co.

The author fails to stimulate our interest in this incoherent story. We often find it difficult to imagine the motive underlying the actions of persons whose lack of vitality renders them ineffective. The climax—in the form of a double fatality—is obviously arranged to further the matrimonial arrangements of the two chief characters. The book for the most part deals with country life, and has some originality in conception.

Horn (Kate), THE BRIDE OF LOVE, 6/
Stanley Paul

We regret that we are unable to commend this book. In our opinion the author's style and treatment do not justify her sensational melodrama or the length of it.

Keays (H. A. Mitchell), THE MARRIAGE PORTION, 6/
Grant Richards

In spite of many pages of vivid writing, we cannot say that any clear-cut presentment of the characters remains after a perusal of the book. In seeking to transfer to the printed page the complexity of life the author has obliterated defining lines; moreover her manipulation of her puppets is too obvious. She would do well to remember that thoughts daring in themselves if credited to libertines lose for most people whatever they have of good in them.

Long's Sixpenny Cloth Novels: THE EYE OF ISTAR, by William Le Queux; and A WOMAN PERFECTED, by Richard Marsh.

Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series:—

THE GIANT FISHER, by Mrs. Hubert Barclay.

JOHN SILENCE, by Algernon Blackwood.
For notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 3, 1908, p. 400.

THE LAW OF THE BOLO, by Stanley Portal Hyatt. For notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 13, 1910, p. 179.

THE STOLEN BACILLUS, by H. G. Wells.
For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 21, 1895, p. 868.

Mason (A. E. W.), THE FOUR FEATHERS, 7d. net.
Nelson
For notice see *Athen.*, Nov. 15, 1902, p. 647.

Meade (L. T.), THE HOUSE OF BLACK MAGIC, 6/
White & Co.

This melodramatic story is weak and unworthy of a practised writer.

Phillpotts (Eden), THE THREE KNAVES.
Macmillan

The publishers show considerable enterprise in issuing at the price of sevenpence a new detective story. Mr. Phillpotts piles up murder and mystery in a suburban setting, his chief villain being a horticulturist with a criminal past who lives in a state of disguise. The drama is sufficiently complicated to allow of some startling surprises, but the private-inquiry agent who solves it at last seems strangely indifferent to getting hold of a man whom he knew long since to be a heartless murderer. His lingering cannot, in fact, be justified by his private wishes and aims.

Mr. Phillpotts writes, naturally, much better than the average purveyor of sensation. We should not call this sort of story his forte, but he is ingenious enough to while away the time of the traveller, and he spares us the preternaturally stupid persons who often spoil this sort of fiction.

Protheroe (Hope), HIS LORDSHIP'S BABY, 6/
Century Press

A story full of strange intrigues which the title hardly leads one to expect, and which, though improbable, holds the reader's interest. It deals with hereditary insanity in an old and noble family, a gruesome "cupboard skeleton," an irregular descent, murders, thunderstorms, and the arrival of a baby, the heir. The old family butler is the best-drawn of the characters; otherwise they are mere puppets pushed to and fro as the plot requires. Of these the earl's six-year-old daughter is the most unnatural in her behaviour and conversation. Would any child of that age have the nerve to run away from her companions on her first visit to a dark castle, and wake the echoes with wild shrieks to frighten a detested aunt! On the whole, the book is overlong, and insufficient care has gone to the writing of it.

Richards (H. Grahame), LUCREZIA BORGIA'S ONE LOVE, 6/
Blackwood

Those who like lurid descriptions of tortures and lingering deaths, passion, poison, murder, fighting, and intrigue, will discover here everything they desire. To the critical the pigments may appear too lavishly laid on, and the style not always beyond reproach; but for sheer vigour and excitement the story will hold its own with most.

Tracy (Louis), A SON OF THE IMMORTALS, 6/
Ward & Lock

By a sudden turn of Fortune's wheel an athletic young man, whose father is an exiled monarch living in Paris, becomes King Alexis III. of Kosnovia, and tries to restore order to that most disturbed little state. There is plenty of incident and romance in the story, but we think that autocratic measures would have been more successful, both in effect and in interest, than were the hero's efforts for peace. The author often lapses into an archaic prose which adds nothing to the strength of the narrative, and allows men of action to indulge in two-page monologues for which even their deeds cannot atone.

Turnbull (Clara), THE DAMSEL DARK, 6/
Melrose

By a plentiful use of such words as "unked," "branking," "a-dither," "mouldi-warp," and "alauns" the author endeavours to induce an old-world atmosphere; but we are unable to say that the general result is a success.

Watson (E. H. Lacon), THE FAMILY LIVING, 6/
John Murray

An interesting psychological study of a young man who is brought up to regard himself as his father's successor at the Rectory. He has doubts as to the validity of the Christian faith, and many complications ensue, including a somewhat involved love-affair, before he overcomes his scruples and fulfils his dead parents' wishes.

General.

Army Review (The), April, 1/
Stationery Office

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey,
Quarterly Trade Journal, March, 2/6
Constantinople

Carey (A. E.), 1913, AND OTHER ESSAYS, 2/6 net.
Burleigh

A dedication to 'The Dream-Spinners,' a successful Preface containing an interesting anecdote of the Prime Minister, and fourteen essays of very varying merit make up this slim volume. Mr. Carey is at his best when he leaves the ephemera of politics, and wanders in the fruitful field of local history and topographical reminiscence. He writes of old Brighton and the South Coast with considerable charm and distinction. Some of the essays are reprinted from *The Academy*.

Laurence (S. E.), A NURSE'S LIFE IN WAR AND PEACE, 5/
Smith & Elder

A generous endowment of humour and determination, noticeable even in the school-girl correspondence with which the book opens, must have been needed to carry the author through the seemingly endless panorama of human suffering in hospitals at home and in the field abroad which she describes. Reading her simple, unaffected narrative, and remembering that behind her outstanding example is a vast healing army grappling hourly with disease in circumstances which have no glamour and scant reward, one is amazed and inspired by the passion for service which leads so many to sacrifice their vigour and best energies in the interests of mankind. The perfect nurse may be of those whose "price is above rubies," as suggested by Sir F. Treves in the Preface; but this does not relieve the community of the responsibility for providing the rank and file with hire worthy of the worker, and better accommodation than the ill-ventilated cubicle—"small, dark, not a window to each, nor even a gas-jet to each"—which Mr. Sidney Holland found on a recent visit to a provincial hospital.

Writing in letter form, Miss Laurence describes her experiences as a raw probationer in a London hospital and work in various departments, a visit to Luxor with a private patient, and subsequent years in London. Then follow her South African experiences, and these will doubtless interest the general reader most. Appointed, by a stroke of good fortune, as military sister in Princess Christian's Reserve, she toiled through a rough and anxious time in a hospital, the gift of one whose name is not mentioned, fitted for 100 beds, but early expected to accommodate double that number. No one will be surprised to find Miss Laurence adding her note to the chorus of lament that the sorrow and suffering entailed by the war "was increased by our want of preparation"; and again, "The suffering would be enormously lessened if we were better organized in times of peace."

It would have been an additional attraction to a vivid narrative if a few photographs could have been included. Snapshots are occasionally mentioned, but there is none, unhappily, to immortalize either the convalescent Scotchman who was left to exercise

alone—his comrades preferring worsted-work, in spite of his contemptuous "They've all turned blooming milliners!"—or a well-known London surgeon grappling with a broken washstand leg in the early unpacking days.

Macmillan's New Shilling Library:—

ETERNAL HOPE, by the Rev. Frederic W. Farrar.

GARDENING FOR THE IGNORANT, by Mrs. C. W. Earle and Ethel Case.

THE RENAISSANCE, by Walter Pater.

The appearance of Pater's work in a cheap edition is particularly welcome.

THE STORY OF THE GUIDES, by Col. G. J. Younghusband.

For notice see *Athen.*, June 13, 1908, p. 727.

Mill (John Stuart), THREE ESSAYS, 1/ net.

Frowde

Mill's essays on 'Liberty,' 'Representative Government,' and 'The Subjection of Women' in this neat and well-printed edition are an addition of real worth to popular reading. One of the World's Classics.

Quisque, THE SUPREMACY OF PUBLIC OPINION (? PARLIAMENT) IN A CONSTITUTIONAL EMPIRE, 2/6 net.

Century Press

The author in modestly describing his small volume as a stringing together of plain platitudes concerning the present condition of our public life and of the Constitution hardly does himself justice. His feasible suggestions as to extension of usefulness, for instance, with regard to *The London Gazette*, are worth attention in a day when we seem more intent on fashioning afresh than making proper use of what we already possess.

Utopian (The), No. 3, Second Series, April, 6d. net.

A. C. Fifield

The current issue of this magazine is almost wholly filled by an appreciation of Giordano Bruno, "the Awakener," well written and sometimes eloquent, but, we think, presenting its subject in no novel light.

Pamphlets.

Cohen (Israel), THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT, ITS AIM AND ACHIEVEMENTS, 2d.

Speaight

Here the aspirations, history, and organization of the Zionist movement are compactly summarized, with further matter on the adjustment of difficulties with the Ottoman Empire and the colonization of Palestine. We doubt whether extensive results are to be expected from the movement, the dispersal of the Jews among Christian and Moslem nations having benefited them probably more than could any unification. We fail to conceive the denizens of Park Lane or Maida Vale emigrating to the sandy wastes of the Holy Land.

Hungry Forties (The): Life under the Bread Tax, with an Introduction by Mrs. Cobden Unwin, 1d.

Fisher Unwin

A reissue of a collection of letters and testimonies from contemporaries illustrating the poverty and starvation consequent upon the price of food, before the abolition of the Corn Laws. We pointed out the striking character of the evidence in our notice of Jan. 28, 1905, p. 102.

Wade (Jessey), CRUELITIES IN DRESS, 2d.

Animals' Friend Society

Directs attention to the cruelties which are perpetrated in the procuring and manufacturing of sundry articles of apparel, particularly of furs, feathers, and gloves. Sympathy with the protest against "murder

millinery" is slowly gaining ground, but the public is less familiar with the tragedies enacted to obtain fur and gloves. A sectional pamphlet such as this covers little ground, but the whole question of the rights of animals may be studied under various headings—horse-racing, abattoirs, lethal chambers, tortoiseshell, turkeys, tiny dogs, otter-hunting, &c.—in the publications of the Society.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Huby (Joseph), CHRISTUS: Manuel d'Histoire des Religions. Paris, Beauchesne

This book has already reached a fourth edition. It is an attempt on the part of a group of Catholic theologians to give in a Christian sense a general outline of the present state of knowledge in regard to religions, not without reference to the relation between the comparative study of religions and Christianity. It is, as they say, a "Manuel, visant à donner une toute première initiation"; yet it runs to over a thousand pages, and deals, broadly, with the religions of all the great peoples known to history, whether ancient or modern, with the exception, however, of the ancient American civilization of Mexico and Peru. Of the peoples of a lower culture it takes only African representatives.

We can but congratulate M. Huby and his collaborators. Their work embodies the results of recent research, and is well provided with bibliographies. It is of necessity highly generalized, yet is not superficial; and both in conception and in the writing has the French graces of clarity, brevity, and eloquence.

Bibliography.

Kirchhausen (Frédéric M.), BIBLIOGRAPHIE DU TEMPS DE NAPOLEON COMPRENANT L'HISTOIRE DES ETATS-UNIS: Vol. II. Part I. Napoléon 1^{er} et sa Famille—Mémoires, Correspondances, Biographies, 8/ net.

Geneva, Kirchhausen;
London, Sampson Low

History and Biography.

Carfort (Comte le Nepvou de), DU GUAY TROÛIN, 3fr.

Paris, Champion

The documents brought together in this small volume contribute little to our knowledge of Troüin. Most renowned of the privateer captains of St. Malo, he afterwards became lieutenant-general in the navy of Louis XV. There is ample room for a good biography, and it is to be regretted that the Comte de Carfort has not enlarged the scope of his book beyond establishing the birthplace and tomb of Troüin. It was written for the Antiquarian Society of St. Malo, and makes little but a local appeal.

Maugras (Gaston) et Croze-Lemer cier (le Comte P. de), DELPHINE DE SABRAN, MARQUISE DE CUSTINE, 7fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Few men have so catholic a knowledge of eighteenth-century society in France as the authors, and there are few women better worth writing about than Delphine de Sabran. "Queen of Roses," as Boufflers named her, she seemed born to all the felicities of this world, but knew much of its sorrows. We follow her with undiminished charm from the happy days of her youth—beautiful, adored, and strangely romantic—down to the most dramatic and tragic hours of the Revolution, where she showed a heroism that was the admiration of her contemporaries. Her long and unhappy liaison with Chateaubriand is also dealt with. The biography is agreeably written, and its interest is well sustained.

General.

Acker (Paul), LES DEUX CAHTERS, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

M. Paul Acker, already well known in France as the author of 'Soldat Bernard,' strikes a new note by the publication of this book. It is a study, at once touching and ironical, of the history of two generations of women. The mother, homely, cherishing her illusions and delighting in simple pleasures, is contrasted with the daughter eager for movement, liberty, and the open air, and mentally alert. A quarter of a century separates them, yet the difference is more than that of the advance of one generation upon another, for it denotes the changed status of woman in France. The analysis is skilful, and the emotion throughout well restrained.

Gaguier (G.), LE CULTE SOLAIRE DANS LES COIFFURES FÉMININES, 1fr. 50.

Paris, Champion

This little brochure endeavours to demonstrate the survival of solar worship and its symbolism among the "coiffures" of Brittany, Auvergne, and Savoy. The thesis is by no means convincing, and the explanatory letterpress is confined to four and a half pages, while the evidence of the photographs is far from satisfactory. M. Gaguier's theory, interesting at first sight, is not commended by such slight and tentative treatment.

Hugo (Victor), LES FEUILLES D'AUTOMNE, LES CHANTS DU CRÉPUSCULE; and MARIE TUDOR, LA ESMERALDA, ANGELO, 1fr. 25 net each.

Nelson

Two more small and cheap editions of the works of Victor Hugo, which Messrs. Nelson are introducing in their entirety to the English public.

Savignon (André), FILLES DE LA PLUIE (Scènes de la Vie Ouessantine), 3fr. 50

Paris, Grasset

This is an interesting collection of stories grouped together to form a central theme—peasant life in Ushant. They lack effective unity, much of the force being in consequence lost. Where M. Savignon is simple and direct, he is distinctly worth reading, but throughout there is too much insistence on the moral laxity of the peasantry, or rather their absence of a conventional standard. M. Savignon has, in our opinion, erred in giving prominence to the under side of Breton life, for, as certain chapters show, he has both real dramatic force and feeling, and a judicious power of description and presentation.

* * Notices of other new books of the week will be found under Science and Fine Art.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

APRIL

Theology.

15 Introduction to Dogmatic Theology, by the Rev. E. A. Litton, New Edition. Robert Scott

19 Canonical Hours (The), Third Edition, 5/ net. Longmans

19 Bible Studies in Outline: the Purpose of the Fourth Gospel, by G. A. Gollock, paper covers, 1/ net; cloth, 1/6 net. Longmans

27 Retreats for the People, by Charles Plater, S.J., with a Preface by the Bishop of Salford, 5/ net. Sands

27 St. Augustine of Hippo, being the Fourth Volume of the Notre Dame Lives of the Saints, 3/6 net. Sands

MAY

1 Thoughts from Swedenborg, 1/6 net.

Harrap

13 Book of Prayers, by the late Rev. James C. Street. Lindsey Press

31 Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus, by Prof. Arthur Drews, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6/ net. Watts

APRIL

Philosophy.

- 25 History of Ancient Philosophy, by A. W. Benn, New Edition, 1/ net. Watts

Poetry and Drama.

- 19 Lyta Germanica, First Series, Reissue, 1/ net. Longmans

History and Biography.

- 23 Cheiro's Memoirs, 7/6 net. Rider
25 A History of the Royal Family of England, by Francis Bagshawe, 2 vols., 21/ net. Sands
MAY.
9 The Works of Josephus, translated by William Whiston, New Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each Chatto & Windus

APRIL

School-Books.

- 15 Grundzüge der Naturlehre, being an Introduction to Scientific German, by Dr. J. G. Wallentin, edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Prof. P. M. Palmer, 3/6 Harrap
15 Mémoires d'un Collégien, par A. Laurie, edited, with Introduction, Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary, by O. B. Super, 1/6 Harrap
MAY
1 Contes de Molière, by Wm. M. Daniels, assisted by Mlle. Chapuzet, with Notes, Vocabulary, and Exercises, 1/6 Harrap

APRIL

Juvenile Literature.

- 15 Peter the Whaler, by W. H. G. Kingston, Boys' Library, 3½d. net. Collins
15 Manor Pool Island, by Harold Avery, Boys' Library, 3½d. net. Collins

Science.

- 17 Wild Flowers as They Grow, Text by Mrs. G. Clarke Nuttall, illustrated from Photographs by H. Essenhigh Corke, Part I., 7d. net. Cassell
19 Directions for a Practical Course in Chemical Physiology, by W. Cramer, 2/ net. Longmans
19 The Nervous System, by J. D. Lickley, 6/ net. Longmans
19 Tables and Diagrams of Steam, by L. S. Marks and H. A. Davis, New Edition, 4/6 net. Longmans
19 A Study of Splashes, by A. M. Worthington, Reissue, 2/6 net. Longmans
19 A Manual of Surgical Treatment, by W. W. Cheyne and F. F. Burghard, New Edition, Vol. II., 21/ net. Longmans

Fiction.

- 15 The Children of the New Forest, by Capt. Marryat, 1/ net. Collins
15 Cerise, by Whyte Melville, 1/ net. Collins
15 Cynthia, by Leonard Merrick, 7d. net. Collins
15 Jennifer Pontefract, by Alice and Claude Askew, 7d. net. Collins
15 The Rommany Stone, by Sir Jas. H. Yoxall, Sixpenny Copyright Novels. Collins
15 Harum Scaram, by Esmé Stuart, Sixpenny Copyright Novels. Collins
15 Eugene Aram, by Lord Lytton, 4½d. net. Collins
15 Windsor Castle, by Harrison Ainsworth, 4½d. net. Collins
15 The Fossicker, by Ernest Glanville, Copyright Novels, 3½d. net. Collins
16 The Dewpond, by Charles Marriott, 6/ net. Hurst & Blackett
16 Love gilds the Scene, and Women guide the Plot, by Agnes and Egerton Castle, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
16 Dracula, by Bram Stoker, New Edition, 1/ net. Rider
16 The Stooping Lady, and Fond Adventures, by Maurice Hewlett, New Editions, 2/ net each. Macmillan
17 Rogues in Arcady, by Sir Wm. Magnay, 6/ net. Ward & Lock
17 The Silver Medallion, by Percy J. Brebner, 6/ net. Mills & Boon
18 The Governess, by Mrs. Alfred Hunt and Violet Hunt, with a Preface by Ford Madox Hueffer, 6/ net. Chatto & Windus
24 Tower Hill Mystery, by A. Wilson-Barrett, 6/ net. Ward & Lock
25 Blinds Down: a Chronicle of Charminster, by Horace Annesley Vachell, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
25 The Mender, by Amy Le Feuvre, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.

General Literature.

- 17 Cassell's New Dictionary of Cookery, Part I., 7d. net.
19 Fragments, collected by B. Allhusen and J. Fox Reeve, 3/8 net. Longmans
25 Penalties upon Opinion; or, Some Records of the Laws of Heresy and Blasphemy, by Hypatia Bradlaugh Bonner, 6d. net. Watts

Literary Gossip.

MR. BUXTON FORMAN has sent to press a new and revised edition of the 'Life of Shelley' by Thomas Medwin, originally published in 1847. This is the book mentioned by Trelawny to Claire Clairmont as about to be published in 1869 ('Letters of Edward John Trelawny,' 1910, p. 221). The manuscript alterations and corrections are very extensive; and it may be that the difficulty of deciphering Medwin's minute and indistinct writing kept the publisher from carrying out the intention to publish it. The *refacimento* has now been for several years in Mr. Forman's library awaiting treatment. It naturally required much fitting for the press, not to mention such annotation as a not very exact nineteenth-century recorder's work would impose upon a twentieth-century editor.

Mr. Forman has found Medwin free enough from intentional misrepresentation, except in small matters of personal aggrandizement which were too tempting for his vanity; and we are led to believe that Trelawny's final estimate of the man as "honest and consistent in his love" of his poet cousin will be fully borne out by this new edition of the 'Life.' It will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF BATH will presently inaugurate in the Pump Room a memorial of Jane Austen, in the shape of a bronze bust and decorated pedestal. The inscription sets forth that the city wishes to commemorate the novelist's brilliant sketches of the old life and manners of Bath in 'Northanger Abbey' and 'Persuasion.' There is already in the room a bust of Dickens, the pedestal being set off with bas-reliefs of Winkle's adventures at the Crescent and elsewhere. Smollett and Fanny Burney may find places there later.

SIR COURTENAY ILBERT has been elected a Vice-President of the London Library, in place of the late Sir Frank Marzials.

MR. A. PERCEVAL GRAVES has been elected President, and Dr. Sophie Bryant and Mr. T. W. Rolleston Vice-Presidents, of the Irish Literary Society for the year 1912-13.

MR. CECIL HARMSWORTH will preside at the twenty-second annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee, to be held at the Trocadero Restaurant next Saturday. Five Readers' Pensions have already been established at a cost of over 2,500*l.*, and the dinner will inaugurate the sixth.

IN addition to those whose names have already been announced, Countess Arnim, Lady Bell, Miss Marie Corelli, Baroness von Hutten, Mrs. John Maxwell (Miss Braddon), Mrs. Charles Perrin, and Mrs. Cornwallis West have promised to support Mr. Owen Seaman, who will preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on May 16th. Mr. Balfour will propose the toast of 'Literature.'

IN their new volume, entitled 'Love gilds the Scene, and Women guide the Plot,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder next Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, whose novels during the last few years have been mostly of modern life and problems, return to their earlier genre of an old-world setting. The surroundings are of the middle Georgian period. In 'Love gilds the Scene,' indeed, will be met a number of the characters—now but a few years older—who played their part in the 'Bath Comedy,' 'Incomparable Bellairs,' and 'French Nan.' The tale told is of the same light-hearted, gallant humours of Mayfair and Bath, of the road and posting inns. The title is suggested by a line from the Epilogue to 'The Rivals':—

Through all the drama, whether damned or not,
Love gilds the scene, and women guide the plot.

A NEW novel by Mr. H. A. Hinkson will shortly be published by Messrs. Stephen Swift & Co. It is entitled 'The Considine Luck,' and though the scene is laid in Ireland of to-day, several of the most important characters are English, thus affording the writer an opportunity of contrasting the different points of view obtaining on each side of the Channel.

MR. HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL'S novel 'Blinds Down: a Chronicle of Charminster,' which has been running its serial course in *The Cornhill Magazine*, will be published in volume form by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 25th inst. It deals with certain Mid-Victorian gentlewomen who refused to look at any side of life that fell short of propriety and gentility, and in whose household there grew up a girl ignorant of the passions of the outer world which were to overwhelm her.

ON Tuesday last Messrs. Maunsel & Co. opened their new premises at Oakley House, Bloomsbury Street. They aim at expanding the scope of their book-production, hitherto confined to encouraging authors of Irish nationality. The head office will still remain in Dublin. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in maintaining the high standard which has been the mark of their activities, especially in the modern Irish drama. Their literary representative in London is to be Mr. Joseph Hore.

GIOVANNI PASCOLI, who has just passed away, was in the first rank of living Italian poets. Like Carducci, whom he succeeded in his professorship at Bologna, he was profoundly classical in his tastes, and had twice won the Latin verse prize at Amsterdam. 'Myricæ' and 'Poemetti' contain most of the highly polished minute descriptions of country life to which he principally owes his fame; but the 'Giorno dei Morti,' inspired by the tragic murder of his father, is his best-known poem. His Hymns to Rome and Turin, with their translations into Latin hexameters, already mentioned in *The Athenæum*, are more ambitious attempts; but he will probably be remembered rather for his earlier work.

SCIENCE

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bealby (J. T.), *HOW TO MAKE AN ORCHARD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*, a Handbook for Beginners, 1/6 net. A. & C. Black

A serviceable manual for the novice, omitting no indispensable information concerning cultivation. We think that the author's tone is too optimistic, for no climate in the world is more capricious than that of Canada, and British Columbia, though one of the most favourable of the states, undoubtedly shares its vicissitudes.

Carey (Alfred Edward), *BREAKWATER BUILDING*, 1/6 net. Burleigh

An essay upon scientific methods of constructing breakwaters with a view to minimizing the unchecked sweep of the seas. There are some interesting deductions derived from observations of wind and wave phenomena, and the whole comprises much knowledge in an agreeable form.

Chree (C.), *STUDIES IN TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM*, 5/ net. Macmillan

This does not profess to be a textbook of the usual kind, but is intended to give an account of Dr. Chree's original work in terrestrial magnetism, to which he has devoted himself with conspicuous success for many years past. These 'Studies' are, accordingly, not suited to the requirements of the beginner in the subject, but rather to those of the advanced student or the professional magnetician. Such readers will find a mass of interesting details in the book, dealing chiefly with the diurnal inequalities of the magnetic elements and the manner of their variation. Special interest attaches to the chapter on 'Antarctic Magnetic Results,' deduced from a study of the records brought back by the National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-4, in which "the most striking feature is the incessant occurrence and the large size of disturbances." These appear to be due, to some extent, to proximity to the Magnetic Pole, a circumstance that increases the range of some of the inequalities to nearly three times the amount shown at Kew under similar conditions.

One thing that impresses itself on the reader of Dr. Chree's book is the desirability of having some quantitative definition of a magnetic "disturbed" day. For such a definition we have looked in vain, and considering the importance of the distribution of days as "quiet" or "disturbed" in the discussion of diurnal inequalities of magnetic elements, we think that some formal pronouncement on the subject is required. The book appears to be carefully printed, and is illustrated with many instructive diagrams.

Günther (R. T.), *OXFORD GARDENS, BASED UPON DAUBENY'S POPULAR GUIDE TO THE PHYSICK GARDEN OF OXFORD: with Notes on the Gardens of the Colleges and on the University Park*, 6/ net. Oxford, Parker

London, Simpkin & Marshall

Daubeny's excellent book has been considerably revised and enlarged—so much so as to be in many directions an original compilation, in spite of the author's modest disclaimer. The book is full of observation,

historical and horticultural, upon some of the most delightful gardens in the world.

Gypsy Lore Society, Journal, Vol. IV. No. 5, and Vol. V. No. 3.

Liverpool, Gypsy Lore Society

Knight (A. E.) and Step (E.), *HUTCHINSON'S POPULAR BOTANY: the Living Plant from Seed to Fruit*, Part I., 7d. net.

This publication, which is to be completed in about eighteen parts, makes a good start. It is well illustrated, and the results of modern research, especially as revealed by the microscope, are exhibited in an interesting fashion. The editors might, we think, take a little more pains to make their matter clear and simple for beginners, and explain all difficult words. In such a work it would be preferable surely to write, instead of $C_6H_{10}O_5$, the plain names of the three elements concerned. The writing is, we are glad to find, easier than that of the average specialist in science.

Parker (George W.), *ELEMENTS OF HYDROSTATICS*, 2/6 net. Longmans

In the course of under 150 pages the author has succeeded in presenting the outlines of his subject in a clear and comprehensible manner. There is a tendency, however, to over-formulate. For example, it follows directly from the definition of specific gravity that it is equivalent to the density of a substance divided by the density of a standard substance, but this obvious deduction is not easily remembered under the disguise of $S = \frac{d}{d'}$. The examples have been well chosen.

Sedgwick (Rev. S. N.), *MOTHS OF THE MONTHS AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM*, 1/ net. Kelly

A catalogue and classification of the different species of moths peculiar to each month of the year. There is also a general chapter that will be found useful to collectors, besides a number of illustrative plates.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: 2074, *DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF NUN BIRDS FROM PANAMA*, by E. W. Nelson; **2077,** *NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL SHELLS FROM PANAMA AND COSTA RICA COLLECTED BY D. F. MACDONALD*, by W. Healey Dall; and **2078,** *DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBSPECIES OF MONKEY FROM BRITISH EAST AFRICA*, by N. Hollister.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution

Williamson (Robert W.), *THE MAFULU MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA*, with an Introduction by A. C. Haddon, 14/ net. Macmillan

The Mafulu people dwell in the mountain ranges behind the Mekeo district, and of them there exists but the scantiest knowledge, observation of New Guinea being practically confined to the south-eastern peninsula. This is no mere record of personal feats and adventure, but a systematic inquiry into the ethnology of the Mafulu, their characteristics, daily life, clan systems, government, religion, and ceremonies. There are a number of very useful etymological notes in the appendixes, and copious illustrations.

Pamphlets.

British Guiana, Gold and Diamond Industries.

Leaflet No. 2 prepared by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines for the Permanent Exhibitions Committee.

Gordon (George), *POPPIES*, 1d.

Agricultural and Horticultural Association

Another addition to the popular One and All Garden Books edited by Edward Owen Greening.

CAPT. SCOTT IN THE ANTARCTIC.

THE *TERRA NOVA*, the relief ship to Capt. Scott's expedition, arrived at Akaroa (N.Z.) on April 1st, and brought news that Capt. Scott has decided to remain another winter in the South. A full report has since been published of the doings of the expedition, which gives a complete account of its work and the position of affairs on March 5th, when the ship left the base at Cape Evans.

In January, 1911, Capt. Scott proceeded to lay down depots on the Great Barrier for his southern journey in the following spring. A camp for supplies, called Corner Camp, was set up east of White Island, beyond 78°; and from here a succession of sledges proceeded south to 79° 30', reached on February 16th, where an advance depot, styled One-Ton Camp, was established. On their return from this position in March, one of the parties met with misfortune, through the sea-ice suddenly breaking up east of Ross Island and carrying off a detachment with four of the strongest ponies. The men of the party with one pony were eventually rescued, and reached Hut Point; but three ponies were lost. Owing to the open state of McMurdo Sound and the blocking of the land route by ice-falls from Mount Erebus, the depot parties had to spend several weeks in the Discovery Hut before they could communicate with Cape Evans; and it was not till May 23rd that all reached their winter quarters. At the end of June, in complete winter darkness, Dr. Wilson and two companions visited the rookery of Emperor penguins at Cape Crozier, and were absent five weeks, experiencing 109 degrees (Fahr.) of frost; the birds had already begun to lay, and many specimens of eggs were secured.

In September advance parties began to leave for the south and west, and on October 25th a party of four, with motor sledges carrying stores, was dispatched over the Barrier, Capt. Scott with his main party of ten following a week later. Short of One-Ton Camp, they found the motors abandoned through overheating of the engines; the men, who had gone on with the stores, were overtaken at 80° 30', and a degree further south two of these men were sent back. Owing to an extraordinary blizzard, in which the temperature rose above freezing-point, the foot of the Beardmore Glacier in 83° 37' was not reached till December 10th; and here the last ponies were destroyed as food for the returning dog-teams, which had left the base after the main party, and were now sent back with their drivers. It seems a pity that Capt. Scott did not keep some of the dogs for use on the high plateau, as Capt. Amundsen did; but the soft snow on the lower reaches of the Glacier proved such an exceptionally bad surface that they were probably considered useless. In such conditions the ascent was terribly difficult; but on the 21st an Upper Glacier Depot was established in 85° 7', south of Mount Darwin, and at this point four men returned.

Capt. Scott's final dispatch is dated January 3rd, at 87° 32', whence he sent back three of his remaining men under Lieut. Evans. He had attained a height of 9,800 ft., or nearly the full height of the plateau, and was advancing with five men and a month's provisions. If not delayed by blizzards or unforeseen accidents, he should, at his average rate of about 15 miles a day, have reached the Pole about January 13th. Lieut. Evans was attacked by scurvy during his return, but arrived at the base on February 23rd, and has now returned to New Zealand convalescent. He considers that

his attack was due to his having been five months on sledge-rations, and that those in the advance party would probably not suffer in the same way.

The Terra Nova, after leaving Lyttelton in December, reached Cape Adare on January 4th, and embarked the northern party of six men under Lieut. Campbell, who had passed the winter at this point. These were now taken south, and landed on the north side of the Drygalski Barrier for the exploration of the north-eastern part of Victoria Land. Although, several weeks later, the ship made three attempts to reach the land in order to re-embark this party, she was prevented by an impenetrable pack; and it was hoped that the party, which was well provisioned, would be able to sledge the 200 miles over the sea-ice to Cape Evans before the departure of the sun. As the land is in many places inaccessible, they would be in some danger of being carried out to sea in the pack. Before leaving for the north, the ship conveyed to Cape Evans the western sledge-party, which had made geological discoveries of much interest. Capt. Scott should have returned to his base by March 20th, which is late in the season; but two dog-teams were dispatched south to his relief on February 26th.

Some disappointment has been expressed that Capt. Scott did not reach the Pole before Capt. Amundsen; but it seems plain from his report that he did not even try to do so. If he had made the attempt, he might, by incomplete preparations or a premature start, have imperilled his own ultimate success. His expedition had serious scientific objects, so the "race for the South Pole," imagined by some newspapers, never took place. It may be pointed out that, if Capt. Scott had not discovered in 1902 the "bight" in the Barrier, afterwards named by Sir E. Shackleton the "Bay of Whales," the Norwegian could not have placed his base in so favourable a position for a "dash" southwards. There is no reason then why the intervention of the Norwegian expedition should have disturbed Capt. Scott's plans; still less should its success, if he has himself reached the goal in the same season, be held to deprive him of his well-earned laurels.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 28.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—

Dr. G. J. Burch on 'A Confusion Test for Colour-Blindness.' A sheet of perforated zinc is fixed in the focal plane of a convex lens of about eight diopeters, through which the observer looks. On a card six inches or so further off is painted a design in confusion colours—e.g., red and blue letters on a dark-green ground. The red-blind can distinguish the blue letters, but not the red, though these are far more conspicuous to the normal. The letters being out of focus, brush marks are invisible, and new designs can be easily drawn. Other colours are: Geranium red with French grey; emerald green with yellow ochre; lilac with blue—this last being a test also for the green-blind. The colours used were matched by the late Lieut.-Col. Scott, who was red-blind.

Mr. Clifford Dobell, 'On the Systematic Position of the Spirochaetes.' The paper gave a brief summary of certain results obtained from a detailed study of the morphology of a large number of Spirochaetes and related organisms, and urged that the much-discussed problem of the systematic position of the Spirochaetes can be solved only by means of morphological evidence derived from a study of the Spirochaetes, Bacteria, Cyanophyceae, and Protozoa. A detailed study of these four groups has been made. Among the Spirochaetes themselves many species—belonging to four different genera—have been investigated. It has thus been shown that almost all the morphological characters found among the Spirochaetes are represented also among the Bacteria; that certain of these characters are

found in the Cyanophyceae; and that the characters are such as to exclude the Spirochaetes from the protozoan system altogether. It is therefore maintained that the Spirochaetes cannot be regarded as Protozoa, but that they must be classified among the Schizophyta, and that in the latter group they must be placed among the Bacteria, and not among the Cyanophyceae.

Mr. E. C. Snow on 'The Influence of Selection and Assortative Mating on the Ancestral and Fraternal Correlations of a Mendelian Population.' Using the simple hypothesis of Mendel, the author investigates by analytical methods the numerical effect on the ancestral and fraternal correlations of dealing with samples—(a) which are not true random samples of the general population and which mate with no sexual selection, (b) which are perfectly random samples of the general population, but mate with certain intensity of assortative mating, (c) which are selected samples showing assortative mating. The general effect is the same for somatic characters as for gametic; in the case of (a) the correlations are found to be reduced, and in the case of (b) to be increased throughout. For (c) the two effects are superimposed, but it is found that the decreasing tendency caused by dealing with a selected sample predominates over the increasing tendency exerted by the assortative mating in cases in which the intensities of the selection and assortative mating are of the orders of those actually experienced. The general numerical results agree fairly well with the values which have previously been reached by other methods, but the investigation in no way diminishes the difficulties in the way of reconciling the "regressions" which follow from Mendelism for certain characters (e.g., coat-colour in mice) with those actually found in statistical researches. So far as numerical results are concerned, the investigation supports the view that the Mendelian hypothesis can be employed to give confirmation to results which have at first sight appeared paradoxical (e.g., the closeness of the resemblance between first cousins), and to supply a rough indication of the probable results in cases for which actual statistical data are inadequate (e.g., the inquiry into the effects on the offspring of inbreeding of various degrees).

Messrs. T. Lewis and M. D. D. Gilder on 'The Human Electrocardiogram: a Preliminary Investigation of Young Male Adults, to form a Basis for Pathological Study.'

Mr. C. Revis on 'The Production of Variation in the Physiological Activity of *Bacillus coli* by the Use of Malachite-Green.' *Bacillus coli* can be trained to grow in nutrient broth containing malachite-green. By gradually increasing the percentage of the malachite-green the organisms will develop readily in presence of 0.10 per cent. In most cases the organism at the same time undergoes a profound change in its physiological activity towards sugars and polyhydric alcohols, acid only being produced in certain of these, from which the organism originally produced both acid and gas, the power of gas formation being permanently lost. In one instance this change in physiological activity was accompanied by equally profound morphological and cultural changes, the resultant organism being quite different from that from which it had been produced. The change brought about by malachite-green indicates a connexion between the typhoid and *coli* groups and the possibility of development of organisms of the one into those of the other.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 27.—Dr. Aubrey Strahan, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—

'The Glaciation of the Black Combe District (Cumberland),' by Mr. Bernard Smith. After a brief discussion of previous work and literature, a short sketch was given of the geological structure of the district. With the exception of the western coastal plain, the main topographical features are pre-Glacial, but they have been either subdued or accentuated by glaciation. The chief pre-Glacial drainage-lines determined those of the present day. Evidence was given to show that, during the flood-tide of glaciation, the whole district was swamped beneath an ice-sheet formed by the confluence of Lake District and Irish Sea ice, the summit of Black Combe (1,969 ft.) being overridden by ice which was comparatively clean. The Lake District ice travelled from the Broughton Valley, the Duddon Valley and high ground to the west, and from Eskdale. Near the coast-line the overmastering pressure of the Irish Sea glacier diverted the seaward flow of the Lake District ice to the south or south-east. The deposits of the Lake District ice were briefly described, and a more detailed description was given of the deposits of the Irish Sea ice which are exposed in the sea-cliffs of the coastal plain.

The distribution of Scottish boulders was also discussed. In the Lower Boulder clay of the westward mountain slopes (the ground-moraine of combined Lake District and Irish Sea ice) there is evidence both of the interweaving of drifts of distant and strictly local origin, and of a certain amount of movement of ice inland.

'The Older Palaeozoic Succession of the Duddon Estuary,' by Mr. John Frederick Norman Green.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—March 21.—Mr. H. A. Grueber in the chair.—Mr. Grueber read a paper on the 'Buildings of the Forum as illustrated by Coins.' Having distinguished between the different kinds of *fora* which existed in Rome, the writer gave a brief account of the early history of the Great Forum and of its gradual development, fixing the date of erection of many of the edifices, vestiges of which remain to the present day. For his illustrations, with one exception, he selected coins of the period of the Republic. These supplied amongst others figures of the Sacellum of Venus Cloacina, the Basilica Æmilia, the fountain of Juturna, the Temple of Vesta, the Rostra, the Puteal Scribonianum, and the Temple of Julius Caesar. A coin of Nero was employed to supply an illustration of the Temple of Janus, which is supposed to be the first one erected in the Forum, and does not appear on earlier pieces. Mr. P. H. Webb and Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited Republican and Imperial coins illustrative of the paper.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 2.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward, V.-P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during February and March.

Dr. R. W. Shufeldt sent for exhibition the skins of two young Virginia opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*). These specimens were each about ten weeks old, and belonged to the same litter. The bones of the entire skeleton at this age were quite elementary in character, especially the terminal vertebrae of the tail, the bones of either carpus and those of the tarsi, the epiphyses of the long bones, &c. The marsupial bones were well formed in both sexes, and upon either side were nearly as long as the corresponding ilium, and about one-fourth the size in bulk. According to Flower, the number of vertebrae in the spine of the Virginia opossum was seven cervicals, thirteen thoracic, six lumbar, and twenty-six caudals. This was probably correct for the adult animal of this species, while in sub-adults, of an age here considered, the last three caudals were not developed, and the three or four anterior to them were in the most rudimentary condition possible.

Mr. D. Seth-Smith, Curator of Birds, exhibited by means of lantern-slides photographs of the male peacock pheasant (*Polyplectron chinquis*) displaying to the female. The typical display, as depicted in the photographs, resembled very closely that of the Argus pheasant, the bird facing the female while he lowered the breast to the ground and expanded the wings and tail like a shield, the head being held sideways against one wing. Mr. Seth-Smith also exhibited photographs of the young *Cariama cristata* hatched and reared in the Gardens in 1911, and remarked that, although young of this species had been hatched in the menagerie on previous occasions, he believed that this was the first occasion on which the young had been reared to maturity.

Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited a lantern-slide of two Polar-bear cubs born in the Gardens in November, 1911, and made some remarks upon the causes of the difficulty experienced in all zoological gardens in rearing the offspring of this species.

Mr. C. Tate Regan exhibited some lantern-slides, prepared from photographs taken by Dr. F. B. Sumner, of a Mediterranean flatfish (*Platophrys podas*) on sand, gravel, and various artificial backgrounds, showing its power of changing its colour and markings to resemble the ground on which it lies.

Mr. R. I. Pocock read a paper 'On a Rare Stag (*Cervus wallichii*) from Nepal, recently presented to the Zoological Society by His Majesty King George.' The author pointed out the distinctive peculiarities of this species, which, on account of its great scarcity, had never been satisfactorily classified since it was described by G. Cuvier in 1825 from a coloured illustration of a specimen living at that time in the Barrackpoor Menagerie. Some authors had supposed this stag to be identical with the Kashmir species, or hangul (*Cervus hanglu*); others had referred it to the Chumbi Valley species, or shou (*Cervus affinis*). From both of these, however, it differed in having the rump-patch of large size, extending, that is to say, nearly to the summit of the croup,

and showing no trace of a dark median line dividing it into a right and left portion. Nevertheless, with respect to the size of the rump-patch and the distinctness and width of this divisional line, the shou (*C. affinis*) seemed to be intermediate between the hangul (*C. hanglu*) and Wallich's stag (*C. wallichii*). In certain other respects, such as the colour of the lips, the length of the head, and the coarseness of the hair, *C. affinis* and *C. wallichii* were more like one another than either was like *C. hanglu*, and the evidence tended to show that the former two were sub-species of a species for which *wallichii* was the oldest available name.

Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper on species of tapeworms of the genus *Inermicapsifer* obtained from the hyrax, with notes on the genera *Zschokkeella* and *Thysanotænia*.

Dr. Bashford Dean contributed an account of the living specimens of the Australian lungfish (*Ceratodus forsteri*) in the Society's collection. This paper contained some further observations made by the author in June, 1911, supplementary to his previous communication published in 1906, and dealt with the coloration, size, and age of the specimens. Details of the rate of growth of this species were also given, with notes on their method of breathing, their food, and an account of the regeneration of a portion of the left ventral fin which had suffered an injury.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 2.—It was announced that 2 Members and 70 Associate Members had been elected; that 28 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members; and that 77 Students had been admitted.

Messrs. E. L. and W. L. Mansergh read a paper on 'The Works for the Water-Supply of Birmingham from Mid-Wales.' The Elan supply scheme was originated in 1890 by the late Mr. James Mansergh in consequence of the inadequacy of the then existing sources. These, consisting of five local streams and six wells in the New Red Sandstone, had proved insufficient to meet the needs of the city and district, which then had a population of about 648,000. Investigation having shown that no extension of the local sources would be satisfactory, the Welsh scheme was laid before Parliament in the session of 1892, and the necessary powers were obtained. The watershed of the Elan and Claerwen, which is situated in Radnorshire and Breconshire, has a gross area of about 71 square miles, and a mean rainfall of 65 in. The collectable rainfall is estimated by the authors at 37 in., giving an average yield of 102 million gallons per diem. The first instalment only—that is, works for the supply of 25 million gallons per day at Birmingham, and the prescribed quantity of compensation-water to the river, namely, 27 million gallons per day—has at present been constructed; but the powers granted cover the full utilization of the yield of the watershed and works necessary for a total supply of 75 million gallons per day to the city and district.

FARADAY.—March 26.—Mr. Alexander Siemens, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. S. W. Melsom read a paper entitled 'Dry Batteries: the Relation between the Incidence of the Discharge and the Relative Capacity of Cells of Different Manufacture.' The paper described the results of a series of tests made in order to ascertain to what extent those in general use afford an indication of the relative value of different types of dry cells. Four types of cell were used for the tests, these being chosen on account of their widely different characteristics. A number of each of these types were subjected to tests at various rates of discharge.

Two papers by Dr. R. Beckett Denison, entitled 'Contributions to the Knowledge of Liquid Mixtures,' were read in abstract by Dr. N. T. M. Wilsmore. The first paper dealt with 'Property-Composition Curves and the Molecular Changes which take place in forming Binary Compounds.' A property-composition curve is obtained by plotting the value of any physical property of a binary mixture against the fractional composition of the mixture. In an "ideal" binary mixture both kinds of molecules remain in the same state after as before the mixture, and the curve is a straight line. Deviation from the straight line indicates the existence of some definite molecular process—association, dissociation, or chemical combination, and the object of the author was to endeavour to trace in a general way the relation between the form of the curves and the molecular processes which take place as the result of the mixture. The method adopted was to assume that a given process takes place, and then to

deduce, by applying the law of mass action, the corresponding property-composition curve.

The second paper discussed 'Chemical Combination in Liquid Binary Mixtures as determined by a Study of Property-Composition Curves,' and by giving examples and applying principles already developed showed how the formulæ of compounds in solution can be deduced or the dissociation constant evaluated from the observed deviations from the mixture law.

Mr. L. S. Bagster and Dr. B. D. Steele communicated a paper entitled 'Electrolysis in Liquefied Sulphur Dioxide.' The paper described experiments undertaken with the object of ascertaining the mechanism of electrolysis of solutions in liquefied sulphur dioxide. During the electrolysis of potassium, sodium, tetramethylammonium or trimethylsulphonium iodides sulphur is deposited on the cathode, a sulphite being simultaneously formed. In the case of potassium iodide, the potassium sulphite which is insoluble in the solvent is deposited on the cathode in quantity nearly corresponding to that demanded by Faraday's law. At the anode changes occur which are analogous to those occurring in aqueous solution, bromine and iodine being liberated from solutions of bromides and iodides, while anodes of zinc and iron are attacked, the metals passing into solution as complex salts. Evidence was adduced to show that water and hydrogen bromide unite to form an oxonium compound which is electrolytic in character, and this evidence was strengthened by comparison with well-known oxonium compounds. A number of such compounds have been found to be formed in sulphur dioxide solution, the solutions so formed being good electrical conductors. It was shown that metals immersed in solutions of their salts in sulphur dioxide have definite electrode potentials, several of which have been measured in saturated solution.

Dr. E. P. Perman and Mr. T. W. Price contributed a paper on 'Vapour-Pressure of Concentrated Aqueous Solutions.' The paper gave an account of the measurements of the vapour-pressures of concentrated aqueous solutions of urea, glycerol, cane-sugar, raffinose, potassium chloride, and calcium chloride over a very wide range of concentration at 70° and 90° C. The air-bubbling method was used. Curves showing the relation between concentration and depression of vapour-pressure were given: these curves are straight over a large range of concentration, thus showing that the lowering of vapour-pressure is proportional to the concentration, except for very high concentrations. Babo's law, that the vapour-pressure of solutions is always proportional to that of pure water, was tested by means of the above-mentioned curves at 70° C. and 90° C., and was found to hold well, except with cane-sugar and glycerol.

Dr. A. C. Cumming contributed a paper on 'The Elimination of Potential due to Liquid Contact, Part II.: a Simple Equation for the Calculation of the Diffusion Potential.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Surveyors' Institution, 8.—The Cost of Labour in connexion with the Erection and Maintenance of Buildings, Mr. R. M. Kearns.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—Algernon Charles Swinburne: his Early Life and Work. Lecture I, Mr. E. Gosse.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—The Remodelling and Equipment of Madras Harbour, Sir F. J. E. Spring; 'The Alteration in the Form of Madras Harbour,' Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell.
- WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Excavations near West Marden and in Hayling Island,' Mr. T. Ely; 'The Fifteenth-Century Painted Glass in the Church of St. Michael, Ashton-under-Lyne, depicting Events in the Life of St. Helena,' Dr. P. Nelson.
- Meteorological, 7.30.—'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1911,' Messrs. J. E. Clark and R. H. Hooker; 'A Method of Summarizing Anemograms,' Messrs. R. G. K. Lempfert and W. Braby.
- Folk-lore, 8.—'The Dreamers of the Mohave-Apache,' Miss B. Freire Marreco.
- Geological, 8.—'The Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian Rocks of Brawdy, Haycastle, and Brimaston (Pembrokeshire),' Mr. H. H. Thomas and Prof. O. T. Jones; 'The Geological Structure of Central Wales and the Adjoining Region,' Prof. O. T. Jones.
- Microscopical, 8.—'Note on the Life-History of a Marine Diatom from Bournemouth,' Mr. J. D. Siddall; 'On a Modified Form of the Lever Fine-Adjustment and a Simple Turn-out Device for the Substage Condenser,' Mr. E. B. Springer.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Municipal Chemistry,' Mr. J. H. Coste.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'Synthetic Ammonia and Nitric Acid from the Atmosphere,' Lecture I, Prof. A. W. Crossley.
- Linnean, 8.—'On *Botrychium paradoxum*, a Palæozoic Fern with Secondary Wood,' Dr. D. H. Scott; 'On *Psaronius majus*, sp. nova, from the Lower Carboniferous Rocks of Newfoundland, together with a Revision of the Genus, and Remarks on its Affinities,' Dr. E. A. Newell Arber; 'The Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' Mrs. Henshaw.
- Royal Numismatic.—'The Anglo-Gallic Coinage of Henry VI.,' Mr. L. M. Hewlett.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Tenth Report to the Alloys Research Committee: on the Alloys of Aluminium and Zinc,' Dr. W. Rosenhain and Mr. S. L. Archbutt.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Electricity Supply, Past, Present and Future,' Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton.
- Viking Club, 8.—'The Voluspá, the Sibyl's Lay in the Edda of Sæmund,' Mr. W. F. Kirby.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Architecture of the Renaissance in France: (1) 1494-1547. The Amateurs,' Mr. R. Blomfield.
- Irish Literary Society, 8.—'Thomas Moore,' Dr. MacNaughton-Jones.

Science Gossip.

MR. H. F. NEWALL, F.R.S., the well-known Professor of Astrophysics at Cambridge, has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club under the provisions of the rule which empowers the annual election of a certain number of persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services."

NOTWITHSTANDING the greater interest attached to observations of the solar eclipse next Wednesday which, it is hoped, will be made on or near the central line where it crosses Portugal, Spain, and France, it should not be overlooked that a large partial eclipse will be visible in this country, and that the south-east corner of England is specially favoured on the occasion, as the eclipse will appear larger there than in any other part of the island. This is, in fact, the largest solar eclipse visible in Great Britain since that of March 15th, 1858, of which it is the return after the expiration of the third interval of the cycle known as the Saros. At Greenwich the eclipse begins at 10h. 51m. A.M., and ends at 1h. 31m. P.M. The greatest phase (when a little more than nine-tenths of the sun's diameter is obscured) occurs at eleven minutes past noon. The first contact will be seen on the south-west, or lower right-hand, portion of the sun's disk; and at the greatest phase the thin crescent of the sun left uncovered will be at the top. There will probably be an appreciable gloom at the middle of the eclipse, and a keen eye should at that time be able to pick up the planet Venus, which will be situated about 20° distant from the sun towards the south-west.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Thirty-Sixth Annual Report for the Year 1911.
Boston, Metcalf Press

Manchester Oriental Society, Journal, 1911,
5/ net. Manchester University Press

Last year's proceedings reflect credit upon the Society's efforts in furthering Oriental research. A large part of the publication is occupied with discoveries concerning the processes of mummification illustrated by plates. Other matter of interest to scholars is to be found in treatises on an inscribed nail of Ellil-bani, twelfth king of the Babylonian dynasty of Isin, and on the mutual relations between China, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim as set forth in Chinese official documents.

Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement, April, 2/ net; and Annual Report and Accounts for the Year 1911.
Office of the Fund

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, Transactions, Vol. VII. Part I., 5/

Harrison & Sons

Contains earnest and careful dissertations upon the history and remains of the Augustinian Abbey of Lesnes, St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel at Kingston, St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, and Christ Church, Newgate Street. The essays are copiously illustrated by plates.

Thomas (F. Inigo), KEYSTONES OF BUILDING,
2/6 net. John Lane

We are disappointed with this book, because we hoped to obtain in perspective

some idea of the science and development of modern architecture, its feeling for form and structure, and the reason of its frequent lapses into exceptional ugliness. Instead of æsthetics, we find a digest of "the respective positions of employer and employed" which discusses "their mutual obligations under various circumstances."

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, AND GRAVERS.

As is usually the case with the exhibitions of the only society in which sculptors are nominally accorded the premier place, there is virtually no sculpture shown at the Grafton Galleries. Mr. Havard Thomas is an absentee, and his confrères are represented by the fragments of picturesque and lively modelling to which we are accustomed. M. Maillol's tiny group *Wrestling Women* (364) is, perhaps, the nearest approach to a well-considered plastic design such as we expect in sculptural work. It does not, indeed, possess the perfect surface and truth of line of which bronze is capable, and so, technically, it falls short of definitive expression in terms of its material. But it is more like sculpture than is M. Rodin's *Group* (101), in which the artist's great knowledge of the figure is lavished on a design exciting enough in a superficial way, but of little essential significance. We could imagine this latter to have originated in the arbitrary casting together of two independently modelled plaster figures. Even the same artist's acrobatic *Femme* (103) has a more vigorous plastic unity, though it owes something of its combative look to the cheap device of exhibiting a battered and mutilated cast. Mr. Glyn Philpot's delicately modelled mask *Dead Faun* (152) underlines by its success the absence of any exacting standards of craftsmanship among this race of clay-modellers. Any capable painter with a fair knowledge of form and a good sense of surface values may make effective excursions in their domain, and without fear of reprisals.

The desire to be catholic and a taste for violent contrasts in the hanging have resulted in an exhibition of pictures which jerks the beholder backwards and forwards through the more superficial vagaries of artistic fashion of the past sixty years—more to his entertainment than to his edification. In some instances this impression of futile variety may be set down to the inferior examples by which the masters are represented. Courbet's *Nu* (62) might be mentioned, or Gauguin's landscapes (16 and 19), or the *Falaises à Pourville* (49), which, were it not signed by Claude Monet, might hang in an average "Suffolk Street" show without attracting or, indeed, deserving special notice. Carrière's official portrait *La Femme et le Chien* (3) and the large-scale painting of Stevens, *Pensive* (36), both show the mannerisms rather than the accomplishment of their authors, and the policy of the "International" in packing their walls with well-known names results so largely in juxtapositions which bring into prominence accidental differences rather than fundamental agreement that it is hardly, on the present occasion, justified.

Manet's *Still Life* (6), an unassuming study of a dead rabbit hung outside a window, is so delightfully healthy and normal a piece of painting as to emphasize the elaborate preoccupation with unessentials of most of the earlier work, and the flimsiness of most of the later work, by which it is surrounded.

Among the latter we may number the productions of Stevens already cited (1, 21, 36), of Ribot (46 and 48), and of Gustave Ricard (52). Among the former we recognize Van Gogh's *Zouave* (27) as one of the most reasonable works of the painter, the upper part of the picture displaying, indeed, an unusually sure hold on characteristic form. Gauguin's *Atelier de Shuffenecker* (25), on the other hand, looks less well here than at the Clifford Gallery where it was recently shown. We are in these surroundings less impressed by the sincerity of observation than by the conscious search for oddity of silhouette. M. Maurice Denis's large design *La Plage* (113) suffers from the artist's pointless, but determined neglect of the old-fashioned principles of perspective, which earlier painters took such laborious delight in acquiring. The carelessness with which he adopts a scheme of lighting implying, not the parallel rays of the sun, which would seem to vanish towards a point within the picture, but divergent rays, as from a lamp, destroys the serenity, and thus the sentiment, of a picture which appeals mainly to sentiment. To complete our notice of foreign contributors better known on the other side of the Channel, M. Anquetin's two contributions (65 and 156) show an astonishing technical mastery united with a degradation of design which marks the limit of decadence—when an artist understands his craft completely and despises it.

The Society having more fully than usual, if not more adequately, undertaken to display Continental art to the London public, there is proportionately less to review in the way of British painting. Mr. Nicholson's group of *John and Arthur Fitzgerald* (7) is an example of the ease with which a painter who has made a reputation by work distinguished from the general run of contemporary portrait-painting may settle down to produce commission-portraits just like those of every one else. His portrait of a *Barrister* (42) is somewhat superior, though in execution rather than in conception; and Mrs. Nicholson's *Portrait Group* (106) is, if somewhat more heavy-handed, more interesting than either. Mr. Walter Greaves's portraits of his sisters (10 and 50) are of dignified pattern, though the former is somewhat small in its detail, and the latter somewhat empty, the painter lacking the power of plastic design necessary to find a third alternative.

Of works of not very sustained effort, agreeable within their limits, there are, as is usual in this Society, a considerable number. Mr. James Pryde's *Casa Rossa* (61), though large, is but a sketch; and we should mention Mr. Henry Bishop's *White Street, Tetuan* (85); Mr. G. F. Kelly's *Ma-ta-mé* (93); Mr. J. Lavery's *Calm Sea* (94); the water-colours of Mr. J. D. Turner (192 and 314) and Mr. J. M. Livens (272 and 277); the pastel of Mr. Clifford Addams (180); the *Interior* (303) of M. E. Vuillard, generally a charming, if never a great, artist; and Mr. Simon Bussy's attractive *Bouquet de Fleurs* (73). Mr. D. Y. Cameron's *Badenoch* (141) is a variant from the rather mannered paintings that he has shown recently, being inspired apparently by Cecil Lawson.

In the black-and-white section the principal exhibit consists of Mr. E. J. Sullivan's illustrations to Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' which were discussed in these columns. They show a copious imagination, somewhat hampered by a rather inelastic idea of the human figure as a thing whose literal proportions are to be preserved in whatever mood of fantasy. M. Léandre's designs (285-8) point to a wiser and more genial

practice for such purposes, but are spoilt by their colour.

Mr. Spencer Pryse's Poster for the Labour Party is dramatic and in the true spirit of lithography, and, once more, M. Louis Legrand's etchings (197 and 203) celebrate with superb conviction the grace of the "half-world" of Paris. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Sargent was consulted as to the exhibition of his poor charcoal study of *Lady Lewis* (220).

SALES.

IN Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on the 1st and 2nd inst. an impression of Guillaume de Brisacier by A. Masson, in the rare second state with the mistakes in spelling, realized 93l.

On the same dates Messrs. Sotheby also sold coins and medals, including the collection of the late Mr. M. P. W. Boulton, the chief prices being the following: Paul I., Medal on being made Grand Master of the Knights of St. John, 1797, 18l. Federal Half-Dollar, Dime, and Half-Dime, 1797, 35l. 10s. St. Helena, Pattern Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence, 1833, sold in separate lots, 34l. 5s. Lancashire Copper Token, 30l. 10s. Davidson & Hawksley, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence, silver-plated copper tokens, 42l. The total of the sale was 1,229l. 19s. 6d.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE April number of the *Journal* of the Imperial Arts League reports the third annual meeting. It was held at Leighton House, the control of which the League may possibly take over, as it needs a meeting-place for its members. There is a note of importance on the retrospective action of the new Copyright Act, while the letters and comments concerning the abuse of art criticism are interesting. The subject is worth more discussion in detail, especially as the League contains artists of all sorts of views.

THE annual competition for the scholarships and prizes arising out of the Taylor Bequest for the promotion of the fine arts in Ireland was held in Dublin this week, the judges being Sir Walter Armstrong, Mr. Dermot O'Brien, P.R.H.A., and Mr. Nathaniel Hone. The scholarship of 50l. was awarded to Mr. Patrick Tuohy of the Dublin School of Art, and prizes of lesser value to Miss Vida Garrett, Mr. Richard Long, Miss Dobbyn, Mr. Michael Whelan, Miss Dorothea Fitzgerald, and Mr. Barry Clarke.

M. BÉRARD, Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, has opened the new rooms in the Louvre devoted to the Far East. The collections—till now scattered somewhat at haphazard in other departments—have been largely formed from the gifts of amateurs.

ON May 20th-24th, at Leipsic, Herr C. G. Boerner will sell by auction the collections of copperplate engravings of Rudolph von Seydlitz and of Heinrich Främb of Neuwied. Both collections are restricted to prints of the highest quality, the latter consisting almost entirely of examples from the fifteenth century to the seventeenth, while in the former the eighteenth century also is well represented. The catalogue comprises 1,556 items. There are something over thirty works by English engravers, including four by Cousins from Lawrence; Dixon's 'The Misses Crewe' from Reynolds; Hogarth's 'The Laughing Audience'; two examples each of J. Smith, J. R. Smith, and V. Green; and three examples of Hodges. Dürer, Rembrandt, Nanteuil, and G. F. Schmidt

predominate as to number. Of Dürer there is the 'Nativity' which has St. Joseph drawing water from the well, an unusually fine and fresh copy; and an interesting Rembrandt is an 'Ecce Homo'—fifth state out of nine. Even more noteworthy is the number of anonymous works and works by early little-known masters. We may also mention two Bartolozzis and some fifty engravings by Chodowiecki.

Musical Gossip.

THE KING AND QUEEN have deposited on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, three musical instruments. One is an upright grand made by R. Jones in 1808, apparently for George IV. when Prince of Wales; and another an harmonium made for travelling, formerly used on the royal yacht. But more interesting than either of these is a two-manual harpsichord made by Hans Ruckers the Elder, and dated 1612. The keyboards, keys, jacks, and stops are, however, of modern make. A. J. Hipkins, in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' new edition, in the article 'Ruckers,' describes it, and says that it "may have been the large harpsichord left by Handel to Smith, and given by the latter to King George III." On a label, however, the instrument is "said to be the original harpsichord bequeathed by Handel to George II." Neither in Handel's will nor in any of its four codicils is there, any mention of such a bequest. Had Hipkins seen that label, he would certainly have mentioned it. Who wrote it? and when? We were informed by the authorities that it must have come with the instrument from the Palace, and that is all the information they could give.

A SMALL Beethoven discovery has been made at Prague. Dr. Arthur Chitz is said to have found among the manuscripts of Count Clam-Gallas an Andante, with variations for cembalo and mandoline, 'Dédié à Mlle. de Clary.' It was to her that the composer dedicated his Recitative and Aria "Ah! perfido"; and on a leaf in the Berlin Library are some sketches for it, also for an unknown piece for piano and violin, while in the margin is written "pour Mademoiselle la Comtesse de Clari." That unknown piece which he was sketching may possibly be the one discovered. Two short pieces for mandoline and pianoforte by Beethoven are known. They are both in the Supplement of the Breitkopf & Härtel critical edition of Beethoven's works. The first one, in c minor, is marked "about 1795," at which time Beethoven was in Prague; the second, in E flat, bears no date. The Countess Josephine Clary married Count Christian Clam-Gallas in 1797.

IN the current number of *The Classical Review* Mr. Warde Fowler draws an interesting parallel between early Roman poetry and modern English music. Greece, in the person of Ennius, a foreigner of genius, overwhelmed the old rude poetry of Rome, and the praise of famous men sung to the *tibia*, of which a few hints remain in Latin letters. Similarly, he suggests, Handel and his great German successors overwhelmed our national music, and we had no really great English composer for a century after his death. Now English musicians have absorbed foreign influences sufficiently not to be subservient to them, and we may hope for the flowering of a native school which will correspond to the rise of Lucretius and Virgil, who were free and able to "assert their own poetical individuality in their own way."

MADAME KWAST is preparing a biography of her father, Ferdinand Hiller, also his correspondence with notable persons. She will be glad to receive any communications relating to the subject addressed to Charlottenburg, Schlüterstr., 31. Both biography and letters ought to be very interesting, for Hiller, during a long and eventful life, was intimate with Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, Meyerbeer, Berlioz, Rossini, Heine, &c. There will surely also be something about Wagner, with whom in the Dresden days he was acquainted.

THE death is announced of Henry Trotter (or Trotère) last Wednesday at Fulham. He was the composer of songs, 'The Deathless Army,' 'Ashore,' 'Love can Wait,' &c., which, though written *calamo corrente*, soon achieved a popularity which in some cases they still retain.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Miss Daker-Fletcher's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	José Gomez and Lorne Waller's Violin and Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Winifred Purnell's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Stock Exchange Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Frederic de Lara's Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Miss Madeline Price's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Germaine Schuitzer's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
SAT.	Joan Maunder's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Max Pauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Alice Jones's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

J. S. BACH.

Mansel House, Oxford, March 16, 1912.

MAY I beg you to do me the favour of allowing me to state that a "new edition" of a 'Life of Johann Sebastian Bach,' published under my name by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons at New York, has been issued without my revision and without my knowledge? The original book was published in London by Messrs. Sampson Low thirty years ago; what the character of the reprint is I am unable to say, as the publishers have not had the civility to send me a copy.

REGINALD L. POOLE.

DRAMA

'OTHELLO' AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THE setting rather than the acting provided at His Majesty's will render Sir Herbert Tree's revival of 'Othello' memorable. The fifteenth-century costumes, fabrics, and armour; the glimpses of Venetian waterways; the effects of storm and sunshine at sea in the first Cyprus scene; the gleam of stars as they show through the entrance to Desdemona's bedroom—these impress the spectator with a sense of their beauty and fitness. But his feelings are not harrowed to the extent they should be by the tragedy he witnesses; he looks on at a spectacle instead of being plunged into a welter of passion.

Perhaps there is rather too much pictorial illustration of the text, two scenes being used at times where one would serve. This involves the sacrifice of minor passages, and changes in the sequence of events. Cassio's lines are cut down; Othello's trance and his

striking of Desdemona will not be found; the Bianca scenes are transferred to the last act and played in a street; and Emilia's part is seriously curtailed.

To a certain degree the balance of the drama is affected by these modifications, and pace, the achievement of which might have justified most of them, is not always secured because of the deliberateness of the elocution and the delay caused by interpolated "business." Thus the lightning quickness of Othello's self-murder is spoilt by the Moor's being made to sidle round till he can snatch at Cassio's dagger; the lieutenant's own (suppressed) words condemn that innovation. In other respects, too, the sweep of the action, which should gather momentum as it proceeds, is delayed by the slow delivery of Othello's verse and Iago's leisurely methods.

It was not to be expected that Sir Herbert Tree's handling of Salvini's great part would be more than a *tour de force*. Essentially an intellectual and introspective actor, he can but simulate a display of animal ferocity; he cannot give passion full rein or carry the playgoer away by the compelling power of his emotions. There is little use, therefore, in complaining that his is a picturesque rather than a tragic Othello. Rather should he be admired for doing so much with a character foreign to his temperament, for conveying so admirably his apprehension of the man's moods, and husbanding his resources so skilfully that the play is never noticeably let down. His is an uxorious and middle-aged Moor, full of dignity in his white robes and look of abstraction, quiet in the earlier acts, slow to kindle at the flame of jealousy, and then passionate merely in declamation, violent—only self-consciously. This is an Othello who, amid the turmoil of the third act, has time to study his features in the glass. Far from being consumed by rage, he seems to contemplate the drama of his soul.

Mr. Laurence Irving symbolizes his conception of Iago in a piece of preliminary by-play: his Ancient catches a moth and burns it in a torch at his side. His Mephistophelian make-up is also significant. He is impish, mercurial, Puck-like, his movements resembling those of a cat, his gestures jerky, his general air too eccentric, his villainy on too petty a scale, his manner extravagant to the point of burlesque. Mr. Irving has, however, his moments of inspiration, especially as the saddened friend of Cassio, but so odd an Iago, one thinks, would never have won the confidence of Othello or the smiles of Desdemona.

Fortunately, few reserves have to be employed in speaking of the performance of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry. The Cassio of the revival may be too amateurish, the Brabantio undistinguished, but the charm and unaffected pathos of the Desdemona are undeniable, never more so than when she sings the 'Willow-Song.' Experience has still much to teach this young actress, but already she is really moving and sincere.

Dramatic Gossip.

'JELF'S,' produced at Wyndham's Theatre on Wednesday evening, is a novelist's play, and its theme is of a kind that might suit a novel, but does not come out very well in the theatre. Love in a bank has a pretty sound, and a sentimental banker is perhaps a possibility, though he would, we suspect, be unlikely to make a success of his business. In Mr. Vachell's piece, however, the banking and the love-interest get in each other's way, and the story drags on through four long acts, hesitating between the notes of seriousness and frivolity, till it concludes, in Drury Lane manner, with a crash of sensationalism. The author provides an agreeable enough mixture of melodrama and comedy, sentiment and eugenics, unselfish love and rash finance, but he leaves a number of loose ends and unexplained details which in the medium more familiar to him he would doubtless have managed more skilfully.

Lady Fenella Mull, with whom the dramatist has taken pains, is a girl who is rather tired of the "smart" life she has led, yet doubts if she has sufficient strength of will to break from old habits. Her self-criticism and consequent vacillation are neatly indicated. But the rough diamond of a hero to whom she engages herself, and the elegant cad who had previously won her affection, are quite conventional stage types.

To say that Mr. Gerald du Maurier plays the self-sacrificing lover, Mr. Cyril Keightley the villain, and Miss Rosalie Toller the heroine is to imply that Mr. Vachell could hardly wish for better interpreters.

One quaint feature of the piece deserves notice. At a certain point Fenella's two suitors are made to declare before her their ideas of marriage. In Palliser's scheme of life the possibility of children does not figure; all he wants is a wife who can be a "pal" and help him to keep his place in the hunting set to which he belongs. Jelf, on the other hand, talks, in the breezy style of the heroes of 'Smith' and 'The Walls of Jericho' and '98'9,' of the blessings of parentage and the charms of family life. But this excursion into eugenics is merely incidental, and does not affect the development of the drama.

MR. GEORGE CAMERON, the author of 'Billy,' which was produced at the Playhouse last Saturday, makes a mistake in supposing it possible to occupy three whole acts with a *jeune premier's* possession and loss of four false teeth. Not all the talent and accomplishment of Mr. A. E. Matthews as the footballer hero, Miss Florence Haydon as the heroine's mother, and Mr. Robert Averell as a "superior" Oxford man can maintain interest in a dilemma that could be disposed of by any rational person in three sentences.

There is far more material in the one-act play 'Their Point of View,' by Wilfred T. Coleby, which preceded 'Billy.' The arguments by which a slightly disreputable widow attempts to secure for her good boy the advantages of a school for first offenders touch real life at point after point. The mother is admirably acted by Miss Beryl Mercer.

MR. WILLIAM BOYLE's new play, 'Family Failing,' recently produced by the Abbey Theatre Company in Dublin, shows all the defects and some of the merits of this author's work. The plot is too thin for three acts, and though the dialogue is amusing

and the characters fairly well drawn, the play lacks the vital emotional development essential to fine drama. The "family failing" is a constitutional slothfulness which gives rise to some amusing situations. The play was well acted, special praise being due to Mr. Sinclair and Miss Eileen O'Doherty.

THE death of Mr. Edward Terry recalls to older playgoers many pleasant memories of characters odd, grotesque, and gay. His best performance, perhaps, was that of Dick Phenyl, the bibulous barrister in Sir A. W. Pinero's 'Sweet Lavender,' at the theatre to which he gave his own name; and he played several other Pinero parts with success.

Born in London in 1844, he had considerable experience in provincial tours before he made his reputation at the Strand Theatre, 1869-76. In the latter year he began, in association with Nellie Farren, Kate Vaughan, and others, that career of burlesque which made the fortune of Hollingshead and the Gaiety Theatre. The plays were things of no importance, but they gave Terry ample occasion to exhibit his abandon and ingenuity in comic parts. His range was wide, and he was certainly more various than Toole and other men who have made a corner of their own in humour.

THE death of Emily Soldene, actress and singer, occurred on the 8th inst. She was born at Islington in 1844. In 1871 she appeared in 'La Fille de Madame Angot' when it was produced in England for the first time. Her tours with a light opera company in America and Australia were highly successful. She was author of 'My Theatrical and Musical Recollections,' 1897.

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CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The Committee invite applications for the position of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the School. Duties to commence in OCTOBER, 1912. Salary 130l. a year, rising by increments of 5l. to a maximum of 150l. Candidates' qualifications should include Architecture and kindred subjects.

Applications (fifteen copies), setting forth full particulars of qualifications and previous experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned on or before MAY 15, 1912.

AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., Education Secretary.

County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

The above Committee invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER of the HULL MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART. The salary offered is 400l. per annum. The Gentleman appointed must have had a good artistic training and be experienced in the work of a School of Art. A candidate with experience of artistic crafts will be preferred.—Forms of application, containing particulars of the duties and conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the undersigned, and must be returned not later than MAY 10. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

J. T. RILEY, Secretary of Education.

Education Offices, Albion Street, Hull, April 16, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TONBRIDGE LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

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By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. April 3, 1912.

PEMBROKESHIRE EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT 1880.
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H. E. H. JAMES, Director of Education.

County Education Offices, Haverfordwest.

April 4, 1912.

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GEO. FLETCHER, Librarian.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1912.

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LITERATURE

TANGIER AND JERUSALEM.

THE history of the brief occupation of Tangier by England was but inadequately treated until Mr. Hubert Hall of the Public Record Office suggested the subject to Mr. Routh, who has carried out the work in a remarkably thorough and exhaustive manner, with the help of hundreds of unpublished documents. He has ransacked the treasures of the Record Office, with its rich Admiralty and Colonial Office papers; the British Museum, Bodleian, and Cambridge University Library; the State Papers and Reports of the Historical MSS. Commissioners; besides contemporary pamphlets, ballads, and correspondence. The result is a very full book, authenticated as to all important statements by ample references. Our chief, indeed our only, criticism is that the author, in his desire to include every recorded detail, is in some danger of losing his sense of proportion. It is the familiar example of the wood and the trees. In the multiplicity of insignificant details—such as Mrs. Carr's quarrels with Lady Fairborne—we are apt to lose sight of the salient events, whilst the throwing of much of the material into the footnotes interrupts the flow of the narrative, in itself not too fluent. But over-elaboration is at least a fault on the right side; and the brief occupation of Tangier offered an exceptionally definite and restricted range of documents, and thus encouraged a serious bid for finality. The only side of his subject which Mr. Routh does not

seem to have touched is the evidence of Arabic writers, and the assistance of an Arabic scholar would have enabled him to identify the real Moorish names, which are represented by uncouth English versions.

If the subject of Tangier comes up in conversation (when it will probably be cited, erroneously, as "Tangiers"), the inevitable question is asked, Why did England give it up? The answer to this is, first, that England, constitutionally, never possessed it. Tangier was part of the dowry of Queen Catherine of Braganza on her marriage with Charles II., and thus became the personal property of the King. It was maintained out of the royal income, and it cost Charles 70,000*l.* a year to keep it up even in a scarcely defensible condition, with a garrison mustering under 2,000, though these were the *stirpes* of some of our most famous regiments.

The whole period of occupation was a perpetual struggle against the attacks and intrigues of the Moors, finally led by the greatest of all the Sherifian Emperors, Mulai Ismail, and the struggle was carried on with inadequate forces, irregular pay and supplies, inefficient and self-seeking commanders—with distinguished exceptions, however, in Lord Teviot, Sir Palmes Fairborne, and a few others. It was impossible that the King could continue to bear the cost, especially after the great siege of 1680 had shown the need for fresh fortifications and large reinforcements. Before this indeed, in 1679, the House of Commons had "ordered a Bill to be brought in for annexing Tangier to the Imperial Crown of England," which would have thrown the burden on Parliament instead of the King; and a resolution was passed "that those who shall advise his Majesty to part with Tangier to any foreign Prince or State....ought to be accounted enemies to the King and kingdom." But things had changed by 1683. The fear of Popery was growing fast, and the Tangier garrison, containing many Irish Catholics—it is recorded that during a siege the spoken communications to the outposts were in Irish, lest renegades among the Moors should understand them—and these trained and efficient troops, devoted to the King, were regarded as a menace to the liberty of England, especially in view of James II.'s succession. The Commons definitely gave Charles the choice between Tangier and the Exclusion Bill, and the King declined to throw over his brother.

"The nation....was left with an ineffaceable determination to be ruled neither by priests nor soldiers. It is to these two causes that may be traced the downfall of Tangier, which was regarded....as an element of danger to Protestantism and to Parliamentary independence, and as a weapon of which it might be well to deprive the Royal House."

In the debate on the subject Sir William Jones struck the dominant note: "Tangier has a Popish Church."

It is said that Sunderland suggested the demolition and abandonment of Tan-

gier, which in any case was less humiliating and less open to Continental criticism than a sale or surrender to Spain or Portugal. But Charles took all responsibility on himself, and sent out the Earl of Dartmouth with orders so secret that even Pepys, who accompanied the expedition, knew nothing of its purpose till he had been five days at sea. It took months to dismantle and blow up the forts and mole, which had taken years of toil and danger to build and strengthen, but it was done at last; and Dartmouth sailed away from a razed city at the beginning of 1684 amid the jubilation of the Moors and the neighbouring pirates of Algiers, and the consternation of the British merchantmen; and to the great loss of England's prestige in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Routh's chapters on Life in Tangier, on the Garrison, the Pirates of Algiers, Col. Kirke, and the "Morocco Ambassador" are lively reading, and his account of the great though unfinished mole is excellent. The illustrations are exceptionally interesting, for they comprise plans and drawings by Wenceslaus Hollar and other contemporary artists which give an admirable idea of Tangier as it was in the days of the British occupation.

The appearance of Jerusalem in Messrs. Dent's series of "Mediaeval Towns" may seem paradoxical, but Rome had already established a precedent, and Jerusalem played a dramatic part in the Middle Ages. Sir Charles Watson, however, rightly decided that his historical sketch must begin at the beginning, and nearly half of his interesting volume is concerned with ancient times. It would be difficult to name a more competent writer for the subject. As Chairman of the Palestine Exploration Fund he is perfectly acquainted with the progress of archaeological research in the Holy Land, where brother officers of his Corps, such as General Sir Charles Warren, the late Sir Charles Wilson, and Col. Conder, not to mention Lord Kitchener, have worked with signal success. In writing Wilson's biography and revising his article on Jerusalem in the recent edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' Sir C. Watson had occasion to go thoroughly into the many acute controversial points with which the identification of sites fairly bristles. He has carefully studied the great work of Dr. George Adam Smith, the publications of the Palestine Pilgrims' Texts Society, and the Quarterly Statements of the Palestine Fund, and read the chief books of travellers from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth, such as Sandys, Maundrell, R. Pococke, Chateaubriand, and Robinson. He does not refer to Mr. Huntington's admirable geographical description of Palestine (reviewed in *The Athenæum*, August 5, 1911); and he has missed the exceedingly graphic account of Jerusalem under the Templars which was written by that interesting person Usama ibn Munkidh, lord of Shaizar, and translated by Prof. H. Derembourg. He relies, perhaps a little too confidently, on the authority of

Tangier: England's Lost Atlantic Outpost, 1661-84. By E. M. G. Routh. (John Murray.)

The Story of Jerusalem. By Col. Sir C. M. Watson, R.E. (Dent & Sons.)

Josephus and the Hebrew Scriptures, but none may dispute their predominant importance.

Besides all this, Sir Charles Watson brings to his subject the military insight of a Royal Engineer officer, often of considerable value in determining disputed questions about lines of walls and positions of forts; and he has evidently spent much time on the ground, making himself familiar with every part of the city in a way that neither the desk historian nor the mere tourist can approach. He writes in a clear, unemotional style, not without touches of ironical humour where such seemed permissible, and prefers to give a lucid historical narrative instead of rhapsodical impressions. His book will be found both pleasant and instructive by those whom he specially addresses, namely, travellers and students who

"wish to continue their studies on the spot, and to picture to themselves, as far as possible, what Jerusalem was like at different periods of its existence, and so to trace its story from the time when it was just a village in the hills, long before Joshua and the people of Israel crossed the Jordan and entered the Promised Land."

Though orthodox, on the whole, in his treatment of the Biblical period, and making no attempt to apply "Higher" critical methods, further at least than Dr. G. A. Smith has sanctioned, Sir Charles does not cater for the devout pilgrim's hunger. He is too good an historian and archaeologist to palter with "sites," which, as he says,

"can have no foundation in fact, as the city, as it existed in the time of our Lord, has been completely destroyed, and in certain places its level lies many feet below . . . the present streets, so that the really authentic sites can be counted on the fingers of the hand . . . The greater part of the places shown in Jerusalem have been gradually selected during the course of many centuries for the benefit of Christian pilgrims, and some of the sites have been moved about, or grouped together, for greater convenience. They are therefore not to be regarded as authentic, but rather as pictures, like those of the Stations of the Cross hung up in Roman Catholic churches, which are intended to bring the reality of the Gospel history home to the mind."

A typical instance is that of the places of the Last Supper and of the Descent of the Holy Ghost, which, when the Franciscans were expelled from them, were accommodated with other sites in the vicinity. On the Invention of the Cross Sir Charles is equally explicit:—

"Suffice it to say that, acting immediately on the order of the Emperor, Macarius found the three crosses . . . and there can be no doubt that the sites, so fixed by Macarius in A.D. 325, are the same as those shown in Jerusalem at the present day. Whether they are the true sites is quite another matter, and those who believe that they are must also accept the fact that their recovery by Macarius was, as stated by contemporary writers, a real miracle; for there is little question but that they had been completely forgotten, and not the smallest mention of them is made by any Christian author during the three centuries

that had passed from the time of the Crucifixion to the time of Constantine. Those who uphold the authenticity of the sites maintain that there must have been a tradition as to their position, but of this there is no proof, and, having regard to the history of Jerusalem after its complete destruction by Titus, it is not very probable. All that is known for certain is that Macarius was ordered to find the sites, and that he found them."

In this clear summary he has adopted Wilson's reasoning in 'Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre,' and he might have clinched the argument by the evidence as to the position of the second wall; but, as he admits, his view, though based on very strong grounds, partly military, is not universally accepted.

But the history of Jerusalem is fascinating enough, apart from any "sites." Sir Charles Watson makes one "visualize" the little twin villages on the western and eastern hills, a thousand years and more before Jerusalem is mentioned in writings, and see the primitive city of David, built probably of wood—little more than a chief's camp, with few civil inhabitants. He traces its growth and its many overthrows, and one marvels at its amazing power of recuperation after repeated destruction. Had Jerusalem not enjoyed the unique privilege of being a Holy City for three great religions, it could never have rivalled the fabulous Phoenix in its resurrections; and it is worth noting not only that the Mohammedans were the most scrupulous and merciful of all its conquerors, in admirable contrast with the barbarity of the Crusaders, but also that under Islam the Sanctuary has always been guarded with pious care. It would be well if Christians would remember this when they bustle into the Haram—a place more sacred to Moslems than to themselves, but one which, since Capt. Parker's adventures, they are less likely to be allowed to disturb. We may be thankful that Joshua, in his wholesale destruction of Palestinian cities, was unable to add Jerusalem to the list of his archaeological erasures. How strong it was may be gathered from its successful defiance of the Israelites led by a general flushed with victories, its eighteen months' siege by the Babylonians, and later still the remarkable resistance made by the Greek garrison in the Akra to the attacks of the Maccabees.

Such criticisms as occur to us in reading this exceptionally interesting book refer to small details, which its assured popularity will enable the author to correct in future editions. It should have been stated that the "True Cross" was captured at Hattin and displayed by Saladin at the siege of Akka; but Sir Charles only mentions the demand for its restitution (p. 223). He is not quite consistent in his spelling of Arabic names: *e.g.*, Motassim, Mustassim, Hussein, Nasir-i-Khusrau (afterwards spelt Nazir), and Mustanzir, where *sin* and *sad* are not distinguished, neither should be doubled, or be represented by *z*. The neglect to indicate the 'ain is, we suppose, intentional. "Zenghi" is spelt with a

kaf or *gaf*, not a *ghain*. The Ayyubites were not "Memluk Sultans," nor did Harun al-Rashid immediately succeed Abu Jafar (*i.e.*, Abu-Ja'far al-Mansur). Balkh was not in Afghanistan. The only misprints we noted are Arannah (p. 32), l'Estrange (p. 137), and "account" for *accounts* (p. 22). To speak of the "Mosque of Aksa," when "aksa" is an adjective, is perhaps deferring to popular usage.

We specially commend the admirable plan of Jerusalem appended to the work, but a few of the names do not correspond with the text, or rather the text gives the Arabic (Bab el-Hadid, Bab en-Nazir) without the translations, whilst the plan gives the English (Iron Gate, Gate of the Inspector). We should have liked also to see a reproduction of the Medeba plan. The book is profusely illustrated with original sketches by Lady Watson, in which the impression rather than detail is sought for; and there is a fine photograph of the so-called Pool of Hezekiah for frontispiece. The index is excellent.

The New History: Essays illustrating the Modern Historical Outlook. By James Harvey Robinson. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

PROF. ROBINSON, writing plainly and vigorously in these Essays, gives us assurance of the work being done in America for the scientific treatment of history. The escape from the old outlook that saw history as a series of dramatic episodes, or as a long narrative of valorous deeds and appalling crimes, is a slow business. Commonly in our schools and colleges, and even in our universities, the literary and romantic influence still prevails over the scientific mind where the teaching of history is concerned, and this in spite of the work of the last sixty years in the fields of geology, folk-lore, and archaeology, and the discoveries concerning primitive man and the conditions of barbaric and savage life. Of course, we have had in Great Britain a good number of men who have seen and urged the importance of the scientific outlook, and have insisted on the necessity of the scientific mind, so far as it is attainable, in historical investigation. York Powell put the case for the "New History" with characteristic clearness of expression and some exaggeration:—

"The New History is history written by those who believe that history is not a department of belles-lettres, and just an elegant, instructive, and amusing narrative, but a branch of science. This science, like many other sciences, is largely the creation of the nineteenth century. It deals with the condition of masses of mankind living in a social state. It seeks to discover the laws that govern these conditions and bring about the changes we call Progress and Decay, and Development and Degeneracy—to understand the processes that gradually or suddenly make up and break up those political and economic agglomerations we call States—to find out the circumstances affecting the various tendencies that show their power at different times. Style and

the needs of a popular audience have no more to do with history than with law or astronomy. Now at the beginning of the nineteenth century the science of history was what we might call in the præ-Kepler stage. We had amassed observations, but we had not been able to correlate them or to draw definite conclusions from them."

To York Powell, as to Prof. Robinson and all students of the "New History," the labours of Lyell and Darwin gave a key, long sought. With the flood of light let in by scientific workers in biology, anthropology, and geology, history is steadily but surely coming into its own, and not, as heretofore, regarded as the sport of political and theological partisans. When, however, York Powell stated that style has nothing to do with history, he made a grievous error. It has everything to do with it, if history is meant to be read. The most valuable researches, couched in the language of the specialist who cannot write, are likely to remain infructuous for all but determined students, and finally to be rewritten by somebody who has, perhaps, less discrimination. Why should not "a popular audience" read history? The fact that it is made unreadable is a disgrace to learning. If Darwin had had the brilliant style of Huxley, he would not have been less sound, and would have won appreciation much earlier. If clear writing is an art rather than a science, it is an art every one should practise. Some great men have deliberately made themselves difficult to understand, but they are not the greater for that. Is it a sin to be elegant and amusing as well as instructive? We hope not. Writers with these characteristics are always suspected, but they do better service to learning than the composers of unreadable monographs. We have emphasized this point more than once, regretting that Science, the great bringer of light to-day, should have so many followers who are experts in tedium and obscurity.

Prof. Harvey Robinson makes great play over some of the mistakes of the masters of the "Old History" and the errors in popular text-books. With a sharp pen and a critical faculty keenly alert, he takes 'The Fall of Rome,' for instance, as our school manuals deal with it, and pricks one monstrous bubble of error. A judicial eye for the value of evidence, a light touch in the summing-up, and a complete freedom from the pedantic follies which are apt to encrust the university professor's mind, give Mr. Robinson a great advantage in presenting his case. With all his scholarship and wide reading there is an ample human sympathy and understanding, so that he writes easily and well on his subject, and the Essays are within the range of the average reader. There are some statements that cannot yet be accepted as settled fact, and the Professor, it seems to us, hardly does full justice to the Middle Ages. To compare "the unthinking charity of the Middle Ages" with "the organized social work of to-day," to the disadvantage of the former, will not

do at all as "New History." There is abundance of evidence to show how large a part charity played in the mental life of the Middle Ages, and the author's exuberant optimism has for once carried him over the line of scientific statement. The frequent quotations from Maeterlinck are a source of irritation to the reader—an altogether unnecessary irritation in a volume of historical essays.

The book, if it breaks no fresh ground for English students of the "New History," is eminently readable, thus satisfying the claim we make above, it treats freshly a subject of the first importance, and it is of value as a mark of American progress. In fact, it is the kind of book to wake up our historical specialists at home to the deplorable state of things in our elementary and public schools in the matter of the teaching of history and the methods of the historian.

Moods, Songs, and Doggerels. By John Galsworthy. (Heinemann.)

MR. GALSWORTHY, in producing a volume of poems, some of them reprinted from various periodicals and magazines, may have wandered into a bypath of authorship, but certainly not for the purpose of "warbling his Doric lay" in easeful *dolce far niente*, as his title might well suggest. It is merely that the peculiar spirit which has stamped an indelible mark upon contemporary letters has migrated intact into a different medium of self-realization; so that, in scanning these thoughtful and earnest poems, we have not to analyze the quality of Mr. Galsworthy's outlook and mind, but to measure exactly how fruitfully he has acclimatized himself to his new mode of self-expression. If Mr. Cunninghame Graham is the aristocrat of modern literature, treading disdainfully this "pudder of a world," and Mr. Shaw its Puritan Mephistopheles, so Mr. Galsworthy, in equal aloofness, is its Hamlet—grave, melancholy, and questioning—haunted by the riddle which baffles him, but which impels him, willy-nilly, to wrestle with it. With this introspectiveness and its concomitant liabilities his verse is charged and impregnated, so much so that we are forced to scrutinize his achievement from the subjective angle rather than from that of poetic creativeness.

Mr. Galsworthy is the warrior, the psychologist, the pitiful explorer of life, rather than the poet. Indeed, there is more actual poetic abandon in his prose than in his poetry. In spite of a curiously static and architectural quality in the design and structure of the verse, as persistent in the short as in the long poems, it is not, as a whole, a unified and delicately woven fabric. We are constantly brought up sharp on the reflection that too onerous a burden is laid upon the metrical body of the verse for

it to carry. The phraseology is pregnant with meaning, frequently opening up distant and visionary avenues of suggestion, the effect of which, if it is occasionally enigmatic and enforces a pause, is singularly arresting. The lines themselves are packed with substance, and are a kind of heavy armour containing profound and intricate thought.

The results are not always felicitous. We can see the machining process that lies behind the final evolution—the effort that sets it in motion. Though the devotion and the feeling that go to its making are of the tensest, the craftsmanship is an irregular ebb and flow, now surging into triumph, now limping along in tortuous, dissonant, and cumbrous rhythms. Mr. Galsworthy's poetry is less of a sublime discovery and revelation than a slow and somewhat painful "exfoliation" of a reflective temper into poetic forms. We quote, as is only fair, an example of the fusion of form and matter into a resonant harmony, which is rarer than we could wish:—

Then, as I choked and manned my soul
For death, two stars came flying low,
As might some disembodied owl,
Circling unsighted, but for glow
Of its twin yellow eyes; then all
The owlsh stars came clustering near;
And from its horrid grandeur tall
That gallows-yew bent down to hear.

Nothing could be more alien to his loftiness, austerity, and not infrequent aridness of expression, than the pellucid cadences and tremulous fluidity of Mr. W. H. Davies. Mr. Galsworthy lacks the almost insolent lyrical carelessness of success which is the blossom of a consummate art. Endeavour is the prevailing note of his poetry. As a consequence of the most intense mental groping, analogies, phrases, and images come crowding into his net in unruly masses, not obedient to his beck, but capriciously, suddenly, and now empty-handed, now heavy-laden with gifts. The more roomy, expansive character of prose is a more adaptable instrument to the purpose of his personality. Nor is he a master of many moods. For that he is too ruminative, too serious, too consciously affected by the high office of his muse. Moodiness is too strong a word, but something akin to that informs much of his spirit, seldom oscillating, except to sway into elegiac retrospectiveness or broaden into a more universal and capacious solemnity.

We offer these criticisms in no unkindly feeling towards these impressive poems, but as the outcome of a genuine regard for Mr. Galsworthy's work in all the departments of literature he has enriched. His broad and tolerant humanity, his deep sympathy, the subtlety and keenness of his insight, his force and penetration, have been equalled by but few of the men of letters of our day, whatever channel of expression they have selected. Neither his verse nor his prose is to be counted ephemeral. It is in no spirit of paradox that we suggest that the former would gain by a more prolific use

of the graceful slightness of his 'Land Song of the West Country':—

There's many a drop of tender rain
As we go jogging, jogging on,
And many a while that's fine again.
There's many a dip and many a rise,
And many a smile of friendly eyes.
There's many a scent and many a tune,
And over all the little moon,
As we go jogging on.

Or take the tender and whimsical lines
'To My Dog':—

My dear, when I leave you
I always drop a bit of me—
A holy glove or sainted shoe—
Your wistful corse I leave it to,
For all your soul has gone to see
How I could have the stony heart
So to abandon you.

My dear, when you leave me
You drop no glove, no sainted shoe:
And yet you know that humans be
Mere blocks of dull monstrosity
Whose spirits cannot follow you
When you're away, with all their hearts,
As yours can follow me.

My dear, since we must leave
(One sorry day), I you, you me;
I'll learn your wistful way to grieve:
Then through the ages we'll retrieve
Each other's scent and company:
And longing shall not pull my heart—
As now you pull my sleeve!

The spell of these verses and the quick
stab of their appeal penetrate where more
ambitious raptures cannot reach.

ABOUT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE first volume of Messrs. Darlow and Moule's monumental work on Bibles appeared in the centenary year of the British and Foreign Bible Society; its completion closes the tercentenary commemoration of our Authorized Version. Its subject and the way in which it has been compiled alike justify us in placing it among the most important pieces of bibliography of the day. The Bible is not only the chief book in English literature, not even approached in importance by any other, but also the very founda-

tion of it, and the main factor, for good or evil, in the development of the character of our race, from the introduction of Christianity among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers to the present day. It is not our intention to pursue the train of thought these considerations awake; but even considered merely as a printed book, the Holy Scripture holds pride of place. From the time of Coverdale to the present, the output of Bibles has been one of the mainstays of the printing trade. This Catalogue describes a thousand editions of the Scriptures in English before the nineteenth century, answering to an output of four or five million copies. During that century the Bible Society alone circulated over seventy-five million copies, while the output from other presses, British and American, was probably equally great. In no other language has there been the slightest approximation to such a circulation, though several European countries possessed printed translations of the Bible long before Tyndale's time, and the issue of new ones has never altogether ceased. But the great growth of Bible translation is due to British initiative, and coincides with intense national activities. The Catalogue before us describes translations of the Scriptures into nearly four hundred distinct languages, in addition to three hundred distinct dialects—the greater proportion of them made in the nineteenth century by missionaries who were British or of British race.

The Bible House Library was founded in 1804, and is now, with the possible exception of that in the British Museum, the largest collection of printed copies of the Scriptures in existence. In these circumstances the compilers, when entrusted with the task of producing an historic catalogue of the library, wisely determined on making an annotated bibliography, embracing not only the books before them, but also all other important editions of which copies could be examined and described. The first volume, published in 1903, dealt with 1,400 editions of the English Bible, and has already taken rank as the standard work on the subject. The second, issued in three parts for convenience, describes some 8,400 editions in other languages, ancient and modern, with the scholarship and accuracy which distinguished its predecessor. No work of reference seems to have been left unsearched, no living authority unconsulted. We have given close attention to those parts of the work on which we could form a first-hand opinion, and the result has been a feeling of intense admiration for the way in which it has been compiled. There are many good books on the bibliography of the Bible, but in none of them has so much information on the various editions of it in every language been put before the reading public.

After a very careful search we have found but two or three, not mistakes, but misapprehensions, excluding, of course, matters under discussion. Collations can, in the nature of things, only be taken from the copies available, and in the case of

many early editions, even of the Bible, it is impossible to be sure whether any particular copy is complete or no. The 1577 Geneva New Testament is such a case. Even Mr. Fry, the greatest authority on English Bibles and a lifelong collector, was deceived in thinking he had a perfect copy, for in reality two "signatures" were missing. The Kalmuck versions of 1820 (?) seem to be imperfect, and probably some other Oriental editions are in the same condition. Apart from unavoidable deficiencies of this kind, for which every student must be prepared, the editors are to be warmly congratulated on one of the most accurate, as well as the most valuable, annotated bibliographies ever produced.

Modern bibliography has long emerged from the rhapsodical stage, in which one described one's feelings at a sight of the book, gave a few personal anecdotes of its noble owner, praised the binding, and finally gave the number of pages—often inaccurately. A bibliographer now aims either at noting the existence of a book or its presence in a particular library, at indicating the contents for the benefit of students and readers, or giving such information about it as may enable others to ascertain whether a copy is complete and perfect, and whether it belongs to the same issue. The necessity for an elaborate description increases with the age of a book, such a description being indispensable for those printed in the first three decades of typography. Incunabula have now a great and increasing commercial value. Any one of the thirty thousand fifteenth-century books is worth, when clean and perfect, a sum between two and a thousand pounds, according to age, subject, and rarity. The issue, therefore, of a complete bibliography of the British Museum incunabula is amply justified on that account alone, though students of this history of culture will be more interested in the light it throws on the comparative civilization and literary requirements of the age, or even in the methods of book-production which can be deduced from it. In a full collation of an early printed volume a paragraph is devoted to a summary of the facts about the book. It is then further described by quoting the beginning and end of the text and the last printed words. The beginning of another page is often quoted to help in the identification of imperfect copies; the number of lines on a given page and the measurement of twenty lines of type are added. A collation must also show the number of separate sheets which make up the book, and the number of pages in each. Only a long experience can test the accuracy of these collations, which are now of the greatest commercial importance, as the value of books worth several hundreds of pounds will depend on agreement with them, but the names of those responsible for the compilation will be sufficient guarantee that no care has been omitted to ensure it.

What is interesting about modern bibliography is the way in which small

Historical Catalogue of the Printed Editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Compiled by T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule. 2 vols. 4 parts. (Bible House.)

Catalogue of Books printed in the Fifteenth Century now in the British Museum.—Part II. *Germany: Eltville-Trier.* (British Museum.)

Catalogue of the Fifty Manuscripts and Printed Books bequeathed to the British Museum by Alfred H. Huth. (British Museum.)

Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft.—8-9. *Catalogue raisonné des premières Impressions de Mayence (1445-67).* Par S. de Ricci.—10-11. *Die Bamberger Pfisterdrucke und die 36-zeilige Bibel.* Von. Gottfried Zedler.

The Revival of Printing: a Bibliographical Catalogue of Works issued by the Chief Modern English Presses. With an Introduction by Robert Steele. (Macmillan & Co.)

Transactions of the Bibliographical Society.—Vol. XI. October, 1909, to March, 1911.

List of English Editions and Translations of Greek and Latin Classics printed before 1641. By Henrietta R. Palmer. (Bibliographical Society.)

indications are caught up and their consequences deduced. A number of pages in a particular copy of a book are faintly inked, and you thus find that a printer is able to print eight octavo pages at a time, who a few months previously was in the habit of printing only four at a time. A discoloured slip of proof from a binding throws light on the method of printing in black and red, or a watermark on the paper proves that a long-lost book has been hidden under a new title and a preface added twenty years later. Dr. Zedler, in his study of the 36-line Bible, takes us into the pressroom, and from the paper used in each "gathering" helps us to deduce the number of presses at work on it. Henry Bradshaw and Robert Proctor converted bibliography from an art into a science, and their methods have been, and are still being, perfected. As examples we may indicate the notes in the Catalogue on the Eltvil Press, the removal of the Hohenwang second press, and of Proctor 2056 to Basle.

Mr. Pollard's Introduction restricts itself to such a summary account of the work done in this volume that one might readily under-estimate the great amount of new information he and his colleagues have added to our knowledge of German fifteenth-century printing.

Mr. de Ricci's monograph on the first printed books of Mayence is an example of another kind of modern bibliography at its best, which attempts something like his 'Census of Caxtons' of a few years back. It includes a number of books not printed in Mayence—for example, the Eltvil books—and its special value lies in the history of each copy known and the references to the literature dealing with it.

Without in any way disparaging the labours of earlier bibliographers such as Hain and Panzer, we repeat that the modern science took its rise in England under the impulse of Bradshaw, and our country still holds pride of place, though names like those of Burger, Pellechet, Haebler, and many others rank with our best. The Bibliographical Society has, by its publications, made a history of printing in Great Britain possible, while whole periods of typographical history in more important centres of the art abroad are totally unknown. Part of our superiority is due to the public spirit of a long succession of wealthy book-collectors who have freely laid open their libraries to students. A typical example of these was Mr. Alfred H. Huth, whose munificent bequest to the nation of fifty of his finest books, chosen at will, has just been commemorated by a descriptive catalogue drawn up with every refinement of modern skill by such authorities as Mr. Pollard, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Campbell Dodgson, and Mr. Esdaile, under the superintendence of Dr. Kenyon. We have already spoken of the money value of incunabula in general. What is to be thought of the value of half a hundred volumes picked by experts from one of the most famous libraries of England? The largest and finest copy known of the first book

printed in England; three Shakespeare quartos, the very rarest of the set; the only copy in private hands of Cervantes's 'Galatea'; a volume of seventy Elizabethan broadside ballads absolutely priceless; eight French incunabula of the finest kind, and a manuscript containing twenty-one engravings, seventeen of them by the "Master of the Berlin Passion," some of them unique, and all of them of the highest rarity, are but a few of these treasures. The Catalogue is furnished with a good portrait of Mr. Huth, and is fully illustrated, forming a worthy memorial of the most important benefaction of the kind the British Museum has received since the bequest of the Grenville Library.

It has been for some time a matter of difficulty to ascertain exactly what books have been issued by the more important English private presses of recent years, excluding those, of course, which have published detailed lists. 'The Revival of Printing' gives a complete list of these presses, and Mr. Robert Steele introduces it with a critical survey of their aims and execution. He is a sound and learned judge of printing, and as the work is produced in the well-known style of the Riccardi Press, and is, with the exception of one or two regrettable misprints, itself a model of good printing, while it contains examples of all the most important modern types, we feel sure that the extremely limited edition will soon be exhausted, and recommend those interested to obtain copies at once.

So far we have been considering bibliography mainly in its scientific aspects, but it is not merely a dry science for book-collectors and enthusiasts.

The latest volume of the Bibliographical Society's *Transactions* contains, besides the usual technical matter dear to the specialist, much of interest to a wider circle. We referred recently to Mr. H. B. Wheatley's work on Dryden in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature.' Here his paper on 'Dryden's Publishers' occupies the first place, and is well worth study. The poet had plenty of enemies—his change of view in politics and his satire alone would have been enough to make them—and Mr. Wheatley thinks it well to correct some misconceptions or exaggerations founded on spite. He regards it as improbable that Dryden lived with the bookseller Herringham as a drudge, though he may have visited him as a friend; and he repudiates the suggestion that Dryden's marriage with the daughter of an earl was a *mésalliance* for her. The poet, like Tennyson and Herrick, came of a good county family, and was a person of some mark before he became celebrated as a writer.

'The Schotts of Strassburg and their Press,' by Mr. S. H. Scott, and Mr. Robert Steele's well-illustrated 'Notes on English Books Printed Abroad, 1525-48,' should help materially in clearing up the confusions of the period concerning the early printers. Mr. Steele's discovery that the 'Dialogue of the Father and the

Son,' printed by Schott and supposed to be lost, is the same as 'The true belief in Christ' (London, 1550), with another preface and title-page, is a curious instance of the conveyance of matter ("convey, the wise it call") which has gone on ever since printing began. This reference (p. 195) may be compared with one at the end of Mr. Scott's paper (p. 187), where Mr. Steele's discovery is also mentioned. Further evidence of borrowed matter appears in Mr. G. F. Barwick's interesting paper on 'The Magazines of the Nineteenth Century.' In 1832 *The Thief, a London, Edinburgh, and Dublin weekly journal of literature and science*, was published, and retained the unusual candour of its title for six months.

Tennyson's 'I stood on a tower in the wet' is noted as having appeared in *Good Words*, to be judiciously forgotten later. He had a sonnet in the number for August 1831 of a short-lived venture, *The Englishman's Magazine*, which Mr. Barwick might have mentioned, because that number also contained a fine tribute to Tennyson's poetry by Arthur Hallam. Next year the magazine died, and was killed by that very article, according to that patronizing and now ludicrous wielder of the critical bludgeon, Christopher North.

Mr. Barwick has noticed in his glance through the magazines that copyists occasionally substitute their own name for that of the author. The oddest example of some such mistake was the addition in 1908 of a sonnet by Mrs. Browning to Dickens's works, on the strength of the Contributors' Book to *Household Words*. In his notice of *The Cornhill* Mr. Barwick mentions Godfrey Sykes as the designer of the cover. He is commemorated in the current number of that periodical, but nothing is said of the claim made by Mr. W. Y. Fletcher and reported here, that he brought to Thackeray's notice the illustrations of ploughing, sowing, reaping, and threshing, which had their origin not in the open air of nature, but in 'The Hours of Anne of Brittany.' Jingle's talk has been credited to a fellow-clerk of Dickens; here it is suggested that the novelist derived it from a magazine called *The Cigar*, which he may have read as a schoolboy. Such spasmodic utterance could, however, be discovered in many a living original, and duly exaggerated for humorous purposes.

Mr. Barwick does not attempt to deal with the latter years of the century, and such typical magazines as *The Idler*, which rode for a time triumphant on a strong wave of literary interest. We have other magazines now, the typical specimens being all of the same order: popular, sensational, and negligent of the best literary work. Mr. W. D. Howells was able, apparently, to discover a few years ago fifty magazines in the United States which could be described as of the literary or æsthetic kind. New York boasted some forty-five of them "devoted to belles-lettres," and seems to be as much above London in its appreciation of decent literature in this form as it is below it in its indifference to murder.

Mr. Barwick has only touched his subject lightly, but it deserves a thorough historian. For the magazine is the "book" of the casual reader, and a better index of public taste than the newspaper or the books which deluded authors sometimes write to please themselves, or to satisfy a feeling for art which the public regards as a stupid and wilful indifference to commercial success.

At the end of the volume is a reprint of some brief notes by the late J. F. Payne on 'English Herbals,' which shows once more the blushless appropriation of foreign learning by English writers. Lyte's 'Herball' came from the Flemish through the French, and Gerarde's was founded on another man's translation from the Latin of Dodoens. Gerarde added, indeed, some matter of his own, but he suppressed the name of Dodoens, and spoke of the translation as only known to him by hearsay! In speaking of the title of Parkinson's book with its well-known Latin pun (Park-in-sun), Dr. Payne forgot to put the first part of it in the genitive, "Paradisi in Sole."

The 'List of English Editions and Translations of Greek and Latin Classics printed before 1641,' by Henrietta R. Palmer, with an Introduction by Mr. Scholderer, is a good example of the excellent monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society. It is, we gather, of American origin, but has been improved by friends in London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Mr. Scholderer gives a good general survey of the subject in his Introduction, pointing out some gaps in the List which now appear surprising. The Greek dramatists are very sparsely represented, and there is actually no edition or translation of Æschylus. The inculcation of morality rather than scholarship was the evident aim of many of the workers. Sir Thomas Hawkins includes only moral odes of Horace in his rendering, except 'Donec gratus eram tibi,' as being commended by Scaliger, an ode which Raleigh actually made into a dialogue between God and the Soul! "Improving" authors like Plutarch and Seneca are strong favourites, and Aristotle is commended as a safeguard against scheming schismatics and religious sophisters. Many of our admired classics, such as Plato, were less known in the latter half of the sixteenth century than a book of moral maxims like the 'Zodiacus Vitæ' of Marcellus Palingenius, done into English by Barnabe Googe. This relentlessly instructive work provided the phrase "Rome was not built in a day"; instructions to be good, at any rate, if you cannot be clever; warnings that most people shut the fold when the flock is lost; and a host of similar commonplaces.

Homer and Ovid fare better than Virgil, who appeared in some ridiculous disguises. The best work in verse throughout is, as might be expected, paraphrase rather than translation. A good many bare mentions of books now unknown provide puzzles to be solved, but we doubt if in the

present age much time is likely to be spent on them. All that is worth reprinting has been made available for modern study, and it would have been an advantage from the reader's point of view to have a record of such editions, e.g., that of Golding's 'Ovid' brought out under Dr. Rouse's supervision a few years since.

AMERICA AND EDUCATION.

AMERICA is as busy as England in reviewing and recasting educational theories and methods. Among the interesting investigations recorded in the Report of a meeting of the Society of College Teachers of Education held at St. Louis in the end of February, one into the relation of mental development to physical growth and physical defects, and one into methods of reading, are especially valuable. From carefully kept records concerning 200 children it appears that tall children are practically "from one to four or even five years older" than their shorter coevals, and therefore "should be treated physiologically as older children than their age in years would indicate." As to reading we find the following interesting conclusion:—

"The incipient articulation, which most readers carry on as a part of their silent-reading habits, and which has been developed by the methods of exclusive emphasis on oral reading in the schools, keeps most persons far below the silent-reading speed which it is possible for them to attain by improved methods."

The Carnegie Foundation's Report includes an analysis of the widely differing standards of qualification by which men are admitted to the legal profession:—

"The miscarriage of justice, the law's delays, the cost of litigation, public disregard of law, and disrespect for the judiciary, all proceed in no small degree from this multiplication of ill-trained lawyers."

Distinctly discouraging is that part of the Report which discusses 'The Influence of Organized Alumni on American Colleges.' Evidently the organized alumni are more concerned with their college's success in athletic events (even sometimes by dishonourable means) than with its intellectual progress—a fact which indicates that some American colleges are suffering in an exaggerated form from the same disease as English institutions.

Prof. Irving King's "Source Book," as he calls it, is a collection of reports, observa-

The School Review Monographs — No. II. Papers presented for Discussion at a Meeting of the Society of College Teachers of Education. (University of Chicago Press; London, Cambridge University Press.)

Sixth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1911. (New York, 576, Fifth Avenue.)

Social Aspects of Education: a Book of Sources and Original Discussions with Annotated Bibliographies. By Irving King. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

Farm Boys and Girls. By William A. McKeever. (Same publishers.)

tions, and essays by various writers upon different aspects of the relations between the school and society, together with annotations and expositions. It is not possible, in the space of a review, to give any adequate notion of the wealth of matter packed into its twelve chapters, all of which will repay careful reading. It is interesting to find experiments in self-government by boys at school which recall Arnold's methods at Rugby turning out very successfully; some American investigator might do well to examine these results side by side with those concerning college alumni reported by the Carnegie Foundation. On the whole, the experiments and changes described have clearly tended to give, in an advantageous way, new life and new scope to school teaching. It should be remembered, however, that there may be a danger in too much widening of school teaching, and that the great business of school life is, after all, to put into every child's hands the tools of learning: language, spoken, read, and written, and the laws of number. Without the possession of these tools, no civic virtues, no knowledge of natural history or folklore, no athletic prowess, no expertness even in all the processes of a skilled trade, will save an adult living in the civilized world from being like a person defective in sight or hearing.

In his book about 'Farm Boys and Girls'—which, incidentally, is also about farm men and women—Prof. McKeever says many sensible, useful, and suggestive things. Especially good is the chapter in which fathers are urged to share a knowledge of their business affairs and an actual interest in them with their sons. About boys Prof. McKeever is right throughout, because he thinks of them as individual human beings. About girls he is less satisfactory because he thinks of them not as individuals, but as creatures complementary to other individuals—a view which derogates from the dignity of wifehood and motherhood. He realizes to the full the crushing conditions in which so many American country wives die, worn out early in life, and so undue a proportion of the survivors become insane; yet he deprecates the entry of women into outside occupations in which they have a prospect of living to a sane old age and of enjoying that financial independence which is becoming as dear to them as to men. What he fails to see is that marriage is not possible for all and that only when women are generally able to live comfortably and creditably outside marriage will society be compelled so to modify its conditions as to make them acceptable to many independent-minded and capable women. Moreover, only when such women find married life in rural districts acceptable will any satisfactory form of social intercourse be likely to take root there.

HOME RULE.

THE flood of Home Rule literature is upon us, and the quality of it varies. The Unionist Irish Essays Committee, which has prepared 'The Case against Home Rule,' has certainly done its work very thoroughly. Not only is the list of contributors imposing, but the method also of dealing with the subject is comprehensive. The paper-covered volume is avowedly a partisan affair; but in spite of these limitations its tone as a whole is quiet and judicious, and the essays are marked by much industrious compilation and reasoned argument, and a comparative lack of wild statement and heat. Mr. Bonar Law's contribution is a short Preface, in which he indicates that to his mind the Ulster objection is the greatest obstacle to Home Rule—a statement which has special interest in view of recent rumours. Mr. Balfour's contribution is also brief, and Sir Edward Carson's is little more than an introductory résumé of succeeding chapters, which range in subject from 'The Religious Difficulty,' to 'Private Bill Legislation.' Especially interesting are an admirable article on 'Education' by Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson; Mr. L. S. Amery's article on the 'Colonial Analogy'; and Mr. George Wyndham's little treatise on 'The Completion of Land Purchase,' in which the author of the 1903 Act reiterates with Mr. Law's authority the Unionist pledge that, should the party return to office, the land policy of 1903 will be resumed. By contrast with the restraint observed elsewhere, there is a deplorable feverishness about Earl Percy's essay on 'The Military Disadvantages of Home Rule.' A good deal of his matter is only faintly, if at all, relevant to the subject allotted to him, and he has seized the opportunity to spread the view that war with Germany cannot long be avoided, to urge compulsory service, and to inform us that Home Rule will mean civil war, "accompanied by atrocities which will be remembered for centuries." This is, to our thinking, prophecy of an unnecessarily specific kind.

Sir Thomas Fraser's volume on 'The Military Danger' is scarcely more illuminating than Lord Percy's chapter. The author, in fact, occupies by far the greater portion of his space with an historical survey which goes back to the earliest times. The first words in his Chronology are "363. Picts and Irish

Against Home Rule: the Case for the Union. By Arthur J. Balfour, J. Austen Chamberlain, and others. Edited by S. Rosenbaum. With Introduction by Sir Edward Carson, and Preface by A. Bonar Law. (Warne & Co.)

The Military Danger of Home Rule for Ireland. By Major-General Sir Thomas Fraser. (John Murray.)

Irish Home Rule: the Last Phase. By S. G. Hobson. (Stephen Swift & Co.)

The Fundamental Delusions of Home Rule. By de F. Pennefather. (Love & Malcomson.)

Scots invade England, and were defeated outside London by the Romans"; and his first chapter opens cheerfully with "The Irish Question began with the Christian era." He tells us much of the Earl of Essex, Tyrconnel, and Wolfe Tone; but the little he has to say about the Home Rule question to-day is squeezed into a few pages, and even in these he divagates from his particular branch of the subject. The most interesting novelty is one not of idea, but of expression. On p. 87 he refers to Gladstone's policy as "a type of policy that never, in history, failed to have any but one ending."

It is refreshing to turn to the volume by Mr. S. G. Hobson, an avowed Home Ruler. He succeeds in putting the case with a freshness which is remarkable at this stage of the controversy, and his desire to face the truth leads him occasionally to say things that will be unpalatable to many Nationalists. Though not blind to the sentimental issue, he is chiefly interested in the economic question, and his chapters on finance, the waste of Irish administration, agriculture, and the changes needed for the development of Irish resources, are most stimulating, vivid, and suggestive. Mr. Hobson holds the view, shared by many Irishmen to-day, that the passage of Home Rule will mean an immediate diminution of clerical influence over local and national politics. He also argues that the new régime will see a fresh cleavage of parties in Ireland, a cleavage not religious, but economic. He has a lively and personal style, and his work may be commended to all who desire to consider a thoughtful presentation of the Home Rule case as it bears on the great realities that underlie all politics.

Mr. de F. Pennefather's pamphlet is concise and well-arranged. He takes 25 "Delusions" entertained by Home Rulers, and subjoins the "Facts" which, in his opinion, should shatter them. Now and then he is somewhat vague, as when he observes that "To Hell with England" is one of the mottoes of the Irish Nationalists.

Widsith: a Study in Old English Heroic Legend. By R. W. Chambers. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE Old English poem 'Widsith' consists of only 143 lines, and the volume which Mr. Chambers has devoted to its illustration contains nearly double that number of pages. He cannot, however, be fairly charged with either irrelevance or diffuseness. Those who are acquainted with the enormous mass of comment and controversy to which this brief text has given rise will admit that the book could not have been made much shorter, if it was to include not only a reasoned exposition of the author's own conclusions, but also an adequate discussion of the conflicting theories of eminent scholars with regard to the manifold problems which the poem presents.

Although 'Widsith' has little poetic merit, its value as a document is very great. In the interpretation and criticism of the statements of Roman writers respecting Germanic ethnography, and of heroic legend as recorded in 'Beowulf' and in German and Scandinavian poetry and saga, its evidence is indispensable, while at the same time its obscure allusions can only be understood by comparison with these fuller sources of information.

The poem, apart from obvious interpolations, can hardly be later than the beginning of the eighth century, and some of its traditions go back to times far earlier than the settlement of the Angles in Britain. It may be described as a somewhat inartistic attempt to provide a narrative framework for certain mnemonic lists of names of peoples and of their rulers most famous in heroic song, which probably formed part of the regular education of a minstrel. The fiction is of the simplest: a minstrel of ancient days, named *Widsið*, "the Far-travelled" (the name actually existed, but is obviously chosen on account of its meaning), is supposed to recount his travels. As about every fourth word is a proper name, there is not much room for story, but now and then the name of a king is accompanied by an epithet expressing his traditional character, or by an allusion to some incident in his career. Tradition has no sense of chronology, and the kings before whom Widsith sang, and who bestowed on him rich gifts, belong historically to three different centuries. The strings of proper names are introduced abruptly, with little attempt to weave them into the texture of the story. The author was a skilled versifier, but the traces of higher poetic qualities that may be found in his work are probably due to echoes of the older songs from which he derived his wide knowledge of heroic tradition. 'Widsith' has for us moderns an interest like that of a fragmentary catalogue of a lost library; we see from it how abundant and various were the treasures of Old English epic poetry, of which, by the merest accident, an almost solitary example survives in 'Beowulf.'

Mr. Chambers's edition of 'Widsith'—for this is what the volume really is, though the disproportion in bulk between the prolegomena and the text makes this description seem inappropriate—is a remarkably thorough and serviceable piece of work. There is no other single book, even in German, which contains so complete a summary of what has been done by scholars, from the days of Conybeare and Kemble to the present time, for the elucidation of the poem. Although Mr. Chambers's general point of view differs considerably from that indicated in this article, we find ourselves able to accept most of his conclusions on questions of detail. That these are seldom novel is no ground for reproach; the reasoning by which they are supported is often new and ingenious. The textual conjectures are justified, and the translation and bibliography are satisfactory.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Crooker (Joseph Henry), THE CHURCH OF TO-MORROW, 2/6 net. Lindsey Press
"The Church of to-morrow" is not, apparently, a radical transfiguration of the Church of to-day. The author runs lightly over the face of social and religious conditions and does not ignore facts, but is unable to offer any convincing solution of stiff problems. His book seems largely a reaffirmation of the position of the Victorian individualists, the Church, apparently, being the bulwark of the social structure. We have seen this old-fashioned standpoint, in the light of modern evolution and questioning, argued with greater ability by more trenchant and combative pens.

Hermann (E.), EUCKEN AND BERGSON: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE FOR CHRISTIAN THOUGHT, 2/6 net. Clarke & Co.

This is a worthy product of the latest movement in religious thought. In a vigorous style, which is free, like that of his masters, from technical jargon, Mr. Hermann here sets forth the core of the teaching of Eucken and of Bergson. In the case of Eucken he has many and definite utterances concerning Christianity to go upon; in the case of Bergson we still await such, yet we cannot but think that Mr. Hermann's view of what is already implied in Bergson's will be largely corroborated. Although he is apparently unable to subscribe to all the articles of the Christian creed, Mr. Hermann's presentation of Christianity, in regard to fundamental matters, is stimulating and full of insight.

Little Treasure of Leaflets: Vol. V. WITH PRAYERS AT MASS, ORDINARY OF THE MASS, PRAYERS BEFORE AND AFTER COMMUNION, &c., 1/ Dublin, Gill

Lyttelton (Rev. Edward), CHARACTER AND RELIGION, 5/ net. Robert Scott

This book belongs to the Library of Historic Theology. The fundamental question with which it deals is that of the possibility of training character by means of moral principles alone. The discussion revolves round humility—taken in the senses of self-surrender and self-forgetfulness—chosen as being not only the most distinctively Christian of the virtues, but likewise that which, even by the non-Christian world, is found the most attractive and compelling. How did this virtue suddenly rise into existence and into general recognition? What is its true relevance? The answers proposed are arrived at largely by means of dialogue, sustained against different interlocutors by a professed egoist—or supporter of the principle of self-assertion. The dialogue itself is on neither side very convincing, partly because it is restricted within so narrow a compass. Thus the egoist never alludes to the special modern forms of egoistic theory, such as the doctrines of Nietzsche and his followers; nor, on the other hand, does the expounder of Christianity say anything of the action of humility in the external world, as connected by recent writers with gaiety, for instance, or artistic activity, or love of poverty. Another frequent defect is heaviness of style. Nevertheless, this is a book that ought to count. It is full of practical spiritual insight, and, as a whole, never swerves from its centre; while it contains isolated thoughts of great wisdom and depth. The best parts struck us as the chapter entitled 'A Year After' and the excursus on 'Prayer.'

McLachlan (Herbert), ST. LUKE, EVANGELIST AND HISTORIAN, with an Introduction by Prof. A. S. Peake, 2/6 net.

Sherratt & Hughes

This is a set of disconnected essays upon different aspects of the writings and character of St. Luke—'Luke the Humourist,' 'Luke and his Friends,' and so on, together with sundry closer studies on the text, such as 'The Voice from Heaven' and 'Pericope Adulteræ,' the author in the latter being in favour of Lucan authorship. The essays are all interesting, being abundantly illustrated both from modern and ancient works, and in no case tedious or dry.

Noel (Conrad), BYWAYS OF BELIEF, 5/ net.

Palmer

A decidedly interesting book, which might have gained in charity had the author been less convinced of the essential sufficiency of the Catholic faith as he understands it. Any change, however, might have produced other failings, such as a want of clearness in criticizing Christian Science and many other creeds and pseudo-creeds.

St. Teresa of Jesus, THE INTERIOR CASTLE, OR THE MANSIONS.

Baker

Several new facts are brought to light in this new edition of the autograph of St. Teresa, translated by the Benedictines of Stanbrook, and the rendering itself has undergone revision and condensation.

Wells (L. S.), THE TRUE GREATNESS OF PAUL THE APOSTLE: A STORY AND A MORAL, 1/ net. Knaresborough, Parr

Sir Thomas Acland, in a few words of preface, tells us that the standpoint of Mr. Wells is "that of Prof. Ramsay and Harnack"; while Mr. Wells, in his own 'Apology,' half accuses himself of rashness, and pleads inexperience. There is a note of rashness—by no means to be altogether deprecated—in these pages, scattered all over as they are with italics and capitals, and yet larger capitals, and thick-set with marginal headings. The 'Life of Paul,' which forms Part I., is better than Part II., the 'Teaching of Paul.' The writer's enthusiasm for the great apostle gives vividness to his narrative, which follows St. Luke's authority, in accordance with the opinion of more recent critics.

Law.

Vincent (the late Col. Sir Howard), THE POLICE CODE AND GENERAL MANUAL OF THE CRIMINAL LAW, 2/6 net.

Butterworth

The fifteenth edition of this standard authority on the criminal law has been revised by the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, and contains an Introduction by Mr. Charles Mathews, the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Poetry.

Allhusen (Beatrice), APRIL MOODS, 2/6 net.

A. L. Humphreys

Miss Allhusen writes in a breathless, rhetorical style. She is liable to extravagances of feeling, and lives in a charmed transpontine world of her own, more akin to a March blizzard than the gentle and changeable temper of April. Too much gesturing and dramatic device spoil her verse, and its ebullience is boundless.

Bridges (Charles), VERSE VOLUNTARIES, 3/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall

We think that Mr. Bridges, who displays a certain versatility, owes no mean debt to Keats and Browning. Indeed, his opulence of phrase and the leisurely gait of his narrative poems are not a little agreeable. His

pictorial faculty is prolific, and the pageantry of his lines quite readable. On the other hand, the short pieces are commonplace and garish.

Fragments, collected by Beatrice Allhusen and Iris Fox Reeve, 3/6 net.

Longmans

This anthology reveals much ingenuity in avoiding the trodden path and in dragging into its net all manner of stray oddments. Its method is a kind of vagrancy, and reminds us of the parable of the wedding-guest. Consequently, though many half-forgotten flowers of speech are rendered accessible, there is much chaff garnered with the wheat. But the volume has a rococo charm.

Greene (George A.), SONGS OF THE OPEN AIR.

Elkin Mathews

Mr. Greene's verses are intelligent and thoughtful; he is a good craftsman, and keeps at a steady level of achievement. But his expression is too derivative and conventional, shaped too roundly to current moods. It lacks distinction, individuality, and force.

Knight (A. E.), PHILISTIA AND A SOUL: A WANDER-BOOK, 6/ net.

Macmillan

This is no poem, but a tract in Browningesque verse. It is also a dialogue, with little characterization, and a "wander-book," but that is no excuse for wanderings so intricate and so long.

Newman (John Henry, Cardinal), VERSES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS (including 'The Dream of Gerontius'), 2/ net.

Longmans

This agreeable pocket edition is very handy, though in large and readable type, and includes a sufficient index.

Safroni-Middleton (A.), THE CASTLE BY THE SEA, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6

Walter Scott

The author is evidently sincere in his love of a life of adventure in the open air and his sentimental regret for the friends of his youth, nor is the gift of humour entirely absent from his work. His verse is respectable, but not of a high quality.

Philosophy.

Khedkar (R. V.), A HAND BOOK OF THE VEDANT PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION, 3/6

Kolhapur, Mission Press

An exegesis of the esoteric and cardinal principles underlying the Vedic philosophy and religion. To the student of religion it cannot fail to be instructive and suggestive. Parts of the symbolism and hierarchical terminology are difficult to grasp in their proper significance. The non-dualistic system of the Vedanta is one of the most complex and at the same time idealistic of Oriental religions. The book is one of the Shri Shankaracharya Series.

History and Biography.

Caithness and Sutherland Records, April, 2/

Viking Club, King's College, London

Chancellor (E. Beresford), THE ANNALS OF FLEET STREET, ITS TRADITIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS, 7/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

This is a book well stocked with literary and archæological lore, and recalling many associations. The author's style is fluent, but somewhat wordy.

Crutchley (Commander W. Calus), MY LIFE AT SEA, 7/6

Chapman & Hall

The author is a master mariner of wide and varied experience, and his reminiscences of a long and successful career at sea are of exceptional interest, as they extend

over a considerable portion of the period of transition from the small wooden sailing vessel to the gigantic steam-propelled and steel-constructed product of modern naval engineering. Capt. Crutchley draws a realistic picture of the conditions of life in the mercantile marine in the early sixties, and there is much of special import to the nautical reader. He has, too, enlivened his pages with a host of breezy and amusing anecdotes, and the chapters dealing with his experiences on the South African service are noteworthy. A short Preface is contributed by Earl Brassey, and there are twelve good illustrations.

Dawson (C. B.), THE MIRROR OF OXFORD.

Sands

There would have been little or no justification for this book, had it been written from the normal point of view of the historian of Oxford. On those lines it is practically impossible to squeeze fresh matter out of the subject. But it is written avowedly for a Roman Catholic audience and shifts the perspective, if it does not radically alter or add to it. The illustrations are good.

English People Overseas: Vol. IV. BRITAIN IN THE TROPICS, 1527-1910, by A. Wyatt Tilby, 6/ net. Constable

We find the author of this historical treatise more discriminating, suggestive, and informative when he is able to forgo his Imperial bias. His chapter on Victorian Britain is largely irrelevant, and is saturated with the vague idealism of the Imperialists. At times he displays considerable political rancour. Otherwise, his book is readable.

Fletcher (J. S.), MEMORIES OF A SPECTATOR, 7/6 net. EVELEIGH NASH

The author does not appear to have been one of those spectators who see most of the game, and his book is largely a chronicle of small beer calling for no comment. The most interesting part of it describes his early life in Yorkshire.

Funston (Frederick), MEMORIES OF TWO WARS: CUBAN AND PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCES, 12/6 net. Constable

An account of the Philippine war, which describes in detail the marches, sieges, and operations of the American army, in which the writer was an officer. The narrative is made more piquant by the adventurous vicissitudes of the writer throughout the campaigns. The atmosphere of constant fighting grows, however, tedious and depressing, and a certain callousness and indifference to suffering in the hardened author are somewhat disagreeable. The style is sharp and well adapted to the story.

London County Council Survey of London: Vol. III. St. Giles-in-the-Fields: Part I. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

London County Council

A magnificent London square, planned by Inigo Jones, our greatest English architect, some of whose beautiful buildings still exist, is fully dealt with in this handsome volume. The historical notes are fully and carefully compiled, and the illustrations number nearly one hundred. In the latter we are shown exteriors and interiors of a large number of the houses, with figures of doorways, staircases, and fireplaces of exquisite design. It is truly a good work to record these beautiful objects before they finally pass away.

Steinheil (Marguerite), MY MEMOIRS, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

Madame Steinheil here represents herself as the victim of malevolence, an oppressed

and persecuted woman, diabolically maltreated. Whether or no this can be substantiated, we can conceive no positive need for resuscitating a *macabre* and sordid scandal, best healed by a kindly oblivion. Moreover, the book obviously aims at reviving the sensation of which a greedy press made the most.

Geography and Travel.

Beautiful Ireland: CONNAUGHT and MUNSTER, by Stephen Gwynn.—Beautiful England: YORK, by George Benson; CHESTER, by Charles Edwardes. 2/ net each. Blackie

To Mr. Gwynn belongs an almost passionate love for the districts he describes—a love which radiates through every page of his two new books, and is especially noticeable in the stories and legends he repeats. The tragedy of Finn and Grania, the history of Daniel O'Connell, the story of St. Brendan's pilgrimage into the west—all these, as told by Mr. Gwynn, are not merely good reading, but also breathe the very spirit of Ireland. His two books will do what few guide-books can—awaken a strong desire to see the country they depict. The illustrations by Mr. Alexander Williams are uniformly excellent.

Mr. Benson's book on York has more the character of a guide-book than Mr. Gwynn's. He gives a good deal of attention to the craft guilds, but says nothing to show wherein they differ from those of other cities. We regret we have not the space to repeat the pleasing mediæval story of Brother Jucundus, whose weakness for strong drink all but placed him amongst the saints. There is a strange contrast between this and Mr. Seeborn Rowntree's book on York as it confronts the social reformer. It is difficult to believe that they deal with the same city.

Mr. Charles Edwardes has written a book about Chester and its environs which is worth reading for its own sake, although it is distinctly the most guide-bookish of the four. Mr. Ernest Haslehurst has successfully illustrated the works on York and Chester.

Blakeborough (J. Fairfax), LIFE IN A YORKSHIRE VILLAGE (with Special Reference to the Evolution, Customs, Folk-lore, and Legends of Carlton-in-Cleveland, this Village being taken as a type), 6/6 Stockton-on-Tees, Yorkshire Publishing Press

This chronicle of village life in a county where the sense of community is perhaps stronger than in any other part of England is full of interesting side-lights upon the conditions and continuity of its existence. It is well illustrated and vivified by Mr. Blakeborough's keen interest in the varied field of folk-lore.

Brown (Sir Hanbury), THE LAND OF GOSHEN AND THE EXODUS. Stanford

The author has effected some modifications in this new edition, owing to further research and access to certain sources of information which have slightly shifted the basis of his deductions. The book is of distinct value to Egyptologists. It contains two large and elaborate maps.

Wilson (H. Hay), A SOMERSET SKETCH-BOOK, 3/6 net. Dent

A number of these sketches are reprinted from *The Spectator*. They are delightful and reflective vignettes of West-Country life, full of keen observation, humour, fancy, and sprightliness. Their literary quality is particularly noticeable.

Sociology.

Cross (Ira B.), THE ESSENTIALS OF SOCIALISM. New York, Macmillan Co.

We are sorry that we cannot find in this small book anything but a welter of ill-assimilated statements.

Holmes (T.), PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIME.

Dent

Out of his twenty-five years of experience, the Secretary of the Howard Association has written a valuable little book. Differing in many ways from the scientific school, he holds that psychology has far less to do with crime than physical conditions. That the criminal usually needs a better body rather than a better mind, and that a "criminal type," in any definite sense of the term, does not exist. Common sense seems to agree with him here, as with his plea for a more intelligent treatment of the feeble-minded and the epileptic. His observations on the attitude of the prisoner to the prison also deserve attention.

Jephson (A. W.), MUNICIPAL WORK FROM A CHRISTIAN STANDPOINT, 1/6 net.

Mowbray

The subject is treated under four heads—'Public Health,' 'Public Works,' 'Public Services,' and 'Finance and Rating.' One of the Christian Social Union Handbooks.

Pepler (Douglas), THE CARE COMMITTEE, THE CHILD, AND THE PARENT, 2/6 net.

Constable

The Appendix to this little work, consisting of notes contributed by two voluntary workers on Children's Care Committees, is admirable; but the value of the book itself is largely reduced by its tendency to regard the interests of the parent rather than those of the child. Now the purpose for which Care Committees exist is that no child attending school shall, owing to privation, disease, or neglect, grow up to be a burden to itself and the community. It might rationally be argued that success in this purpose would be cheaply bought, even at the cost of demoralizing entirely every "slack" parent now in existence. In reality, there is reason to believe that such parents are most likely to improve when their burdens are a little lifted. But when the question arises, as it sometimes must, whether the parent's moral discipline is to be sacrificed or the child's health, the trend of modern thought replies decisively in favour of the child. Many Charity Organization Committees, however, would set the reform of the parent first, and Mr. Pepler seems disposed to agree with them. He thinks it useless to prosecute neglectful parents, because the child is no better off afterwards. He does not suggest that the community ought to save the child—at any cost to the parents—from continued neglect; or that it is the citizen of the future who ought always to be considered in preference to the citizen of to-day—especially when the latter is already mature and unprofitable.

Wilson (Sir Roland K.), Levy (J. H.), and Others, INDIVIDUALISM AND THE LAND QUESTION: A DISCUSSION, 1/ net.

Personal Rights Assoc.

An interesting little volume containing a report of papers and discussions on the Land Question by men who have studied it carefully. The motive of the discussion is that the Land Question is "the Achilles' heel of Individualism—the vulnerable point which, if it be not safeguarded, may prove fatal to our cause"—i.e., the cause of Individualism as the basis of national

politics. Much good philosophical discussion is mingled with explanations of competing methods which are suggested as offering practical solutions.

Philology.

Classical Quarterly (The), April, 3/ net.

John Murray

This companion of *The Classical Review* appears four times a year, and contains the more technical matter for advanced scholars. Mr. T. Rice Holmes writes on 'The Birthday of Augustus and the Julian Calendar'; and Mr. E. Harrison on 'Chalkidike'; and Mr. A. B. Keith in 'Some Uses of the Future in Greek,' with Sanskrit parallels, makes, we think, a good case for idioms and passages which have been emended to suit grammatical prejudices. The 'Summaries of Periodicals' are valuable as affording a clue to many scattered articles, especially in German and French.

School-Books.

Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by F. G. Selby, 1/6 Macmillan

The introductory chapter contains a brief account of the life and works of Burke, followed by an impartial statement of the events that led to the War of Independence. The fifty pages of notes should enable any intelligent student to follow the argument of the speech.

Dicks (A. J.), CAMBRIDGE GEOGRAPHICAL TEXT-BOOKS: INTERMEDIATE, 3/ Cambridge University Press

In this textbook information is up to date, superfluous details are omitted, cause and effect are duly explained, and the whole is presented in a bright and readable style. The numerous illustrations are an attractive feature, and useful exercises are added at the end of the text.

Du Toit (Alex. L.), PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS, 4/6 net. Cambridge University Press

This volume covers the amount of physical geography required from pupils in secondary schools, but its outstanding feature is the selection of types and examples from the region of South Africa. Illustrations, diagrams, and general arrangement are excellent.

Foakes-Jackson (F. J.), A BIBLICAL HISTORY FOR JUNIOR FORMS (OLD TESTAMENT). Cambridge, Heffer

This is a workmanlike volume, compact and admirably proportioned. The historical events and their significance are narrated with keen historical perception. The narrative is bright, but might have been less encumbered with names, the bugbear of Old Testament history. The third edition of the author's 'Biblical History of the Hebrews' has supplied the foundations of the present work. There is a sensible Introduction.

Fiction.

Bett (Henry), THE WATCH NIGHT, 6/

Stanley Paul

An historical romance of the period 1744-6. Related in the first person, the story deals with the fortunes of a young student of medicine, who, influenced by a revulsion of feeling consequent upon a drunken brawl, becomes a convert to Methodism. He accompanies Wesley to Newcastle in the capacity of a lay preacher, and there becomes involved in an imbroglio with Jacobite rebels, and is in consequence kidnapped and transported to Holland, where, partly owing to a mistaken identity, his life is often in danger. Notwithstanding

an austere and somewhat cautious disposition, the hero is great in adventure, and acquits himself creditably in numerous difficult situations. A subsidiary love-interest contributes to the intricacies of the story, which though somewhat deficient in construction, provides plenty of sensational incidents.

Castle (Agnes and Egerton), LOVE GILDS THE SCENE, AND WOMEN GUIDE THE PLOT, 6/ Smith & Elder

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle may be pardoned for believing that the public can never have too much of that "Incomparable Bellairs" who was the pivot of their first Georgian novel, and gave her name to the second. In 'Love gilds the Scene' she and her Irish husband hold the centre of the stage, and it cannot be said that either has lost any of the old characteristics. It must regretfully be admitted, however, that the authors have lost something of their old spontaneity. 'The Bath Comedy' seemed to flow from a natural impulse; 'Love gilds the Scene' betrays, in its ten separable episodes, an eye to the monthly magazine. Still, even in its fetters it has grace, charm, and the tone of the eighteenth century. It has a certain originality, too, since nearly all its prominent characters are married from the outset, and only one of the episodes is a conventional love-story.

Dunster (Roland), THE KISS OF CHANCE, 6/

Eveleigh Nash

The extraordinary incidents and scenes in this book are described with a vitality that leaves one breathless. In spite of a certain commonness of expression and outlook there is a good deal of clever writing, and this makes it all the more regrettable that the author should have chosen so melodramatic a setting for his story. The characterization is good.

Hewlett (Maurice), FOND ADVENTURES, 2/ net. Macmillan

Three of these stories have appeared before. The remaining one, 'The Love Chase,' is in Mr. Hewlett's usual vividly descriptive style. He finds a congenial subject in the wooing of a beauteous maiden by a cardinal, a warrior, and a poet. The scene is laid in Italy.

Hewlett (Maurice), THE STOOPING LADY, 2/ net.

One of the lesser-known, and intrinsically not one of the best, of Mr. Hewlett's novels. It is issued in Messrs. Macmillan's new cheap series—an edition in every way commendable.

Hume (Fergus), A SON OF PERDITION, 6/

Rider

The occult plays a large part in this somewhat sensational story. The hero and heroine, however, come through their adventures unscathed, and set up house for the benefit of humanity in general. The author's style lacks literary merit.

Hutten (Baroness von), SHARROW, 6/

Hutchinson

The author has given us a study of the survival of the mediæval spirit in a man for whom modernity has robbed life of all that made it sacred except the perpetuation of his line. To many the fact that the latter-day baron holds all flesh as common clay existing merely for his amusement until such time as he has to consider carrying on his house will prevent their proper understanding of that pride of family which is, after all, an important embodiment of the social spirit. There is a danger to-day of affections becoming so attenuated as to grow negligible. The lesser characters in the book are so well subordinated to the scheme that they may not be appreciated, but the discerning reader should value the author's artistry.

Love Letters of an Actor, 5/ net.

Chapman & Hall

In one of his prattles the anonymous author grows emphatic as to his lack of inspiration. We wonder then what constrained him to publish this box of sugared bonbons. Their insipidity, effeminacy, and lack of reticence are almost unimaginable; their sustained sentimentality a thing of wonder.

Magnay (Sir William, Bart.), ROGUES IN ARCADY, 6/ Ward & Lock

The gentleman thief of fiction seems to possess a never-failing fascination, if one may judge by the number of books written on the subject. He is usually a genial person with irreproachable manners and a penchant for scientific research and high society, and the rogues here in question are unexceptionable members of their class. A country-house party, rival detectives, and a sea of diamonds and precious stones form a fitting background; and a strong love-interest and impossible conversations complete the tale.

Marriott (Charles), THE DEWPOND, 6/

Hurst & Blackett

This novel of over three hundred pages, shorn of its specious literary atmosphere, would have made an excellent short story. The author has endowed all the characters with interesting temperaments, but has failed to give to any one of them sufficient individuality to fix them in the reader's mind. Modern questions are alluded to with understanding, but all attempt at facing the responsibilities they imply is avoided.

"Nomad," THE WOMAN DECIDES, 6/

Ouseley

We gather that the author thinks the present style of story-telling inferior to that of the early eighties, but we hardly feel that the present work, if intended for an example of earlier methods, affords a happy illustration of her theory. The scene of this intricate romance is laid in Europe and Australia. The author's laborious style and weak sentimentality produce an effect of unreality on us, and we find the manifold complexities of the plot somewhat confusing, while the dialogue is too much given to "gush."

O'Byrne (Dermot), THE SISTERS, AND GREEN MAGIC. Orpheus Press

The wistful morbidez, too gentle to be Byronic, too ostentatious to be anything else; the heavy imagination, aloof from reality; and the grey, brooding atmosphere of the first story—all went to convince us that this was but another of those Celtic fantasias which are the delight and solace of the sentimental Englishman. Happily the story, as it proceeded, shook off its trance, and swung into a healthy, determined stride. It is a passionate and savage tale of a Western girl, who loves with raw intensity the husband of her sister. On his death by drowning her devotion is centred upon his widow, who, distracted by grief, gives birth—through the influence of sorcery—to a child with a webbed hand. Neither survives, and the girl, under the obsession that she is blameworthy, loses her reason. Here is a surfeit of horrors; but, in spite of the handicaps we have mentioned, the story is treated with abundant skill and swiftness of emotional realization. The madhouse, the midwife, and the contagion of natural environment with character are vividly pictured. Mr. O'Byrne might produce remarkable work if he could avoid the tinsel, the vaporousness and lack of coherence, incidental to a certain type of Irish writer.

The second story—'Green Magic'—is far inferior to the first. Its theme is not unlike that of Ibsen's 'Lady from the Sea,' with a lame ending in a voluptuous suicide in the Atlantic. The story is introduced and carried on by palpable tricks, and lacks proper foundations.

Raymond (Walter), TRYPHENA IN LOVE, AND YOUNG SAM AND SABINA, 3/6 Dent
New edition, illustrated by C. E. Brock.

Warden (Gertrude), THE WOMAN WHO TEMPTED, 6/ Ward & Lock

For the non-critical reader this novel may serve to while away an idle hour. The story provides some excitement of a mildly sensational order, and has its gentle surprises. The temptress proves to be a lady of uncertain age and a fascinating, if unconventional disposition, and her extraordinary influence over the opposite sex leads generally to their ultimate undoing. A Scotch inventor with a genius for creating mechanical dolls, and a mad artist, contribute to the action of the plot.

Westrup (Margaret), ELIZABETH IN RETREAT, 6/ Lane

'Elizabeth in Retreat' has character, individuality, depth, and the immense merit of culmination. The unhappily married woman who is its central figure has a real personality, slowly unfolded and developed by environment and human influences. Indeed, all the adults are well drawn; but the little boys are not quite so lifelike as their author seems to believe: they are children seen from the angle of the adoring senior. Elizabeth, the leading figure in a previous volume, is but an accessory in this. To set her name to it is to throw the whole careful composition a little out of focus, and to arouse in the reader a slight feeling—sub-conscious and really unfair—of having been, as our forefathers might have said, "fobbed off" with a second thought.

Williams (Lloyd), IN SECRET PLACES, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

The villain is endowed with yellow teeth, and conveys his thoughts (intelligibly to the author) in snarls, while the characters give rise to copious adjectives and adverbs. Nevertheless, the book kept us from a siesta, and, when we put it down during the evening in order to reassert our strong-mindedness, paid us out by robbing us of a night's rest until it was finished.

Woods (Titchfield), A SUPERMAN IN BEING, 6/ Stephen Swift

The allurements of this book lies in the continual expectation that some godlike attribute will be revealed which shall balance and atone for the fiendish probings and scoffing sarcasms which the superman—a famous historian and a blind man—delights to inflict on his fellows. This, however, one expects in vain. The author leads up, by way of much—overmuch—intellectual scintillation, to a conclusion which leaves us impressed by his cleverness, but cheated of our hopes so far as Prof. Snaggs is concerned. He remains a bizarre, malignant creature, of whose reality we can never quite be convinced, but whose personality is not easily effaced from the memory. Besides the vigorous mental skirmishes and bright raillery, there is a suggestion of tragedy which is finely imagined.

Wright-Henderson (R. W.), ANNABEL AND OTHERS, 6/ John Murray

A legacy obtained by undue influence and a trust misused have done such long service in fiction that, however handled, the theme is apt to cause a sigh of boredom at the

outset. Mr. Wright-Henderson's style is more attractive than his material. His quiet tone and gentle humour are seen to advantage in the descriptions of county-town society, of which Annabel—a pug—is a member.

General.

Barratin (Madame), DAUGHTERS OF HER QUIVER: Maxims, selected and translated by an Irish Priest, 6d.

Dublin, Gill
With all respect to these aphorisms, many of which are pointed, sage, and urbane, they have not reminded us of La Rochefoucauld, nor have they made us think of Chateaubriand, to whom the author has been likened, we gather, by M. Émile Faguet.

Davies (Mary), MY PSYCHIC RECOLLECTIONS, 2/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

This book is a collection of stories, chosen apparently at random from the author's experiences in the exercise of her psychometric and clairvoyant powers. Her object is "to promote the spiritualizing of all religious teaching by showing that we on this side may be in communion with those who have gone before." Lord Rossmore contributes an Introduction.

Dublin Review (The), April, 5/6 net.

Burns & Oates
The April number of *The Dublin Review* has a certain variety in its contents, though they are somewhat heavily handled. The editor writes on the sensitiveness of Newman, Mrs. Helen Grierson suggestively on Lafcadio Hearn, Sir Bertram Windle on 'Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection,' and Mr. Gilson on 'The Destiny of China,' and these are the most interesting and informative of the articles. Francis Thompson's poem 'Holy Ground' is wordy, and rather mechanical for him.

Ellis (Thomas E.), SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES. Wrexham, Hughes & Son

The author was a Welshman whose name will not soon be forgotten. His active political life covered the period between 1886 and 1897, and in that short time he did much for Wales, and has left many friends. The addresses are largely non-political, but they all concern matters which interest or were intended to benefit Wales. They are in no sense out of date, and the few pages on Welsh Disestablishment are of special interest at the moment. The address on 'The Memory of the Kymric Dead' brings T. E. Ellis himself vividly before the minds of those who knew him. At a later date he speaks, with all his old earnestness, on 'Domestic and Decorative Art in Wales,' and pleads for "a Welsh School of Architecture." In a collection of addresses delivered at distant dates some little repetition is inevitable, but Ellis was never ashamed to hammer away at an old subject, and he hammered with such success that the revival of a Welsh national life is due more to him than to any other man. He loved books, and says of the Welsh regard and care for books:—

"Whatever may be our possessions or our want of possessions.....this at any rate is true, that there is in Wales a respect for and a love for books, and that our countrymen probably draw as much joy and comfort from books as the common people of any country. Some people.....believe that any paper, or any type, or any cover is good enough for a book, they say that all we want in a book is the actual word. From my point of view, to treat a book in that way and to say that any paper, or type, or cover is good enough for it, is a form of sacrilege. It is a betrayal of the best friend a man has, it is scurvy treatment of a man's greatest comfort and best friend."

This volume is produced in a way which complies with all the conditions that would have been laid down by the man whose lifelike portrait forms its frontispiece.

Matheson (Annie), LEAVES OF PROSE, 5/ net. Stephen Swift

Miss Matheson shows literary urbanity, allusiveness, and knowledge, but we fear that her style will give an unfair impression of attitudinizing. She has a genuine fervour which is often simulated by others. Miss May Sinclair's 'A Servant of the Earth' and a study of George Meredith vary the volume.

Modern Business Practice, Vol. II., edited by F. W. Rafferty. Gresham Publishing Co.

The second part of this encyclopædic work contains a great mass of relevant information, well arranged and provided with a good table of contents, but it is questionable whether a good deal of it is not too general to be of much practical use. Most of the volume deals with British trade, and we note an adequate and impartial account of fiscal policy. There are several maps and illustrations.

Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, April, 2/6 Viking Club, King's College, London

Red Letter Library (The): THE BOOK OF SNOBS, by W. M. Thackeray, with an Introduction by G. K. Chesterton; **POEMS,** by William Blake, selected with an Introduction by Alice Meynell, 2/6 net each. Blackie

Two new volumes of a series attractive in form and admirably printed. The selection from Blake is not, we think, so good as that made by Mr. W. B. Yeats for the Muses' Library, but none of Blake's best work is omitted. Mrs. Meynell's Introduction is written with her usual distinction of style, but is more informative than illuminating. Mr. Chesterton, taking a well-earned rest from the game of paradox, forbears to call his author a mystic or a South Sea Islander, and has some interesting things to say of Thackeray and *Punch* in the days when it published 'The Book of Snobs.'

Skipton (H. P. K.), OUR REPROACH IN INDIA, 1/ net. Mowbray

The author reproaches his countrymen with the fact that the Anglican Church has neglected the Eurasian population, while the Roman Church has not. The sentence, like the scorpion, carries the sting in its tail. At least half the book deals with the machinations of the Catholics, shepherding the neglected for some ulterior end, but the rest of it, which deals with the Eurasians, is quite interesting.

Trevelyan (G. O.), INTERLUDES IN VERSE AND PROSE, 2/6 net Duckworth

We welcome in the Readers' Library a re-issue of Sir George Trevelyan's twice-classic studies of the Cambridge of Shilleto and Anglo-Indian memories. There is much delightful verse in the volume which may not be familiar to the present generation. The edition, apart from the omission of a page or two at the end, is the same as that published by Messrs. Bell in 1905, and noticed by us at length on October 14th. We then suggested the addition of notes, which are certainly needed to-day, and would be a pleasant form of social history.

Victorian Year-Book, 1910-11, by A. M. Laughton, Government Statist.

Melbourne, Kemp
This, the thirty-first issue of the Year-Book, is for 1910-11, and is edited by the Government Statist, Mr. Laughton. The volume is somewhat larger than that of the

previous year, and it is as accurate as usual. Among fresh features of the book, we may note a description of the new naval and military defence schemes; a statement of the taxation imposed by the recent State and Federal Land Tax Acts; and tables showing the degree of education possessed by prisoners, and the religions professed by them. A census of the Commonwealth was taken on April 2nd, 1911, but at the date when the volume went to press the only detailed figures available were those giving the population of the various States.

Pamphlets.

Jackson (Congreve), FREE TRADE FETTERS, AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, 2d.

Love & Malcomson

A Tariff Reform pamphlet containing figures designed to prove that Germany is "surely and steadily supplanting us in the markets of the world."

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Legouis (Émile), DEFENSE DE LA POÉSIE FRANÇAISE, 5/ net. Constable

It will be gratifying to all students of French poetry to learn that M. Legouis has finally produced in book form his lectures given in London and Oxford in 1911. The debt of modern English criticism to M. Legouis, already great, is considerably heightened by this brilliant volume. Though it is primarily a defence of French poetry, and a disproof of Matthew Arnold's superficial observations, the method chosen is comparative. The interaction of French and English models is admirably demonstrated, and the book, by reason of its lucidity, its felicity of illustration, and its urbanity, is secure of the reception which its scholarship merits.

History.

Auf welchem Wege kamen die Goidelen vom Kontinent nach Irland? by the late H. Zimmern

Berlin, Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften

This monograph—written with unusual verve and humour—is intended to disprove Prof. Rhys's theory that the Goidelic Celts, who conquered Ireland, arrived thither by way of Britain, and, in Cornwall and the western tracts of Britain, left settlements of their people behind them, which subsisted during the Roman occupation. Zimmern grounds his argument for the solidly Brythonic character of Britain on the linguistic affinities between the inhabitants of Cornwall and Devon and the inhabitants of Brittany; on the silence of the Romans as to any radical differences between the tribes they had subdued, and on details in the testimony of Ptolemæus; and he re-interprets those data from Nennius upon which Prof. Rhys's account is founded. The presence of Goidels in Britain he explains by the later eastward movement of the Irish. In conclusion, he argues that the original intercourse between Gaul and Ireland was direct by sea, as it remained during the first centuries of Irish Christianity. He tells the story of St. Columban, sent back to Ireland from his hermitage in the Jura by an order of the Pope, to show that in all probability Nantes was one of the ports of communication. In a note on a passage translated from the 'Death of Dathi' Zimmern remarks:—

"It England would only employ a tenth part of the money which has been spent on Nineveh, Babylon, and excavations in Egypt, on systematic and scientific excavation on Tara Hill, Rathcroghan, and the old 'Cemetery of the Kings' by the Boyue, much that is of importance for the ancient history of the British Isles and of Western Europe would be brought to light."

Sociology.

Jacombe (Paul), L'APPROPRIATION DU SOL, 5fr. Paris, Armand Colin

M. Jacombe writes on the long-debated subject of the transition from collective to private ownership in land. He gives a comprehensive exposition of the views of Maine, Spencer, Fustel de Coulanges, and other writers, thus forming a "dossier" of the question. The field of research has been wisely limited to the treatment of the interplay of Germanic and Græco-Latin influences on the development of ownership in France. The book covers the whole period from the village community down to the abolition of feudal dominion in a frank and reasoned manner, and possesses a charm rare in works of its kind.

'THE ROMANCE OF WORDS.'

April 9, 1912.

WITH regard to the statement made by the reviewer of Prof. Weekley's book in *The Athenæum* for April 6th, that the word "nut" is applied to an elegant young man, and that this is "a nut at present uncracked by philologists," I beg to say that I have heard it used, not of an elegant man, but of one who "cracks" many jokes.

ALF. MACE.

Pinner, April 6, 1912.

I PERCEIVE in this week's *Athenæum* (p. 381) something about the antiquity and character of "Jingo." It is now close upon seventy years since I as a schoolboy read and translated Homer in the class, and it seemed to me that "By Jingo!" would be an appropriate translation of "ὦ πόποι." But I confess I felt rather doubtful whether the master would not censure it as vulgar.

G.

128, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, April 8, 1912.

WITH reference to "nut," I have noticed that just as the printing fraternity cherished and worked vigorously the word "swank" long before it became general, so they used the word "nut," though perhaps not quite so freely. I knew it applied first to those whose actions and words were remarkable or incomprehensible. By natural transition it was then applied to those whose apparel was striking; then to those who were stylish. How it burst on the public in its present force I do not know. I suspect it was in "gag" on the "boards." I note "filbert" as a variation in use now.

E. FILLINGHAM.

9, Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, April 6, 1912.

YOUR reviewer corrects Prof. Weekley as to the word "swank" being only a year or two old by quoting a 'Slang Dictionary' of 1873, but surely it is very much older. Scott uses it in 'The Monastery,' chap. xxiv., where Julian Avenel addresses Swankie Glendinning: "I am told, young swankie, that you are roaming the world to seek your fortune." HENRY J. R. DIGGES.

Claygate.

IN the notice of Prof. Weekley's 'Romance of Words' your reviewer says:—

"'Tennis' is rightly derived from the French 'tenez!' but we cannot conceive why the translation 'take it'—i.e., take the ball about to be served—is not added. This is clear to those who know Latin from the use of 'accipe,' quoted on the authority of Erasmus."

May I remark that this conjectural derivation, first proposed by Minsheu in 1617, has no just claim as yet to be considered "right"? It is not proved that "tenez!"

can bear the meaning of "take" or "receive" the ball, and there is no evidence that "tenez!" was ever used by players. Those who know Latin may admit that "accipe" or "excipe" is a good translation of "Receive the service!" but Erasmus does not say it is a translation of "tenez." Those who know the mechanism of dialogues, such as those of Erasmus, are not likely to admit that it is a translation of any actual expression of tennis players.

It is merely a "translation" of the *idea* of "receiving," just as his "mitto pilam in tectum," also put in the server's mouth, is merely a translation of the *idea* of "serving."

A. E. CRAWLEY.

** I am glad to find that 'The Romance of Words' has a wide interest for readers to-day. The correspondents, however, seem to diverge into other meanings which I have purposely avoided. "Swankie" is Scotch, and not, I conceive, similar in meaning to the slang "swank," though the two may be ultimately connected. Mr. Crawley makes some deductions which my remarks on "tennis" do not justify. I am aware of the whole evidence, but must decline to reopen a long-discussed controversy.

YOUR REVIEWER.

'THINGS THAT MATTER.'

IT is ill arguing with a reviewer, but the two paragraphs devoted by the editor of your 'Library Table' to my 'Things that Matter,' in your issue of March 16th, are so overcrowded with palpable misstatements of fact that I must beg leave to enter a protest.

Your reviewer tells your readers that

"Mr. Money sees nothing outrageous in drawing deductions from a comparison of the exports and wages of Germany and the United States, entirely overlooking the economic differences between those countries."

As a matter of fact, the wages and exports of the United States are *not even mentioned* in my volume.*

Your reviewer says:—

"Statistics inevitably accompany Mr. Money in his search for truth, not always with happy results. The table on p. 72, for example ('Destinations of British Emigrants'), appears to have been compiled from memory, for it frequently diverges from the corresponding figures in the 'Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.'"

This criticism shows that your reviewer has taken the trouble neither to understand the table in my book nor the table in the Statistical Abstract. He says that my table "frequently diverges" from the other. As a matter of fact, it diverges in every particular, for it relates to different things. It is amazing that it did not occur to your reviewer that, as every figure in my table differed from every figure in the Statistical Abstract table, something more than an error in my book was to be deduced from the difference. If he will look again, he will find that, whereas my table refers to *net* emigration—i.e., the excess of outward over inward passengers—the Statistical Abstract table refers to outward passengers *in gross*.

Your readers are also told that

"in one article the rise in prices is the consequence of trusts, in another of the squandering of natural resources."

As a matter of fact, the recent rise in prices is nowhere in my book attributed to trusts.† I confess that I am gruelled to know what your reviewer means by the remark

that my book "analyzes trivialities." Are, then, such matters as the coal problem, the fall in real wages, the condition of elementary education, the fall in the birth-rate, the increase of emigration, the march of combinations in industry, the stagnation of the British iron trade, justly to be called "trivialities"? Surely your reviewer must have meant, not what he said, but that my book makes a trivial or superficial examination of vitally important problems. But if he meant this, why did he not say so? Precision of expression is peculiarly called for in criticism.

Alas! I thought my poor book would draw the serious attention of serious men to matters of moment in our national economy. I am sorry to find that for at least one intelligent man it leads to nothing but cheap dismissal in paragraphs which allege that it contains what it does not.

L. G. CHIOZZA MONEY.

** Our reviewer has not sent us any answer to two points raised by Mr. Chiozza Money. The reason for his not doing so in the latter of these cases is, we believe, on account of an editorial alteration made in our reviewer's copy. This sought to modify his opinion, but failed apparently to represent it with exactitude. The other unanswered point concerns the table on p. 72. In this case our reviewer's silence causes us to fear that Mr. Chiozza Money's defence is justified. At any rate, until our reviewer substantiates his statement, an apology from us is due.

With regard to the other points, we have received our review copy back with the passages we quote marked:—

* "Which three great nations in the world have the highest rates of wages? The answer is: The United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. These three nations, which pay the highest wages, have also by far the largest export trades in the world. If the payment of low wages really means the gain of competitive power, then it would be the low-wage countries and not the high-wage countries which would be at the head of commercial affairs."—P. 46.

† "The object of the combine is to regulate the output and maintain price in spite of improvements in machinery."—P. 126.

"Our trade is strangled by the exorbitant charges of private monopolists."—P. 168.

"The artificial control of prices is a marked and rapidly growing feature of modern industry in many branches of trade. It grows with the control of machine production by an ever-decreasing number of industrial captains."—P. 130.

THE DOUBLE FEAST AT ATHENS.

THIS great pair of celebrations, or rather a celebration of the seventy-fifth year of the University, and the sixteenth Oriental Congress, began in most brilliant weather on Sunday, the 7th, with the inaugural speeches on the Acropolis and in the very Parthenon. In addition to the Crown Prince, the Minister of Education, and the Rector of the University (M. Lambros), all of whom spoke in Greek, there were only three speeches by foreigners—in French by M. Collignon, in German by Prof. Delbrück, and in English by Dr. Mahaffy. The Frenchman was, of course, polished and graceful; the German somewhat pompous, the Englishman, in a lighter and simpler

vein afforded some amusement to his august audience.

There followed in the evening a brilliant reception in the Aula of the University. But meanwhile the guests were received by the students in the Zappeion, a fine classical building with an open rotunda inside, where there was excellent Greek beer with other refreshments. The urbanity and courtesy of the students were the delight of all the visitors. At the evening reception the King, Queen, and the Royal Family did the honours. To attempt any enumeration of the other hospitalities would be idle here, for all the distinguished Athenians, from the Rector and from Madame Schliemann, opened their houses with liberality and splendour.

The Feast of the Annunciation of the Resurrection on Sunday morning, as nearly as possible at no hour at all (one minute after midnight), distinguished by archbishops and bishops in gorgeous robes, in an *estrade* in front of the Cathedral, was a wonderful ceremony, after which the whole population and their guests went to supper, which lasted till 3 A.M. It was very characteristic of the nation that the Easter Te Deum was postponed till Monday morning, and followed by a review of troops near the Palace. The "habit" costume—evening dress and tall hats, under the glare of the morning sun—was the only thing to be criticized, and it is a pity the Greeks still maintain it. The University has not yet adopted any academic costume. At 2 P.M. on Monday there was the state reception of addresses at the Aula. At this Sir Donald MacAlister spoke very felicitously for the British Universities, several of whom had sent addresses couched in classical Greek, viz., Dublin, Glasgow, Cambridge, &c.

The most characteristic was perhaps that of the British School at Athens, which was composed, and most artistically drawn up, in the form of an Attic inscription of the fourth century B.C.

The work of the sections began, as such things usually do, without sufficient organization. In some there was no chairman, so that in one instance the reader of the first paper occupied almost the whole time allowed for the sitting. The "plenary" sitting was, of course, under control. M. Lambros and M. de Gubernatis were there, and some excellent papers were read, especially one by Prof. F. von Luschan on the anthropology of Asia Minor, illustrated by many types, of which Cardinal Newman afforded the last striking specimen, and the exposition of the recent work on the Propylæa of the Acropolis by M. Nic. Balanos, the architect in charge. This careful and competent artist has discovered many details not hitherto known, especially the use of large iron clamps to strengthen some of the joinings. The favoured few who went with him up to the top of this wonderful building were amazed at the vast size of the blocks of marble (some 27 ft. long), raised apparently without difficulty by the Periclean builders. It seems certain that they had machinery for doing this, of which the memory has been lost. The setting up again of the pillars of the Parthenon, whose drums are still lying in their order as they were thrown outward by the fatal explosion of 1687, was in the minds of all; and we cannot but think that an appeal to the educated people of Europe would produce any day enough to defray the expense. Englishmen especially, whose countrymen aided largely in the defacing of this matchless building, should feel a special obligation to help in its restoration.

The honorary degrees were declared on the Wednesday—rather too long a list, but in the first ceremony of the kind which the University has held it was impossible to avoid this prolixity. The English list, except perhaps in the Medical Faculty, was all that could be desired. There were no unnecessary speeches, and the whole affair passed off in half an hour.

The general impression of the delegates who had been at Athens for the Archæological Congress seven years ago was that Greece had progressed, not only materially, but, morally also, at a great pace. We cannot therefore but expect that the University of Athens will take her place among the high seats of learning and culture in the world.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- APRIL** *Theology.*
 27 Retreats for the People, by Charles Plater, S.J., with a Preface by the Bishop of Salford, 5/ net. Sands
 27 St. Augustine of Hippo, being the Fourth Volume of the Notre Dame Lives of the Saints, 3/6 net. Sands
- MAY**
 1 Thoughts from Swedenborg, 1/6 net. Harrap
 13 Book of Prayers, by the late Rev. James C. Street. Lindsey Press
 31 Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus, by Prof. Arthur Drews, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6/ net. Watts
- APRIL** *Poetry and Drama.*
 24 The Woman with the Pack, a Sketch in Three Scenes and Three Tableaux, 1/6 net. Ham-Smith
- Philosophy.*
 25 History of Ancient Philosophy, by A. W. Benn, New Edition, 1/ net. Watts
- History and Biography.*
 23 Cheiro's Memoirs, 7/6 net. Rider
 24 India under Curzon, and After, by Lovat Fraser, New Edition, 16/ net. Heinemann
 25 A History of the Royal Family of England, by Francis Bagshawe, 2 vols., 21/ net. Sands
- MAY.**
 9 The Works of Josephus, translated by William Whiston, New Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each. Chatto & Windus
- APRIL** *Geography and Travel.*
 25 Edinburgh and the Lothians, by Francis Watt, illustrated by Walter Dexter, 10/6 net. Methuen
 25 Rambles in Somerset, by G. W. and J. H. Wade, 6/ Methuen
 25 Shropshire, by John Ernest Auden, in the Little Guides, 2/6 net. Methuen
- Sports and Pastimes.*
 25 On the Court and Off, by Anthony F. Wilding, 5/ net. Methuen
- JUNE** *Political Economy.*
 1 Political Economy, by Charles Gide, Authorized Translation by C. H. M. Archibald, 8/6 net. Harrap
- MAY** *School-Books.*
 1 Contes de Molière, by Wm. M. Daniels, assisted by Mlle. Chapuzet, with Notes, Vocabulary, and Exercises, 1/6 Harrap
 1 Great Names and Nations, by H. B. Niver, in two vols.: Vol. I., Ancient Times; Vol. II., Mediæval and Modern Times, 1/ each; Prize Edition, 1/6 net each. Harrap
 15 Sir Guy of Warwick, 1/6 Harrap
- Juvenile Literature.*
 1 The Boy's Froissart, retold by M. G. Edgar, 3/6 net. Harrap
 1 The Story of Wellington, by H. F. B. Wheeler, 3/6 net. Harrap
- APRIL** *Fiction.*
 24 Born Humble, by Nora Pitt-Taylor, 2/ net. Ham-Smith
 24 A Semi-detached Marriage, by Margaret Legge, 6/ Alston Rivers
 24 Tower Hill Mystery, by A. Wilson-Barrett, 6/ Ward & Lock
 24 The Brothers Karamazov, by Dostoevsky, translated by Mrs. Garnett, 3/6 Heinemann
 25 Kingfisher Blue, by Halliwell Sutcliffe, 6/ Smith & Elder
 25 Blinds Down: a Chronicle of Charminster, by Horace Annesley Vachell, 6/ Smith & Elder
 25 The Mender, by Amy Le Feuvre, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.

APRIL General Literature.

24 Studies and Appreciations, by William Sharp, New Edition, 5/ net. Heinemann
24 Divorce, by Lord Russell, 2/6 net. Heinemann

24 Home University Library: Conservatism, by Lord Hugh Cecil; Agriculture, by Prof. W. Somerville; Mediæval English Literature, by Prof. W. P. Ker; The Principles of Physiology, by Prof. J. G. McKendrick; The English Language, by L. Pearsall Smith; Matter and Energy, by F. Soddy; Buddhism, by Mrs. Rhys Davids; The American Civil War, by Prof. F. L. Paxson; Psychology, by Prof. W. McDougall; and Non-conformity, its Origin and Progress, by Principal Selbie, 1/ net each. Williams & Norgate

25 Penalties upon Opinion; or, Some Records of the Laws of Heresy and Blasphemy, by Hyapatia Bradlaugh Bonner, 6d. net. Watts

30 The Statesman's Year-Book for 1912, edited by J. Scott Keltie, 10/6 net. Macmillan

MAY

1 A Little Book of German Wisdom, selected by the Rev. Claud Field, 3/6 net. Harrap

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for May appear the customary instalments of 'Blinds Down,' by Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell, and 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle. Some little-known historical material is brought forward in 'Joan of Arc's Letters,' by the Comtesse d'Oilliamson, to which a note is appended by Mr. Andrew Lang. Literature and criticism are represented by 'Realism in Fiction,' by Mr. A. C. Benson, and 'John Stuart Mill and Browning's "Pauline,"' by Miss M. A. Phillips. Sir Laurence Gomme writes of 'The Songs of Labour,' and Miss Ella C. Sykes of her experiences 'At a Women's Hostel in Canada.' Dr. Stephen Paget discusses the standpoint of the eugenisists in 'Heredit and Life'; and 'Our Lady of Succour' is a short story by Miss D. K. Broster. In the instalment of 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness' Sir Henry Lucy ranges from Parliamentary Whips to Arabi Pasha, and from General Boulanger to personalia of 1889-90.

THE May number of *Chambers's Journal* will contain the following articles: 'The Cahusac Mystery,' by K. and Hesketh Prichard, chaps. XXI.-XXIV.; 'Some Adventures of Sergeant Sparks of the Mounted Police,' by Reginald Horsley; 'Old Bengal,' by Col. Hugh Pearse; 'Man-Eating Sharks,' by Day Allen Willey; 'The Aristocrat,' by Miss Muriel Currey; 'The Real Canada,' by Norman Murray; 'Birds' Eggs and Nests,' by the Hon. Gladys Graham Murray; 'A Mosquito-Proof Tent in New Zealand'; 'Tom the Fiddler,' by Sir A. Scott Reid; 'The Rotten Made Sound,' by Prof. Hugh Walker; 'The Romance of collecting War-Medals'; 'Animals of my Atlas'; 'The Carrying of the Kelp,' by Miss Helen Porter; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'British Captains in Polar Russia,' by the Rev. R. S. Latimer; and 'The Month: Science and Arts.'

AMONG the contents of *Harper's Magazine* for May will be 'The Austere Attraction of Burgos,' by W. D. Howells; 'An Invitation,' a poem, by Richard Le Gallienne; 'The Spirit of 1812,' by James Barnes; 'The Die of Fate,' by Howard Pyle; 'Your United States,' Second Paper, by Arnold Bennett; 'Marie and the Talk Trust,' by Irving Bacheller; 'Reanchoring the Home,' by Robert W. Bruère, formerly General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; 'A Transformation Scene,' a story by Henry W. Nevinnson; and the seventh paper on Mark Twain, by Albert Bigelow Paine.

IN the May number of *The Positivist Review* Mr. Frederic Harrison writes on 'Theism'; Mr. F. J. Gould contributes an article on 'The Dead and the Living are One'; and Dr. Desch discusses 'The Simplicity of Natural Laws.'

THE forthcoming number of *Science Progress* will begin the sixth volume. Prof. Lydekker contributes a paper on 'Vertebrate Palæontology in 1911'; Dr. Ralph Vincent writes on 'Fallacies in the Report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis,' and Dr. Charles Walker on 'Theories and Problems of Cancer'; while amongst the other articles will be two of educational interest: 'Greek at Oxford' and 'Science and the Average Boy.'

Literary Gossip.

THE KING has appointed two new members of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS., namely, Mr. James Mills, the Deputy-Keeper of the Records in Ireland—doubtless with special reference to the work in that country—and Mr. R. A. Roberts, Secretary of the Public Record Office, who has resigned the Secretaryship of the Commission, an office in which he is succeeded by his colleague in the Record Office, Mr. Alfred E. Stamp.

Mr. Roberts, during his tenure of the Secretaryship of the Commission since the death of Mr. Cartwright in 1903, has superintended the compilation and issue of nearly 60 volumes of Reports, dealing with every kind of collection of manuscripts—private, ecclesiastical, and municipal—and has been specially responsible for the Elizabethan Calendar of Cecil MSS. at Hatfield House, of which nine volumes have appeared under his editorship. Much attention has also been given during his time to the form of the Reports and the general improvement of the indexes.

THE LIBRARY formed early in the nineteenth century by the Rev. Lewis Way—who took an active part in his day in the conversion of the Jews—consisting chiefly of Hebrew books and literature relating to the Jews, will be sold by Messrs. Hodgson next Friday. The collection includes a copy of Levi ben Gerson's 'Commentary on the Pentateuch,' printed at Mantua before 1480, and a few interesting Oriental MSS., as well as Sir Kenelm Digby's copy of the Septuagint (Rome, 1587) in a morocco binding, with the inscription "Vacate et Videte," in Digby's own autograph, on the title.

THE purchase of the Orchard House at Concord as a memorial of Louisa May Alcott is now completed, the Committee having received contributions to the amount of 1,200*l.* from all parts of America, from England, and Italy. It is proposed to put the house into the same condition as when the Alcott family lived there. More money is still wanted for an endowment fund.

AMONG the Friday Evening Lectures at the Royal Institution for the session after Easter is one on May 31st by Prof. Howard Barnes, on 'Icebergs and their Location in Navigation.' It will be illustrated by lantern-slides and models, and in view of the Titanic catastrophe should be well attended.

THE next number of *The Edinburgh Review* will appear under the control of a new editor, Mr. Harold Cox, the sixth in succession to Francis Jeffrey, who held the reins from the foundation of the *Review* in 1802 down to 1829. The succeeding editors were

Macvey Napier, William Empson, George Cornwall Lewis, Henry Reeve, and Arthur Elliot.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO. AND THE MEDICI SOCIETY wish to remedy a regrettable oversight in a detail of 'The Revival of Printing,' noticed by us to-day. The two pages illustrating the founts of type originated by Dr. Fell accompany the bibliography of the Daniel Press without any direct acknowledgment that this was made possible by Mr. Horace Hart of the Clarendon Press, who very kindly set the pages for this purpose. The general acknowledgment of indebtedness to Mr. Hart does not cover adequately the assistance he rendered in this connexion.

MR. W. R. REINICK, of the Department of Public Documents in the Free Library of Philadelphia, has made a second contribution to 'Insects destructive to Books.'

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER announce for immediate publication 'The Brain of the Nation, and Other Verses,' by Mr. Charles L. Graves, author of 'The Hawarden Horace.' The volume takes its title from the first of a group of political pieces which includes 'The Rule of King Gombeen' and the 'Lines on a Lost Leader,' after Goldsmith, which appeared in *The Spectator*. The other sections are headed 'Appreciations,' 'Holiday Rhymes,' 'Studies in Discipleship,' and 'Varia.'

UNDER the title 'Kingfisher Blue' the same firm will publish next Thursday a story by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe of friendship and love lost and gained and nobly renounced, and the relinquishment of personal desires at the call of patriotism.

THE book on the Irish Question which Prof. Morgan is editing on behalf of the Eighty Club is now in an advanced state of preparation, and will be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton about the end of this month, under the title of 'The New Irish Constitution: an Exposition and some Arguments.'

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT inform us that they are now issuing a third large edition of Miss Gertrude Page's recent novel 'The Rhodesian.' In animadverting on our notice of the book, they say that it is being widely read, not only in this country, but also throughout the British dominions, where its grasp of the Imperial spirit is thoroughly appreciated.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL & Co. announce that in future, beginning with the May issue, they will publish *The Librarian and Book World*, the first number of which appeared under the title of *The Librarian* about two years ago.

AMONG the books just published in Paris are 'Newman Catholique d'après des Documents nouveaux,' by M. Paul Thureau-Dangin, and 'L'Irlande et le Home Rule,' by MM. L. Maisonnier and G. Lecarpentier.

SCIENCE

Handbook of the Technique of the Teat and Capillary Glass Tube, and its Applications in Medicine and Bacteriology. By Sir A. E. Wright. (Constable & Co.)

THIS book has been written for two different classes of laboratory workers: first, for the man who wants a ready-made technique for measuring this or that function of the blood; and, secondly, for the research worker who wants to know what existing technique is at our command, and in what directions this technique is likely to be amplified, now that science is making such rapid progress in the domain of practical medicine.

In our issue of March 30th we drew attention to the Theory of Immunity, and we pointed out the lines along which our knowledge of this subject is likely to be developed.

In the present volume we find a detailed and interesting description of the method by which the "protective substances" in the blood can be measured. This ingenious system was described by Sir Almroth Wright in 1897 in a paper on Widal's test for typhoid fever; he pointed out that, by using a mark placed anywhere on the stem of a simple pipette and an air-bubble index, we can make any required dilution of the serum, mix it in accurately measured quantities with the typhoid or any other culture, and then with the naked eye read off the result on the pipette.

The author points out that when blood-fluids are brought into contact with bacterial cultures these may be affected in a variety of ways. The bacteria which were before separate may adhere to form clumps (agglutination effect). They may be killed without being dissolved (bactericidal effect). They may be dissolved in the blood-fluids (bacteriolytic effect); and they may be so altered as to be readily ingested by phagocytes (opsonic effect). Each of these effects can be obtained independently of the others. We are not at present able to isolate these active substances from the blood, but there can be no doubt that it possesses the various powers which have been described above; and that the condition of immunity to infectious diseases is largely due to these properties of the blood, which, as it were, guard the body from the attacks of micro-organisms. The great advantage of Sir Almroth's method is that, for instance, the bactericidal power of the patient's blood can be actually demonstrated in the glass tube.

The author devised an interesting experiment in order to put to the test a statement of Metchnikoff that the blood does not exert a bactericidal effect under anaerobic conditions. Access of air was pre-

vented by enveloping the blood, the dilutions of culture, and the mixtures of serum and culture, in oil. He has conclusively proved that Metchnikoff's statement is wide of the mark. The author naturally gives a good deal of space to the description of the opsonic power of the blood, the discovery of this property being his own. He it was who first pointed out the significance for diagnosis of the opsonic index in the treatment of tuberculosis. The fatal effects of Koch's tuberculin when it was first introduced were due to the fact that the doses given were far too large; Sir Almroth regulated them by means of the opsonic index, and thus prevented the patient from receiving an amount of tuberculin which would upset the delicate mechanism of immunity. The opsonic index shows the physician what the resisting powers of the patient are against any particular microbe. Small doses produce a far better effect, and the practice of giving them has now become universal.

It appears that in counting the number of bacteria which have been ingested by the white cells of the blood, the observer may be led astray, and the author gives an admirable description of (a) the functional error, and (b) the error of chance.

The Appendix contains a carefully argued chapter on the contention of the mathematical statistician that he has authority to pronounce judgment upon the number of leucocytes which require to be counted in the opsonic film. At the end of his argument the author says:—

"The handing over of the adjudication of medical results to the lay mathematician has in the past produced deplorable effects. Coming in as he does into medicine, not only without appreciation of the magnitude of the functional errors which attach to ordinary medical diagnosis, and setting up, as he has done, a Utopian standard of accomplishment and certitude for biological work, he in reality makes common cause with those clinicians who, while they take no account of the enormous working error of clinical methods, set up for laboratory methods a fantastic standard of infallibility."

We are inclined to sympathize with the laboratory worker in his struggles with the mathematical statistician. Biology is not an exact science in the sense that mathematics is, and we should be grateful for any work which helps men of science to elucidate the problem of immunity.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bahr (P. H.), REPORT TO THE LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE ON INVESTIGATIONS ON DYSENTERY IN FIJI DURING THE YEAR 1910, TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE OCCURRENCE AND SPREAD OF DYSENTERY IN THE PACIFIC IN FORMER YEARS, by B. Glanvill Corney, 6/ net. Witherby

The fruits of thirteen months' study of dysentery in Fiji. Investigations have been on the most comprehensive scale, and have yielded valuable medical results. There are copious illustrative plates and charts.

Bain (James L. Macbeth), CORPUS MEUM (THIS IS MY BODY), 2/6

Lund, Humphries & Co.

Cheap edition of a quaint and exaggerated thesis setting forth the "great spiritual doctrine of the work of nutrition."

Eugenics Review, April, 1/ net.

India, Geological Survey Records, Vol. XLI. Part IV., 1 rupee. Calcutta, Geological Survey of India; London, Kegan Paul

Contains minute and erudite information upon the geology of the Henzada district, Burma, and of the Lonar Lake, and the Pegu-Eocene succession in the Minbu district near Ngape. There are also a report on the Eleventh International Geological Congress, held in Stockholm in 1910, and a number of miscellaneous notes.

Murray (J. Alan), BEVERAGES, 1/ net.

Constable

This volume is a nice blend of the practical, the æsthetic, the medical, the physiological, the epicurean, and the statistical. All these channels of opinion converge into the main stream—the subject of beverages, on which human thought has in all ages been much exercised. The author is comprehensive in his discussions. Even the modest refreshment of water receives adequate and reverent treatment. Many pages would not have been unpleasing to Meredith.

Redmayne (J. S.), FRUIT FARMING ON THE "DRY BELT" OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2/6 net. 'Times' Book Club

Written principally for intending settlers, this book contains a great mass of information—historical, theoretical, and practical. There are nine appendixes, a map, a list of textbooks and authorities, and numerous illustrations.

Shennan (Theodore), POST MORTEM AND MORBID ANATOMY, 18/ net. Constable

This book is chiefly written for students, practitioners, and teachers of pathology. Particular attention is paid to morbid anatomy as studied in the post-mortem room, and microscopical and bacteriological aspects of disease are also considered. Busy practitioners will find it an excellent book for reference, essentially practical and not too long. It is beautifully illustrated with original plates, which will enhance its value. Prof. Shennan has compiled a Bibliography of the more important original papers which appeared from January, 1908, to August, 1911, in the principal medical journals published in this country, North America, France, and Germany.

United States National Herbarium: Vol. XIII. Part XII. NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS FROM COLOMBIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA, No. 3, by Henry Pittier; Vol. XIV. Part III. THE GRAMA GRASSES: BOUTELOUA AND RELATED GENERA, by David Griffiths; and Vol. XVI. Part I. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, by William R. Maxon, J. N. Rose, P. C. Standley, and R. S. Williams. Washington, Government Printing Office

United States National Museum, Bulletin 77: THE EARLY PALEOZOIC BRYOZOA OF THE BALTIMORE PROVINCES, by Ray S. Bassler. Washington, Government Printing Office

Wright (J.), TESTING, FAULT LOCALIZATION, AND GENERAL HINTS FOR WIREMEN, 1/ net. Constable

A useful and condensed summary of unorthodox tests, hints on locating trouble and the like, which will be found adequate and informing for the average "wireman." It does not pretend to analytic explanation.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 12.—Dr. F. W. Dyson, President, in the chair.—The following papers were partly read: Mr. E. E. Barnard, 'Recent Observations of Nova Cygni (1876).' Measures of stars near the Nova showed but slight evidence of motion; the Nova itself appeared to have become stationary in brightness.—Mr. E. E. Barnard, 'Micrometrical Measures and Focal Peculiarities of Nova Lacertæ (Espin).' It appeared that the Nova existed as a star of the thirteenth magnitude as far back as 1893.—Cambridge Observatory, 'Photographs of the Spectrum of Nova Geminorum.' Prof. Newall and Mr. Stratton showed a series of photographs, and pointed out the remarkable changes that had occurred in the spectrum since the star appeared.—Prof. Fowler read a paper by Mr. Curtis on 'The Spectrum of the Nova,' and showed photographs.—The President showed and described the series of photographs of Nova Geminorum taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and explained the use of a grating placed over the object-glass for photometric observations.—Father Cortie and Mr. Storey gave accounts of observations of the Nova at Stonyhurst and the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.—Dr. Duffield urged that the effects of pressure should be taken into account in interpreting the changes in the spectrum.—Mr. Phillips described his visual observations, and pointed out the great intensity of the H α line.

Prof. Turner read a paper on 'A Tentative Explanation of the "Two Star Streams" in Terms of Gravitation.' This second paper on the subject dealt specially with the position of the centre of our stellar system. In his previous paper he had given a hypothetical constitution of the system round a centre of attraction, which should lie in the direction of one of the vertices. Independent lines of investigation pointed to a vertex at $90^{\circ}+11^{\circ}$. The oscillation period of the sun would be about 400 million years, and it would have passed pericentron about a million years ago.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 16.—Sir Francis J. E. Spring read a paper on 'The Remodelling and Equipment of Madras Harbour.' The author showed how, on a sandy coast totally devoid of all natural advantages, an artificial harbour with an area of 200 acres had been constructed, originally at a cost of nearly one million sterling; and yet when made, and up to seven years ago, it was found to be of comparatively little use for the easy, cheap, and expeditious transit of cargo between ships' holds and carriers' carts or railway wagons. By a remodelling of the shape of the harbour and the formation of a basin for small craft, conditions have been secured which enable cargo to be handled between ship and shore in all weathers. This remodelling consisted in closing the east entrance, which allowed the swell to roll in nearly all the year round, and forming a new north-east entrance under shelter of a projecting breakwater. Finally, equipment has been provided in the shape of works on shore, such as piers and wharves for lighters, a quay for ships, an ample supply of cranes, a large area of shedding, together with railways, roads, and everything else required for the speedy and safe passage of goods through the Madras Port Trust's premises. The direct result of the construction of the boat-basin referred to has been to bring into existence a fine fleet of privately owned lighters, of 40 to 60 tons capacity. The effect of the extra two-thirds of a million expenditure over and above the original million is that vessels visiting the port—other than what may be called the passenger ferry-boats trading with Burma and the Malay States—are passing in and out of the harbour in about half the time possible five years ago; whereby its capacity has, virtually, been considerably enlarged.

Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell read a paper on 'The Alteration of the Form of Madras Harbour.' This second paper dealt with the method of carrying out the actual work of alterations to the harbour. The first consideration was the weather, and special precautions had to be taken to secure the work during the cyclonic season. By taking such precautions it was possible to proceed continuously with the setting of the sloping blockwork. The materials used in and the method of making the concrete blocks were described. In the erection of the north sheltering arm the blocks were dealt with by means of a titan crane capable of lifting the 33-ton blocks at a radius of 62 ft. The blockwork is in the form of sloping slices on a rubble bed, with pell-mell wave-breaker blocks on the seaward side.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Royal Institute Library and some of its Contents,' Mr. C. H. Townsend.
- TUES.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Algernon Charles Swinburne: his Early Life and Work,' Lecture II, Mr. E. Gosse.
- Statistical, 5.—'On the Methods of measuring Association between Two Attributes,' Mr. G. U. Yule.
- Faraday, 8.—General Discussion on 'Magnetic Properties of Alloys.'
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Remodelling and Equipment of Madras Harbour,' and 'The Alteration in the Form of Madras Harbour.'
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Pre-Boulder Clay Man,' Mr. Moir and Prof. A. Keith.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'A First Account of the Courtship of the Redshank (*Totanus calidris*),' Mr. J. S. Huxley; 'Amphipoda from Bremerhaven,' Mrs. E. W. Sexton; 'Descriptions of New Fishes of the Family Loricariidae in the British Museum Collection,' Mr. O. Tate Regan; 'The Circulatory System of the Common Grass-Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*),' Mr. C. H. O'Donoghue.
- WED.** British Numismatic, 8.—'The Pre-Revolutionary Coinage of America, 1584-1774,' Dr. P. Nelson.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Technical Education in Ireland,' Mr. G. Fletcher.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Synthetic Ammonia and Nitric Acid from the Atmosphere,' Lecture II, Prof. A. W. Crossley.
- Royal, 4.30.—'The Diffusion and Mobility of Ions in a Magnetic Field,' Prof. J. S. Townsend; 'On the Observed Variations in the Temperature Coefficients of a Precision Balance,' Mr. J. J. Manley; 'On the Torque produced by a Beam of Light in Oblique Refraction through a Glass Plate,' Dr. Guy Barlow; 'Contributions to the Study of Flicker,' Paper III, Dr. T. O. Porter.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Central Provinces,' Sir J. O. Miller. (Indian Section.)
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Third Kelvin Lecture, Prof. H. du Bois.
- FRI.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Principles and Practice of Accountancy in relation to Engineering Design and Work,' Mr. T. F. Thomson. (Students' Meeting.)
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Sir William Herschel,' Sir G. H. Darwin.
- SAT.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Architecture of the Renaissance in France: (2) 1547-1594. Architecture and the Court,' Mr. R. Blomfield.

Science Gossip.

QUARTZ dilates on heating to a smaller extent than almost any other substance, and hence does not crack or fly when exposed to sudden changes of temperature. It is, therefore, rapidly superseding glass as the material for tubes and other containing-vessels used in experimental chemistry, while its transparency to the ultra-violet rays necessitates its employment for mercury-vapour lamps and other electrical instruments. The discovery of the means of producing transparent quartz vessels by the fusion of silica under pressure has led to the setting up of factories in England, France, and Germany, where many thousands are turned out daily.

M. Daniel Berthelot in a recent lecture to the French Society of Civil Engineers drew attention to the fact that the pioneer who pointed out the practicability of fusing quartz was the French chemist Gaudin, who in 1840 succeeded in making lenses and other small objects in silica, fused by means of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. He was followed in 1897 by our own countryman, Prof. Vernon Boys, whose ingenious method of making, by means of a tiny bow and arrow, the fine threads of quartz used for the suspension of galvanometer needles is well known. In 1900 M. Dufour showed in the laboratory of the École normale supérieure the method of making vessels by means of coiled filaments of fused quartz wound round a mould in much the same manner as the so-called wire guns used in artillery, and thus rendered possible the present extensive industry.

THE presence of arsenic in the organism of man and other animals was for a long time supposed to be due to a sort of natural alchemy or transmutation of metals, until it was shown that this metal could also be found in certain plants, such as the cabbage, the turnip, and the potato, and in wheat. MM. Jadin and Astruc, in a communication made this month to the Académie des Sciences, show that this list may be considerably extended, and should include mushrooms, rice, peas and beans, artichokes, lettuces, celery, asparagus, parsnips, and, in fact, nearly all vegetables used as food by man, together with such fruits as apples, pears, pineapples, oranges, and nuts. The source from which the arsenic is drawn by

plants is undoubtedly the soil, and the metal must therefore be more widely spread throughout nature than was at one time supposed.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY AND THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY have jointly undertaken the publication in volume form the scientific papers of Sir William Herschel. These papers are scattered in various volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and a collected edition of the kind was contemplated by Sir J. F. W. Herschel, son of Sir William, but was not proceeded with, on account of the cost of the work. The two volumes which will appear very shortly will contain not only the records of Herschel's astronomical observations—those of double stars and nebulae have been revised and corrected as seemed advisable—but also autobiographical memoranda and incidents of his life and career hitherto unpublished.

THE spectrum of the Nova in Gemini is presenting problems for solution by reason of its rapid changes of detail and of some peculiarities not hitherto seen in this type of object. Like most temporary stars in their first stage, it showed the broadened absorption lines which are generally taken to indicate motion in the line of sight. The obvious inference is that the phenomenon of the Nova has been caused by a collision. At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society last week it was suggested that this broadening might equally well be considered as due to another cause, for a similar appearance had been seen in laboratory experiments in the case of the arc spectrum of metals under pressure. Nova Geminorum No. 2 is said to be an unusually red star.

MR. C. E. ADAMS, of the Department of Lands, N.Z., has been appointed Government Astronomer for the Dominion. This is a new departure on the part of the Dominion Government, and it is to be hoped that it will lead to increased activity in astronomical work in New Zealand. We believe that there is a well-equipped observatory at Wellington which has not hitherto been made available for astronomical research, as its activities appear to have been confined to such strictly utilitarian purposes as the communication of accurate time. There are still too few active observatories in the Southern Hemisphere.

THE question of the period of rotation of Venus continues to occupy the attention of astronomers. The markings visible on the surface of the planet are of such a delicate nature that it is a matter of great difficulty to deduce the period of rotation from their observed movements. On this account the spectroscopic method of observation, by which the motions of approach or recession of opposite parts of the limb are determined, is far more promising. By the application of the latter method M. Belopolsky of Pulkowa has recently arrived at the conclusion that the period of rotation is not very different from one day. On the other hand, Prof. Lowell, from a study of his drawings of the markings, as well as from his spectroscopic observations, has satisfied himself that the period is about 225 days, as was first suggested by Schiaparelli.

M. HENRI POINCARÉ, the famous mathematician and Professor of Mathematical Astronomy in the University of Paris, is lecturing to the University of London on May 3rd, 4th, 10th, and 11th upon 'La Logique de l'Infini,' 'Le Temps et l'Espace,' 'Les Invariants arithmétiques,' and 'La Théorie du Rayonnement.' His speculations upon space are of interest to philosophers and mathematicians alike, and his visit is an event of real moment.

FINE ARTS

Nature in Italian Art: a Study of Landscape Backgrounds from Giotto to Tintoretto. By Emma Gurney Salter. (A. & C. Black.)

THIS book deals with a fascinating subject, but when its author refers to the indefatigable Garafalo, "whose already too long list of authentic works has been swollen by looking on him—as the school-boy did on the two Apostles—as 'almost if not quite the same as' Ortalano," we are constrained to wish she could have assumed a similar pious faith in dealing with most of the painters she passes under review. Had she done so, we might have found rather more continuity and less repetition in what she has to say concerning a branch of painting which, in any case, has many aspects in its development and is difficult to treat in an orderly manner. In every chapter we find evidence of the author's deep feeling for and delight in landscape, but the accompanying display of perhaps creditable, but largely extraneous, learning might advantageously have been relegated to the index.

The narrative being encumbered by the necessity of pursuing its course *seriatim* from individual painter to painter, the author has hardly elbow-room to do more than trace a gradually increasing complexity of realistic presentation, which she is inclined to represent too exclusively as an advance. She is not concerned to register certain counterbalancing losses, consideration of which prevents us from adopting too patronizing a tone towards the apparently childish efforts of a primitive art. By its consistency and purity a simple method may impose itself on the beholder more than a copious but miscellaneous representation, and by virtue of its sincerity the former may often show us figures moving in a landscape as real as themselves, when the personages of a later painter are patently projected against a lovely painted background.

By regarding as outside the scope of her work discussion of the relations of the art she deals with to modern landscape, the author leaves the intention of some of her phrases rather ambiguous. She is entitled to refer to Bellini's preference for "full sunlight" in his pictures, and to the "truth" of this or that natural effect, if she makes clear the degree and kind of truth implied, and what characteristics of sunlight stood for sunlight in Bellini's art. It is because we believe she could have written in illuminating fashion on these and many other points that we regret to find her work so clogged with biography as to prevent adequate treatment of the paintings themselves. The illustrations are admirably chosen.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

India, Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology for the Year 1910-1911: Part I. Administrative, 9d.

Calcutta, Govt. Printing Office

Treats of archaeological exploration, the listing and conservation of ancient Mohammedan monuments, museum administration, epigraphical work, and the like. There are a number of appendixes.

Nash (Joseph), THE MANSIONS OF ENGLAND IN THE OLDEN TIMES. Heinemann

To turn over the pages of this fine volume is to be carried back to the Early Victorian view of architecture. Sixty years ago the interest in the art of olden times was little more than a sentiment; we are inclined to suspect it of being largely an affectation of fashion. Nash's drawings have, however, a very real value. Not only do they record faithfully the mansions of England as they existed in his day, but they also reflect something of the atmosphere and outlook of their time. In spite of the care taken by the draughtsman to render the figures in the spacious courts and galleries in keeping with the style of architecture, Victorian accessories and the Victorian point of view peep out of the pictures. Nash's drawings had considerable vogue, and helped to renew an interest in architecture. The book was used as a short cut or pattern book by the amateur and the untrained architect, and was no doubt indirectly responsible for a large and futile expenditure of bricks and mortar, and the so-called restoration—in reality destruction—of many fine houses.

Prof. Blomfield has written an admirable little Introduction to this new edition. He gives a brief account of Nash and his aims, with some discussion of the state of architecture at the time. The value of the volume lies in the accuracy of the drawings as records, also as examples of lithography of an out-of-date sort; as such they will interest the lover of old buildings and the draughtsman, who no longer has so many difficulties to overcome in the following of his art.

Salter (Emma Gurney), NATURE IN ITALIAN ART: A STUDY OF LANDSCAPE BACKGROUNDS FROM GIOTTO TO TINTORETTO, 7/6 net. A. & C. Black

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: CATALOGUE OF A LARGE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF JAPANESE COLOUR PRINTS, SURIMONO, AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, the Property of Sir Frank Swettenham, 5/

The work of cataloguing is adequately done, and the reproductions are excellent.

TWO EXHIBITIONS OF ETCHINGS.

THE prolific talent of Mr. Frank Brangwyn again fills the Gallery of the Fine Art Society with work of his usual vivacity. Of the etchings, *The Broken Christ, Messina* (3), and the large *Nativity* (35) are the best, the technique of the former being inspired, perhaps, by the eloquent scribble of Rembrandt's later work, while its lighting is based on the supposition of a thoroughly Rembrandtesque stage miracle, whereby a tiny

gap in the clouds lets through a tiny shaft of light focussed, like a limelight, exactly on the figure. This rather cheap device is for once condoned on account of its impressiveness; but the constant centralization of lighting in Mr. Brangwyn's designs makes them collectively somewhat fatiguing, particularly as one of the principal reasons for such a policy seems to be the need of knitting together compositions extremely ragged and loose in the drawing of detail. With these reservations, we admire again Mr. Brangwyn's eye for a grandiose subject and his instinctive sense of perspective, which enable him to maintain so confidently the plastic unity of a drawing. No. 14, *Cathedral, Cahors*, is an excellent example among the water-colours of these qualities.

In some of the large-scale figure drawings, such as Nos. 12, 30, and 32, and in a lesser degree in the studies (36 and 37) for the two large etchings, we have a rather oppressive sense of the professional model posing at very close quarters, by reason of the artist's exaggerated rendering of effects of salience or recession in muscular details at the expense of general projection of the group as a whole. It is fair to recognize, however, that this fault is to some extent remedied in the plates themselves, so that in No. 22, *The Crucifixion*, and No. 35, *The Nativity*, there is a distinct attempt to restrain the exuberant line which makes the studies too lively to be quite serious. One of Mr. Brangwyn's habits of invention seems to be that of casting about, in face of any picturesque setting he may stumble upon, to see which of the traditional subjects of ancient art can be forced into the new mould. In the case of No. 35, the spiral staircase leading up into a loft is a not inapt accessory to a *Nativity*, the design being magnificently picturesque without much loss of seriousness. The choice of the enormous viaduct as a background to the *Crucifixion* is more *voulu*, and, although it serves some purpose as balancing the sloping cross-beams of the *Crucifixion*, and so steadying the design, it seems a wilfully fantastic perversion of historic facts, inasmuch as it plunges Golgotha into a profound ravine.

The enormous scale and lavish use of "foul biting" in Mr. Brangwyn's plates will sometimes be forgiven for the sake of the dramatic force of the composition. We may compare it with the classic perfection of Meryon, as shown in the superb prints (on the special green paper beloved of collectors), *Le Petit Pont* (48), *Tourelle, Rue de la Tixanderie* (49), *St. Étienne du Mont* (51), and *Tour de l'Horloge* (52), at Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery. Among these masterpieces it must be admitted that the commonplace and muddled *Pont au Change* (first state, 50) makes a very poor figure. We submit that this etching has little intrinsic value, and that the esteem in which it is held is largely fictitious—a mistaken tribute to the glamour of the name of Meryon, not a recognition of his artistic qualities.

The exhibition includes examples of lesser etchers of his day, such as Lalanne, whose *Demolitions* (30) is a link with the eighteenth century—of Canale, let us say; while No. 35, *Trouville, Low Tide*, will command admiration by the darting precision of its more fluent line. There are three fine prints by Millet, one of Rousseau's, and a series by Charles Jacques, one of the best of which (9), singularly modern, resembles the work of Mr. Muirhead Bone. The less-inspired plates of Jacques and Adolph Appian recall the pen drawings which used to illustrate Salon catalogues.

Fine Art Gossip.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries the water-colour drawings by Mr. O. Hall are studies for his oil paintings, and many of them far superior to the latter in spontaneity and simplicity of statement. Nos. 7, 11, 12, 26, and 30 are quite admirable designs, the colour fair and brilliant within the limits of the mild and harmonious palette employed. He seems unable to resist the temptation of degrading it, in his more elaborate oil paintings, with a tortured overlay of wiry line drawing, which obscures also an original impression of form not without compactness and plastic sense. The drawings we have cited would be creditable as coming from any artist.

M. JEAN RAY'S designs. *Nos Chers Bébés*, are presented in agreeable fashion at the Goupil Gallery, so that the decorative effect of the room is at least agreeable at first sight. The content of the drawings is usually slight enough. *La Nouvelle* (7) shows, however, some observation of character in the vein of Boutet de Monvel, though even here we wonder why, because they are reduced to a single tone, the poplars (or cypresses) need be transformed into the likeness of wing feathers. No. 15, *Les Aieules*, is another work with some feeling for rhythm, some aspiration after purity of line; but too many of the personages of M. Ray's panels might have been adopted from the pages of the English comic papers, being weak in draughtsmanship and feeling for character.

At the Leicester Galleries Mrs. Knight is the most capable exhibitor. She had a feeling for colour, lively but not distinguished, and a fluency of draughtsmanship which is in itself disastrous, resulting in the facile mastery of the illustrator of popular magazines. The small drawing of a child *Cleaning her Teeth* (36) is the best of the designs, but Nos. 15, 19, and 21 show considerable ability.

At the Baillie Gallery the only works of appreciable quality are certain small water-colours by Mr. William Wildman, such as *Albert Bridge* (18) and *London Bridge* (16). *Portland Road* (14), if less massive, is neat and compact, but these very slight impressions are acceptable only when they remain crisp and frankly summary. The perfect fusion of water-colour blended while it is wet usually results, in Mr. Wildman's hands, in a false finish which cheapens his real talent for seeing the simple design underlying a natural effect.

With Mr. Martin Hardie as editor, Messrs. A. & C. Black are beginning the publication of a new, inexpensive art series called "Artists' Sketch-Books." Each volume will contain twenty-four reproductions of pencil drawings of well-known places. The first four Sketch-Books will be 'London' and 'Edinburgh,' by Lester G. Hornby; 'Paris,' by Eugène Béjot; and 'Rochester,' by K. Kimball.

THE COMMITTEE of the forthcoming Exhibition of Designs for Mural Paintings and for the Decoration of Schools, &c., announce a competition for the decoration of the vestibule of the Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Edmund Davis, a Governor of the hospital, has generously arranged for the rebuilding of the entrance with a view to mural decoration. The circular giving particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, Mural Decoration Committee, Crosby Hall, S.W.

DR. A. K. COOMARASWAMY is lecturing next Wednesday evening to the India Society, at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W., on 'Rajput Painting.'

THE date of Sargon of Accad, which was formerly accepted as about 3800 B.C., but which scholars have of late been inclined to reduce by 1,000 years, is the basis on which most of our systems of chronology are founded. The problem has been much complicated by the fact that the name of Sargon occurs more than once in early Babylonian records; but the learned Dominican Father Scheil, in a communication to the Académie des Inscriptions, has now done something to simplify it. He has found on a tablet lately brought to light that the fifth king of Agade bore the name of Sargani-sarri, and was therefore much later than Naram-Sin, who may easily have been the son of Sargon or Sarrukin, the founder of the dynasty. This has been Father Scheil's contention since 1908, and agrees with the conclusions reached, on slightly different grounds, by Mr. L. W. King. The rival theory, which would make Naram-Sin later than Sargani-sarri, has therefore received a set-back.

M. JOSEPH DÉCHELETTE, in a communication to the same Académie, studies the famous "reaper" vase of Hagia Triada, which is one of the most interesting monuments of Minoan art. The figures carved upon it in low relief show a procession of men bearing sheaves and agricultural implements, in the midst of whom is a shaven-headed personage; and M. Déchelette has no difficulty in showing that they represent a ritual procession to the altar of a body or company of sacrificers, headed by a priest. He considers it the record of the religious ceremonies which immediately preceded, according to him, the hecatombs of Homer's time.

MUSIC

Organ Music. By Sigfrid Karg-Elert. (Novello.)—The composer in his music makes use of old forms, yet at the same time there is overwhelming evidence that in spirit he is a modern. His Op. 73 is entitled 'Chaconne (35 Variations on a Basso Ostinato) and Fugue Trilogy with Choral.' Neither a Chaconne nor an elaborate Fugue such as the one before us gives a composer any real opportunity of displaying individuality, but Karg-Elert, by great variety of rhythmic figures and by harmonic progressions, also by a recitative passage, cadenza, and a dramatic coda, tries to make us forget the ostinato which confines his imagination. There are, however, some powerful moments, and no lack of skill—the composer is, indeed, master of the technique of his art. The Fugue which follows gives still stronger proof of this. It abounds in clever devices. A first and second subject are developed separately, and afterwards combined, and with them is associated a third subject, which seems evolved from the basso of the Chaconne, while in an imposing coda is heard the Choral. In this Fugue will be found triple and quadruple double counterpoints, stretti, inversions, &c. No composer would venture on such a work unless well acquainted with Bach, so that it is not surprising to find solid traces of that influence. Karg-Elert is not slavishly imitative, but frankly acknowledges the source of his strength; the new elements, however, in his music give to it life and interest.

In his First Sonatina in A minor, a later work—at any rate it is marked Op. 74—the second of its two movements is also in Chaconne form, but, though the writing is full of clever points, it is of lighter character: there is more nature, if less art, in the music. It is much easier to play than the above-mentioned Chaconne, both in the manual and pedal parts.

Op. 72 is entitled 'Trois Impressions,' and they are named 'Harmonies du Soir,' 'Clair de Lune,' and 'La Nuit' respectively. Here the composer is entering the domain of programme music; he is trying to translate into tones the impressions which he has received from nature under different aspects. The three pieces are short, simple, and interesting.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the Endowment Fund Concert of the Queen's Hall Orchestra at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon included Wagner's 'Meistersinger' and 'Tannhäuser' Overtures, also the 'Lohengrin' and 'Tristan' Preludes, the last-named with the ending which the composer wrote for one of his Paris concerts in 1860. In addition to these, there was the Beethoven Violin Concerto, of which Mischa Elman gave an admirable rendering. A substantial increase must have been made to the fund, for so popular a programme would alone have drawn a large audience.

In addition there was a novelty, a work for violin and orchestra entitled 'Memento Mori,' by the Hungarian composer Max Vogrich, who has written several operas, none of which, however, has been heard in England. The work in question has a programme: it depicts the last moments of a Trappist monk. The violin solo is supposed to tell of his anguish and despair, while in the orchestra are heard the Memento Mori cloister bell, the dirge of the monks, &c. This programme offers striking contrasts, and the music is appropriately dramatic in character: it expresses emotions and thoughts, while clever realistic effects are not wanting. Judged, however, as absolute music—and that is the true test—it has no deep interest, no compelling power.

MISS WINIFRED PURNELL, a Hungarian pianist aged sixteen, made her first appearance in London on Tuesday evening at Bechstein Hall. She lacks restraint both as regards tone and tempi, and in the highly impassioned opening Allegro of Chopin's B minor Sonata some passages were blurred. Although in every piece she played one could find cause to take exception, she nevertheless revealed exceptional gifts. The young lady has temperament, fine technique, a most sympathetic touch, and strong feeling. The last quality was specially manifest in the Chopin Sonata, in which she brought out all the poetry. It was the reading of a great artist. Criticism for the time being was silenced: she got at the very heart of the music. Her playing of Schubert's 'Moment Musical' in A flat, Op. 94, No. 2, was remarkable for beauty and warmth of tone. Temperament and a highly strung nature easily account for any exaggerations: they were the outcome of qualities which few pianists possess in so large a measure as Miss Purnell.

THE programme of the third Balfour Gardiner Concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday included some interesting novelties. Mr. Percy Grainger's 'Mock Morris,' for seven-part string orchestra, is bright,

cleverly scored, and characteristic, and it was rendered with point and life under his direction. Of the composer's skill in works of short compass there is no question. We shall hope one day to hear a work from his pen which will show how he can create and develop important themes. As yet he has only given proof of great skill and tact, and a thoroughly healthy feeling. The piece was followed by Mr. Balfour - Gardiner's delightful 'Shepherd Fennel' Dance, which was heard more than once during the Promenade Concert season last year. Later in the evening his part-song 'The Stage Coach,' novelty, proved attractive. Two Psalms for chorus and baritone solo (Mr. Ernest Groom) by Grieg, from Op. 74, were not well placed, coming after the two works just mentioned. The first, 'My Jesus sets me free,' is interesting; the second is of simple hymn-tune pattern. Some old English madrigals were admirably rendered by the Oriana Madrigal Society, under the able direction of Mr. Charles Kennedy Scott.

A letter of Mendelssohn's, recently advertised for sale by J. A. Stargardt of Berlin, recalls an early attempt to get him to write an opera. The Chappell firm commissioned J. R. Planché, who wrote the 'Oberon' book for Weber, to prepare one for Mendelssohn. The composer was informed of this, and in replying from Leipsic on February 12th, 1838, stated that a "good, truly poetical libretto" had long been his desire. This is the very letter (written in English) which has been advertised for sale. After a long correspondence between Planché and the composer, Planché agreed to adopt all Mendelssohn's suggestions, and the manuscript was sent in 1839 a second time to Leipsic. No letter or message respecting it was ever received from Mendelssohn, and the manuscript was not returned.

In the long notice of Mendelssohn in Grove's 'Dictionary' there is no mention of this, not even in the new edition, revised by F. G. Edwards, an authority on Mendelssohn. Another proof of its being little known is afforded by a notice of some Mendelssohn Concerts in *The Athenæum* of December 9th, 1871. Speaking of the fastidiousness which prevented Mendelssohn from writing an opera, the writer remarks that he could have had the assistance of Scribe or Planché—the very men who had been in negotiation with Mendelssohn. In last Saturday's *Notes and Queries*, in the article 'Charles Dickens,' Mr. John Collins Francis refers to Chorley, who, after his retirement from the staff of *The Athenæum* in 1868, still wrote for it occasionally. Chorley was an intimate friend of Mendelssohn's, and must, one would think, have heard of one or both series of correspondence. The notice was by Gruneisen, but no reply came from Chorley. The latter died soon afterwards, February 16th, 1872, but was apparently in good health until the day before his death.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.-SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.
MON. Doris Woodall's Lieder Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. Kathro Bentinck's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Clay Thomas's Vocal Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
— Strolling Players' Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED. Madame Leschetizky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Amy Francis and Nancy Hancock's Matinee, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Frederick Lamond's Beethoven Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Madame Speranza Calo's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Donald P. Tovey's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Eolian Hall.
— Joseph Klosky's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Thomas Percival Fielden's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
— Leon Rain's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
FRI. Joan Manéu and Frederick Lamond's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Germaine Schnitzler's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
SAT. Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
— Detmar Dressel's Violin Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Alice Bland and the Golden Ball, Phoca and History Repeats Itself, Tom, Cousin Mary, and Red Riding Hood, by C. A. Dawson-Scott; **Mr. Sampson**, by Charles Lee, 6d. net each. Dent

We should like to direct a large circle of harassed entertainment-mongers to these carpet plays. 'Mr. Sampson' is a little gem, treating the relationship of two middle-aged women and their next-door neighbour with that humour which is akin to pathos. 'Phoca,' with its echo of the Forsaken Merman, is a crystallized idyll, but the author's touch is a trifle heavy for the gossamer opportunities of the playlet.

Creighton (Charles), M.D., AN ALLEGORY OF OTHELLO, 3/6 A. L. Humphreys

The author in his Introduction suggests ample reasons for not suspecting allegory in "a great design firmly grasped and naturally unfolded" like 'Othello.' He then suggests plenty of objections to the parallel he puts forward between Bunyan and Shakespeare: "In respect of moral purpose, of course, the parallel fails; for the dramatist could hardly be said to inculcate a moral if he declined to tell what the moral was." It is an odd and infructuous sort of allegory, the full explanation of which has escaped the close scrutiny of the wits of three hundred years and more, and, when we discover the quality of Shakespeare's hints, we can only conclude that it has been our good fortune to misunderstand the weakest allegorist in print.

Shakespeare was, indeed, an extraordinary man. It appears that he meant 'King Lear' to be a complete allegory of the Reformation in England. 'Othello' is a religious allegory, too. The Turks in the first act are the Nonconforming clergy in the reign of Elizabeth. Brabantio is Archbishop Whitgift. The feint on Rhodes is an abortive attack on doctrines (roads, or well-trodden highways of thought). Cyprus, a black crêpe, symbolizes rites and ceremonies. Iago represents Bacon as the anonymous pamphleteer whose attack severely wounded Hooker in 1599. Hooker is Montano; and Othello's story is that of the Lollards, his marriage to Desdemona meaning his acceptance of the traditional sacrament of the Altar in England. When Brabantio called his daughter a "jewel" (I. iii. 195), he was thinking of Bishop Jewel; and the "clogs" her behaviour would have taught him to put on other children are the Anglican Articles of Religion. Doubtless, when Cordelia called her sisters "jewels," Shakespeare was thinking of two bishops, or the one was of sufficient importance to be duplicated.

Those who like this sort of reasoning will find it carried out here in detail, with references to Warburton and other critics. We can only say that, if Shakespeare found the game a congenial pastime, we do not. We are content with 'King Lear' and 'Othello' as they stand to the uninitiate eye, and we can offer Dr. Creighton no encouragement to publish the several disguises in five or six other plays. We do not propose to alter our whole conception of Shakespeare on such evidence. It is evidence at best of no importance, for he who speaks of "the all-sufficing beauty of the poetry in its plain meaning" appears to us to condemn some of the poorest "likelihoods of modern seeming" that have been added to Shakespeare.

Curtis (Elizabeth Alden), THE NORSEMAN, A DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS.

Portland (Maine), Mosher Press

There is little that is distinctive in this poetic drama of the fates of Frithiof and Ingeborg. The characters are well defined, and the blank verse is correct, but it lacks inspiration or power of phrase to prevent its growing wearisome. It is at best a dignified performance, not rising above the mediocre, and seldom sinking below it.

Ellis (Dorothy May Brodick), THE LIGHT-BEARERS: A MISSIONARY PAGEANT, 6d. net. Ely, Tyndall

A dull and apostrophic masque, composed of allegorical and historical figures, and not containing even the semblance of poetic merit.

Vintras (Louis), L'OR ET LES ROSES, tragédie.

Paris, Publications Encyclopédiques

This tragedy, dealing with mediæval Naples, is in the true Romantic manner. We had imagined that the age which greeted such productions was long past. Marshalled in aid are all the traditional accessories—gloomy, vaulted apartments, secret stairs, rapiers in profusion, and grinding of bolts in iron doors. The author's smooth verse runs through the whole gamut of emotion with alarming facility, but leaves us unconvinced and uninspired.

Play-Making: a Manual of Craftsmanship.

By William Archer. (Chapman & Hall.)—

To the minds of some lovers of art there is a curious fascination in the study of art's processes. For them enjoyment, and even beauty, are enhanced by comprehension of the technical skill with which beauty has been presented, and into their recollected pleasure in a beautiful thing consideration of its how and why enters largely. Any reader of this pattern will find congenial pasturage in Mr. Archer's book; and if theatregoers at large would but read and mark it, their critical perceptions would become so much sharpened as to render impossible the performance of some plays now pretty well received. Differing, happily, from the ordinary writer of handbooks, Mr. Archer does not frame a system of rules, but rather (if the medical term may be admitted) "dissects out" principles from actual plays, showing in how many ways these principles may be fulfilled, and, incidentally, what excellent reasons often underlie our unreasoned dissatisfaction with certain passages of various plays.

The criticism of which, in the examination of specific cases, the book is full is sound and penetrating throughout, but it is, perhaps, when last acts come under consideration that its breadth of view is most marked. For example:—

"I suggest, then, that the modern tendency to take lightly Aristotle's demand that the drama should have 'a beginning, a middle, and an end' arises from the nature of things, and implies, not necessarily, nor even probably, a decline in craftsmanship, but a new intimacy of relation to life, and a new sincerity of artistic conscience. I suggest that the 'weak last act,' of which critics so often complain, is a natural development from which authors ought not on occasion to shrink, and of which critics ought on occasion to recognize the necessity. To elevate it into a system is absurd. There is certainly no more reason for deliberately avoiding an emphatic ending than for mechanically forcing one. But authors and critics alike should learn to distinguish the themes which do, from the themes which do not, call for a definite, trenchant solution, and should handle them, and judge them, in accordance with their inherent quality."

Mr. Archer's style of writing is weighty, but somewhat heavy. It does not suggest natural fluency with the pen.

Dramatic Gossip.

WE continue to follow the ramifications of the Censor's ban with breathless interest. We observed his crusade against Puritanism; we beheld his ægis uplifted to protect the display of irresponsible and inconsequential immorality; and now we see him withholding from the public gaze a play which, if it carry a didactic motive with it, is a vindication of the cardinal doctrines of Christianity. We think, indeed, that Mr. Zangwill does injustice to the "Next Religion." As a constructive faith, it is given no substance, and its equipment in the shape of a temple, a ritual, an organ and choristers in the last act does not impress us with the originality of its pioneers. 'The Next Religion' is inferior in technique, grasp of reality, and massiveness of conception to 'The War God,' powerful as it is. It alternates between the subtle dialectics of destructive criticism and volcanic action in such a way as to obfuscate a central impression. It is too long, lingers where it should be quickened up, and is inclined to be unwieldy. Moreover, the credulity of the religion-maker in the third act, his surrender to the arts of commercial exploitation and garish publicity, leave us rudely disillusioned as to the strength of his personality and the impenetrability of his gospel. He is vulgarized, and our respect for him wanes. The creation of the wife is more vital characterization. She is handled with poignancy, insight, and rare sympathy. The force of the play lies really in the dialogue of the first two acts—always trenchant, ironic, masterful, and at times broadening into lofty and full-mouthed harmonies.

Mr. Fisher White realized the founder of the new religion with unflinching perspicuity, conveying at the same time an undercurrent of delicate pathos with a blend of feeling and ingenuity. Miss Adeline Bourne as Mrs. Trame made the most courageous endeavours, but did not temper herself finely enough to the part. She was either too lachrymose or too cyclonic, and was prone to excessive gesticulation. Mr. Horace Hodges as the farmer who becomes the sacristan of the new religion, and Mrs. Theodore Wright as the wife of the missionizing bishop and the mother of Mrs. Trame, gave the most delightful renderings of their parts.

THOUGH in 'The Odd Man Out,' which is being given this month at Royalty matinees, Mr. Harold Brighouse has written a full-sized comedy, he must still be classed as an author of one-act plays. 'The Price of Coal'—that admirable sketch of mining life—was in one act-form; and there is only one act, the second, in his more ambitious effort, which shows him to advantage. If the rest of his new play had but reached its level, what an exhilarating and delightful entertainment we should have obtained!

Not since the days of 'The Importance of Being Earnest' have we had a droller scene on the stage than that in which the twice-married Mrs. Enderby is confronted by the husband she has long thought dead, and hesitates between her duty to the sanctimonious humbug with whom she has found happiness and that to the returned prodigal, Daniel Weir, whose cynicism and roving habits made marriage with him a misery. Her choice, illogically, but naturally enough, falls on the man who does not want her and offends her every sense of propriety, and the spectacle of the reprobate wriggling in the clutches of this flabby, but resolute matron is worth going far to see.

In point of fact, as we learn later, Daniel, no less than his wife, has given himself another matrimonial partner, and has only come home to make the acquaintance of his daughter—a crushed little girl whom he saves from a marriage of convenience, and helps to the man of her heart. Barbara's love-affairs can have but one ending when once her father appears, and it is the ludicrous predicament of the victims of bigamy which is the centre of interest. In his second act Mr. Brighouse concentrates on these with the happiest results, thanks to the clever acting of Mr. Dennis Eadie, Miss Helen Haye, and Mr. Hubert Harben. His first act, besides being tame and conventional, gives away his plot, while the third is mere uproarious farce, and really unnecessary.

MESSRS. W. HEFFER & SONS of Cambridge will shortly publish, an edition of Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night' which has been specially arranged and adapted for performance at the Cambridge Theatre on April 30th and May 1st by the Cambridge Repertory Company. The edition has been prepared by Mr. Orlando Barnett and Mr. A. F. M. Greig.

'DENYS OF AUXERRE' is the title of a new poetical drama in five acts by James Barton, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Christopher. Its theme is the story—traced by Pater from the stained glass of Auxerre Cathedral—of a pagan revival in the Middle Ages.

PLAYGOERS who go to the Globe Theatre to hear lilting music, and to see pretty dresses and scenery vivified by attractive principals and chorus, will probably come away well content with 'The Pink Lady,' which was produced on the 11th inst. It is a French farce, set to music, and played by an American company, all the members of which are possessed by one idea—that they must "hustle."

Except for the speed with which it is acted, the accent of the performers, and the chorus—which is boisterous, and descends sometimes into merely making a noise—the play does not differ essentially from the English musical comedy. Miss Hazel Dawn looked very pretty in the name-part, but her singing would be improved by the introduction of a little more light and shade; Miss Alice Dovey, the least tumultuous member of the company, sang well; while Mr. Frank Lalor was exceedingly funny as Dondidier, a dealer in antiques, forced against his will to pose as a satyr. 'Donny did, Donny didn't,' and 'Beautiful Lady,' the latter reminiscent of the 'Chocolate Soldier' waltz, won instant approval from an enthusiastic audience.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

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LITERATURE

Victor Hugo: his Life and Work. By
A. F. Davidson. (Eveleigh Nash.)

"HE is forced and artificial....essentially cold and icy even in his most passionate outbursts. His enthusiasm is merely phantasmagoric—a calculation into which no love enters except self-love. He is an egoist, and to be still more exact—he is a Hugoist."

Such was the verdict which Heine passed on Victor Hugo when the latter was at the height of his literary fame. Sainte-Beuve, in youth the intimate friend of Hugo and the extoller of his genius, denounced his "lack of proportion," his "false imagery," his "forced and theatrical lyricism." The critic had recently quarrelled with his friend when he wrote those words, but there is justice in his strictures. Heine at all times detested the indiscriminate applause which turned living men into objects of popular idolatry; and we agree that there was scarcely a moment in his literary and political career when Hugo was not greeted with praise more lavish than he deserved, or did not over-estimate his own importance as prophet and man of letters.

But the "cult" of Hugo has died out. His "romanticism" has lost its vogue in France. His Republicanism is not now a fetish even in an ardently Republican country, and his is no longer the magical name identified with that of Liberty. The fame of his pompous and overpowering presence has become in Paris little more than an old wives' tale. His exploits have long since reaped the benefits of legend; it is for the biographer to sift the wheat from the tares; to examine his life and his work dispassionately,

and to assess their value at what they may be worth.

Mr. Davidson, whose death occurred before these pages were seen through the press, devoted to his subject the wide research and the exact study which are necessary to a scrupulous biography. He spared no pains in mastering the evidences which Hugo's contemporaries have left in abundance. He examined with a critical eye the not too trustworthy statements of the poet himself. The result is a history which is at the same time careful and lively, which for statements of mere fact may be relied upon, and is written with an individual style—polished, incisive, mordant. His temperament and predilections, however, disqualified him from being the ideal biographer of Victor Hugo. Some element of hero-worship is indispensable to the true biographer of any man who is claimed among the great. Mr. Davidson, evidently disgusted by the excessive hero-worship which Hugo's wiser contemporaries ridiculed, went to the other extreme. A cold admission of his genius as a writer is unsupported by any explanation of what it was in Hugo the man which made the poet, the novelist, the dramatist. As the biographer of a Republican, the author has no business to let his own hatred of Republicanism appear. But it does appear. As one whose task it was to account for the democratic professions of Hugo, he is particularly unfortunate in revealing constantly his own anti-democratic bias, as when he speaks scornfully (p. 175) of the "unwashed hands" of the mob. Mr. Davidson's political opinions would have been of no concern to us had he not allowed them to warp his sympathy for Hugo. His dislike of his hero's egoism and arrogance would have been estimable if it had not made him on every possible occasion search for a mean and paltry motive for the poet's action. Hence it is that the material, and to some extent the method, of an exceptionally capable biography are diverted to the purposes of depreciation and prejudice.

It must be admitted that few public men have more conspicuously exposed themselves to ridicule than did Victor Hugo, both in his conduct and in his writings. No man was ever more supremely confident of his own genius or more insistent in declaring it. He pushed himself into prominence when he was still in his teens, and rejoiced in the appellation "enfant sublime," the invention of which Chateaubriand indignantly denied. He annexed the French Romantic movement, and took the credit of it to himself. He surrounded himself with flattering admirers who, when he recited his verses, would not be content with ordinary compliments.

"A voice tense with emotion would ejaculate the words 'A Cathedral!' another would exclaim 'A Gothic Arch!' a third 'An Egyptian pyramid!'"

When he writes to decline a pension offered by the King, he must needs dwell upon his services to Royalty:—

"I myself have perhaps been fortunate enough to render some humble service to the King and to royalty. I have sold five editions of a book in which the name of a Bourbon occurs on every page."

As politician no less than as man of letters he believed himself indispensable to the State, and boasted loudly of his influence. When he had not yet become a Republican he gravely declared:—

"No, I am not a Republican....In a Republic my life wouldn't be worth three days' purchase. The different parties would wrangle with each other to get hold of me, and in less than three days my head would fall."

Pomposity, sublime belief in himself, vanity, arrogance, and inaccuracy as to his own achievements, were defects which grew into monstrous proportions in the sixty years of his public life.

But Mr. Davidson has carried his indictment too far. Without a shadow of evidence, he accuses Hugo of "sharp practice" in transferring the publication of 'Marion Delorme' from one publisher to another (p. 100)—an alleged breach of contract which the publishers could not prove. When 'Le Roi s'amuse' was censored by the Government, Mr. Davidson puts it to the dramatist's discredit that he allowed his publishers to advertise it as a prohibited play (p. 103). In his strictures upon Hugo's relationship with Juliette Drouet (p. 117) he forgets that the code of private morals in the France of 1833 was not identical with that of England in 1912. Hugo went over to the Republican side in October, 1849. The author endorses the charge of "apostasy," but his argument that it was "just a matter of personal pique and personal ambition" (p. 191) will not bear examination. Without entering into the inadequate details upon which Mr. Davidson relied, we may point out that a more sympathetic biographer would have shown that Hugo had been tending in this direction for years. He had been a passionate exponent of the sufferings of the poor, he had with unfailing consistency inveighed against capital punishment, he had opposed the caprice of privilege, he had shown his impatience with Clericalism, he was an ardent supporter of nationalism in all its forms, and it is unthinkable that he should have continued to support a ministry which persisted in its espousal of the Papal cause in Italy. The fact is that Mr. Davidson, in respect of this and a hundred other points, accepts precisely those opinions which were held by the most bitterly hostile of Hugo's contemporaries.

If Mr. Davidson's method of criticism were universally applied, few of our national heroes would be left decently on their pedestals. Dr. Johnson would be stigmatized as an opinionated hypocrite, Carlyle as a ranter and a public nuisance, Ruskin as a garrulous old woman. Chatham would become a worse creature even than the hypochondriac painted by Lord Rosebery, and Gladstone little more than a stage effect.

Hugo, like all of those public characters who lived up to their parts, had the defects of his qualities. But let it be remembered that he sustained the illusion, if illusion it was, during more than sixty years of public life. He was theatrical, impulsive, domineering, easily swayed by passing prejudice, easily convinced that his least utterance was inspired. Good or bad, his influence was immense. Mr. Davidson has not sufficiently shown how great was the part he played in the adoption of what was called "Romanticism." It is perfectly true that he did not invent this movement in the form it assumed on the Continent. As Mr. Davidson points out, Schlegel, Madame de Staël, and Stendhal had all ridiculed the artificiality of the classical drama; they had exploded the Aristotelian Unities, they had attacked the formal compositions of which Racine affords the model. All that was stilted, limiting, and purely conventional had been already exposed. But it was the genius of Hugo which stepped in and made the new and freer school an acceptable fact. The others had argued with the world; he persuaded it.

"Regularity is the taste of mediocrity [he said], order is the taste of genius.... The spirit of imitation is the scourge of art; let us admire the great masters, not imitate them.... The poet should have only one model—nature; only one guide—truth."

His domineering spirit carried the world by storm, and he had a great advocate in this country in Swinburne, whose fervent eulogium of him as "one of the very greatest among poets and among men" is retained in the latest issue of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He would have taken public opinion with him whether he had been right or wrong, and he was often considerably wrong. He was one of the first great didactic novelists and dramatists. 'Notre Dame' and 'Les Misérables' belong incontestably to the literature of the world, being admirable merely as stories, and the splendid conception of 'L'Homme qui rit' almost reconciles us to absurdities which would be fatal to any other author.

It must be confessed that Hugo's hatred of restraint led him to the wildest literary excesses. His imaginative freedom led him to a fancifulness and a grotesquerie which were remote from truth. He was rhetorical, theatrical, thaumaturgic. Claptrap could be concealed under the strenuousness of his *tours de force*. But he had also the energy, the vitality, and intensity of one who had the fullness of genius. His sympathies were on the side of humanism. His licence is more akin to that which abounds in English literature in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries than to the qualities which have distinguished France. Hugo was no danger to his own country, which still tends towards excess of "classicism." For the French, revolutionary in their politics, have always respected authority in literature. But Hugo was a Republican in his literary tastes long before he was a Republican in his politics.

A History of the Eastern Roman Empire from 802 to 867. By J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. (Macmillan & Co.)

PROF. BURY has accustomed us to a very high standard of work, and does not fall below his highest standard in this account of a short period of Byzantine history, the sixty-five years that elapsed between the end of the Isaurian dynasty (under which the Christian Empire renewed its strength and stemmed the tide of Arab conquest) and the beginning of the Macedonian dynasty (under which took place the expansion of the "Roman" power to wider limits than it had ever before attained). Between these two great dynasties and periods the time which this book describes forms an interlude that in comparison seems rather mean and dull. But to those who read Byzantine history with sympathy, no period in its long course seems uninteresting; and Prof. Bury maintains the view that this period, "the Amorian Age," "meant a new phase in Byzantine culture." The interest, however, is in this case confined to the specialist, and it is for the specialist that the Cambridge Professor of Modern History writes. The revival of Iconoclasm by Leo, fostered also by his murderer and successor Michael of Amorion and by Theophilus, was unsuccessful, and only weakened the Empire through disunion; the religious controversies were unedifying; and the sternest and most zealous supporter of Puritanism in doctrine and ritual would find little to satisfy him in the proceedings by which pictures were banished from the churches. Political calculation played more part than religious fervour. The Armenian Leo, who restored Iconoclasm as the dominant form of religion in the state, and Michael I., his Phrygian successor on the throne of Augustus, were men of fair, but not outstanding ability, capable of forcing their way to the purple by military revolution and conspiracy, but not strong enough to atone for the violence of their entry into power by the skill and success with which they used the Imperial authority. Both were of humble origin and rude manners; the Phrygian is said to have been barely able to read and write; but both were strenuous, hardworking, dull, and, on the whole, unsuccessful sovereigns. The Phrygian had a three years' war to fight against another military claimant as humble as, and even more foreign to the Roman dignity than, himself: this was Thomas, a soldier of Slav blood, but born at Gazioura in Pontus. A struggle like this between an illiterate Phrygian and an illiterate Slav was undignified as a spectacle, and injurious to the Empire.

Yet there was abundant material for a stirring narrative of the romantic type in the "Amorian" period, of whose general character the incidents just mentioned form a fair specimen; but the authorities are far from good. Even the external aspect of events is often uncer-

tain; the details are often variously described by authorities, none of whom can be classed as impartial or unprejudiced or possessed of much historical insight. The inner nature of the events, and the personality of the leading historical figures, remain obscure. Prof. Bury frankly recognizes this, and plans his narrative accordingly. It is more a discussion of details than a living study. It is the foundation for a history rather than a history in the highest sense. There was great need for such a work. To do it no other person so well qualified by extensive and minute study of the details of Byzantine administration and bibliography as the Regius Professor in Cambridge could have been found, and he has added to and confirmed his reputation by the performance.

The book is a series of separate chapters. The first five give an outline of the fortunes of the successive Emperors in a dynastic view; of the murders, conspiracies, and rebellions by which their fortunes worked themselves out; and the theological controversies which agitated their reigns. The great ecclesiastical figures, Photius and Ignatius, have the sixth chapter to themselves. Then follow chaps. vii.-xiv. on Administration, the Saracen Wars, the Saracen Conquests of Crete and Sicily, relations with the Western Empire, Bulgaria, the Conversion of Slavs and Bulgarians, Russia, and Art and Education.

Next comes a series of twelve Appendixes discussing some of the leading literary authorities, and some incidents that fall within the special scope of the preceding chapters. Finally, there is a full and valuable bibliography. If, for example, the reader wishes to study the Saracen wars, he must turn to Appendix VIII. for the wars of 830-32, while these and the rest have been described in chap. viii. Bulgaria has a chapter and an Appendix. Thus the same class of events, *e.g.*, Saracen wars, have to be sought in slight references made in the chapters on the Emperors, again in the special chapter, and the Appendix, and finally in articles which have been published elsewhere by the author.

There is, however, a distinct plan in this rather complicated arrangement. All the investigations have been classified; but the plan is not that of a true history; it is the plan formed by one who clearly recognizes that his task is to lay the foundation for a history. Prof. Bury has rightly gauged the situation and the needs. He has resisted (without any difficulty caused by a natural bent towards the other course) all temptation to make a picturesque narrative, or turn to account the indications of personality which do after all survive even in the arid pages of Byzantine writers. He omits, for example, the words of Theophilus, on his death-bed, when the head of his brother-in-law and faithful subordinate Theophobus was brought to him: "Thou art no more Theophobus, and I am no more Theophilus." There may yet be

written a history on the ideal standard, even of the Amorian dynasty; but the writer will have to stand on the edifice built by Prof. Bury, and will feel at every stage that without the latter his work would have been impossible.

In the study of the details, the trustworthiness of rival accounts from diverse points of view—in fact, one serious difficulty lies in the lack of sufficiently diverse points of view, owing to the comparative success of the Orthodox party in suppressing Iconoclast testimony—the chronology, the topography, the finance, and so on, there will yet be in some cases considerable discussion, but every discussion will have to start from this fundamental book. With regard to Rodentos, Prof. Bury wrongly follows the hypothesis printed by Prof. Ramsay in 1891, but now antiquated by the recent discoveries of M. H. Grégoire. The name of this young Belgian scholar and traveller does not occur in the Bibliography; but Prof. Bury's book must have been long in the printer's hands, and Grégoire's work belongs only to the last three years or so. In a subject which is growing so rapidly as this such lists of modern research need to be revised and enlarged every year or two. We may mention that the Persarmenians of p. 252 become Persamenians in the Index.

It is a matter for congratulation that within little more than a year the subject has been enriched both by Mr. Bussell's philosophic and suggestive study of the general movements and spirit of Byzantine history and by this admirable work.

The Encyclopædia of Islām.—Nos. X.—XII.: *Bahira—Bu'ath.* (Luzac & Co.)

THE most considerable articles in the three parts of this 'Encyclopædia'—lately issued with commendable regularity—are Mr. Longworth Dames's exhaustive account of Baluchistan—here spelt Balo-ġistan—of which nothing need be said except that it is the right article by the right man, and an admirable notice of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Dr. J. Krcsmárik. The other contributors continue to write on their chosen lines, except that Dr. Soberheim undertakes the later Egyptian history, and does not seem to be so complete in his bibliography as Dr. C. H. Becker was in earlier numbers. He has omitted, moreover, to refer to the mosques of Baibars as well as to mention one of his names, al-Bundukdari, familiar to readers of William of Tyre. In a following article on Baibars the dawadar a similar archæological deficiency is to be noticed, since no account is taken of his ruined palace at Cairo. The statement (p. 588b) that there was "a carpet on a Mahmal, as is done to the present day," is surely an error. The Kiswa, or so-called "Holy Carpet"—really the covering destined for the Ka'ba—is not and could not be enclosed in the litter or Mahmal. Nor can we accept the statement that Baibars, in capturing Hisn al-Akrad, "annihilated the Knights of St. John." 'The Romance of Baibars' is discussed with his usual

thoroughness by Prof. D. B. Macdonald, who has other curious and original articles, very unlike the usual style of encyclopædias, on Ba'l, Bal'am, and Barsisa, and appears to be bringing his comparative studies in Oriental tales to the general service of this useful work. He has also an interesting article on the theological term "Bid'a." M. Carra de Vaux is also original and interesting in his treatment of out-of-the-way subjects, such as Bilkis, but he is apt to be too slight, notably on the Batiniya. Though there is a decided improvement in the English translation (despite "momentuous," 699b; "Balduin," 596a, &c.), and also in the matter of cross-references, we still observe a singular lack of proportion in the various articles. For instance, M. Ch. Huart carries his ideal of conciseness to an extreme of meagreness, and "skimps" the great Turkish sultan Bayazid (there is no cross-reference, by the way, for Bajazet) most undeservedly. On the other hand, Dr. Streck has a comparatively immense article on the Batiha or Mesopotamian swamps, which is, we admit, full of valuable information on the history of the Arab tribes and on the revolt of the Zenj, but is out of all proportion to the scale of the 'Encyclopædia.' The like, in a less degree, may be said of the same scholar's articles on Bender (why not Bandar?) 'Abbas and Biredjik; the latter, however, is of great interest. Dr. R. Hartmann, writing on Basra, keeps the just mean, but is hardly full enough on the Bisharin. The important Bahmani dynasty of the Deccan is dismissed in a single column, whilst equal space is given to the wretched little village of Balaklava, though without the obvious reference to Kinglake. Bairut is described without any notice of the celebrated American and Jesuit educational missions. Under Bahr al-Ghazal the bibliography should have comprised the recent books of Yakub Artin Pasha and Mr. Comyn. This article contains a misprint: 1843 for 1873. We would draw special attention to the valuable articles which Dr. J. Schleifer is contributing on South Arabian localities and Arab tribes: Baihan al-Kasab and Bakr are excellent examples. Prof. Brockelmann, always, we need hardly say, with his well-known bibliographical learning, treats of the biographies of authors, and has an interesting essay on the Bakhtishu family of physicians, but shows little critical appreciation of al-Biruni. Prof. Becker is careful and well-informed, as usual, in dealing with such subjects as Bait al-Mal, Bedja, Bakt, though we do not quite agree with him that this last was not a "tribute" from the Nubians, merely because the Egyptians made some return. Dr. Seybold has made the Western Mediterranean his own subject—his article on the Balearic Islands is excellent, and he refrains from expatiating on Boabdil and Bobastro; whilst M. G. Yver on the French Sudan (Bambara), on the Bardo of Tunis, and on Barka, is in his proper element. The 'Encyclopædia' is fortunate in having the services of Mr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis

for the Malay Archipelago, and his contributions on Banda, Banka, Bantam, and Borneo are meritorious. Prof. Barthold treats in his best manner of the Barmecides, Bashkirs, the Mongol Berke (Baraka) and Batu, Bishbalik and Bitikei, among other subjects. The article 'Berbers,' by M. René Basset, who also writes on the interesting Berghawata tribes and their religion, is of great importance and opens up many debatable questions. Mr. H. Beveridge's Indian biographies are naturally authoritative, though perhaps rather brief and dry: he has omitted to mention that Bairam Khan's Diwan has been printed by Prof. E. Denison Ross, but perhaps it was not published when the article was written. Mr. J. S. Cotton, besides contributing some clear, succinct—sometimes too succinct—accounts of Indian towns, has written the article 'Bengal,' the following extract from which possesses special interest at the present time:—

"In 1901, before the division of the province, the number of Muhammadans in Bengal was 25½ millions, being two-fifths of the number in all India. The proportion to the total population was 33 per cent, though in some districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal the proportion rises above 75 per cent, and in the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam the proportion is 56 per cent, compared with 10 per cent in Western Bengal, and only 1 per cent in South Bihar. This irregular distribution can best be explained by assuming that the inhabitants of the delta belong to aboriginal races, who were never admitted into the higher castes of Hinduism, and therefore received Islam readily from their conquerors. It has been proved by anthropometric evidence that the vast majority of the Muhammadans in Eastern Bengal cannot be distinguished physically from their Hindu fellows; and it is also true that they preserve to this day many Hindu observances and superstitions. It may be added that, apart from some slight amount of conversion, they certainly increase at a quicker rate than the Hindus, which is attributed to their occupation of a more fertile region, their use of a more nourishing diet, and their permission of widow marriage."

The article following Bengal touches on another "actual" topic, Benghazi, and is written by Mr. Ewald Banse. It will be seen that 'The Encyclopædia of Islām,' though primarily addressed to Orientalists and students of the Mohammedan East, does not disdain subjects which are of general interest. Among such articles in Part XII. we note especially Dr. T. W. Arnold's account of Bhopal and its three successive Begams of exceptional ability and high character; and M. G. Yver's descriptions of the oasis of Bilma in the Tripolitan Sahara, and other North African places, such as Bizerta, Biskra, and Blida, and a notably full and important article on Bornu.

The bibliographies, as usual, are a very useful feature; but R. Pococke's travels should not have been cited in the German translation as 'Beschreib. des Morgenl.' (725b); and Capt. Chesney, whose Euphrates books are not included in the bibliography, should have been referred to as General F. R. Chesney.

Formal Logic: a Scientific and Social Problem. By Dr. F. C. S. Schiller. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS book, which purports to be an unsparing indictment of "Formal Logic," traverses the whole logical territory, and includes an account, not only of terms, categories, predicables, import of propositions, inference, laws of thought, and fallacies, but also of induction, causation, laws of nature, and accessories of induction.

The author rejects what he holds to be the fundamental assumption of "the traditional doctrine," that "it is possible to study the formal truth of thought irrespective of its truth in point of fact" (p. viii), and explains that his purpose is to provide "a critical textbook for the use of the more progressive teachers of a most unprogressive subject." His plan of procedure is to rehearse (with few references) most of the doctrines which have been put forward in the name of Formal Logic, accompanied by a running fire of criticism, sarcasm, and invective of the most energetic description. His book is never dull, and, though on a familiar subject, one finds it hard to put it down, and always wants to hear what the author has to say next. Evidently an earnest purpose underlies and animates the whole, but it is difficult to know whether Dr. Schiller considers that he belongs to a powerful band of objectors, or that he stands with one or two others like *Athanasius contra mundum*; whether he regards logicians as most to blame for clinging blindly to traditional doctrines or for criticizing and modifying the work of their predecessors; whether Formal Logic is most condemnable because it is open to the reproach that "ordinary human thinking continues to pay scant respect to it," or because it exercises a baneful tyranny unparalleled in scope and power, not only over philosophical thought and the theory and practice of reasoning, but also over science, society, education, and religion. However this may be, some explanation must exist of the various elaborate, determined, and undoubtedly sincere attacks on Formal Logic which have appeared recently, and which are signs (among others) that the intrinsic interest of the subject is stirring many minds. Of these attacks, perhaps the most noteworthy are this 'Logic' of Dr. Schiller's, several books of Mr. Alfred Sidgwick's, and Dr. Mercier's 'New Logic,' which was lately reviewed in these pages.

The limited, rigid, and predominantly symbolic presentment of Formal Logic in many textbooks, and its apparent remoteness from common life and thought, and especially, perhaps, the general absence of any even elementary acquaintance with the subject, are probably largely responsible for the want of consideration with which, as a matter of fact, it is treated by ordinary educated people in England. Even as regards professed and genuine students of Logic it is small wonder that in this age of "higher criti-

cism" they should feel the need of some measure of modification, development, and reconstruction; that they should wish to get rid of technicalities and doctrines which started from, and are only appropriate to, exploded metaphysical theories—"old bottles" in which the "new wine" cannot be confined. The Predicables, *e.g.*, have now little more than an historical and antiquarian interest.

The pressing need for an account of the relation between Formal Logic and (a) Inductive Logic, the methodology of science, psychology, and Pragmatism on the one hand, and (b) Symbolic Logic and the methods of mathematical reasoning on the other; the distracting differences of opinion about import of propositions, and the relations of extension and intension in terms—these are some of the many difficulties that cry aloud for reform, if not for revolt. Logic itself—when we can get to the heart of it—is simple, consistent, applicable in heaven and earth and in the waters under the earth. The primary reason why there is such failure to realize this is just because Logic is so fundamental and of such universal application.

We are not able to accept in all respects Dr. Schiller's account of Formal Logic, and do not admit some of his most sweeping charges; but we hold most strongly that it is not possible, on the one hand, to abstract altogether from matter, from concrete particulars; nor, on the other hand, to deal with concrete particulars divorced from generality. Without this logical dualism no sort of intelligible assertion is possible. The abstractness of Formal Logic is an abstractness of generality, of application to many particulars, of extended denotation, not the abstractness which means detachment from *all* particulars, *all* denotation—the abstractness which Locke is thinking of when he says, "All affirmation is in concrete."

"Formal" Logic, on this view, is simply a Logic of general application, and "forms" of thought are simply relations of terms, or of assertions, which apply to the most varied particulars ("material"). As regards arguments, Dr. Schiller himself pronounces (p. 222) that "all arguments can be put in syllogistic form." That is, the syllogistic form is the *most general* form of argument.

It is impossible, in the compass of a review, to examine even the chief of Dr. Schiller's contentions; but, as he devotes a long investigation to the syllogism, and carries on a sustained, vigorous, and often brilliant polemic against it, and also throws down a special challenge to its defenders, we must try to meet some of the definite charges which he formulates (pp. 220, 221).

(1) We have never understood that the syllogism claims, or can claim, more than the "conditional" truth of its conclusions—a truth, *i.e.*, conditional on the truth of the premises. That the strictest Formal Logic recognizes this seems to be shown

by the place which the argument *per impossibile* has in the traditional theory of Reduction.

(2) "The necessity of thought which it [the syllogism] professed to display lay merely in an *ex post facto* reflection on the completed form, and did not exist in the actual reasoning." This may be answered by help of a delightful story of Thackeray's quoted by Dr. Bosanquet, which recurs to one's mind:—

"An old abbé, finding himself in the company of some intimate friends, happened to say: 'Ah, ladies, a priest has strange experiences. Why, my first penitent was a murderer!' Thereupon the principal nobleman of the neighbourhood was ushered into the room. On seeing the abbé, he exclaimed: 'Ah, abbé, how are you? Do you know, ladies, I was the abbé's first penitent!'"

Here we have two premises given, the unexpected conjunction of which must certainly have forced the hearers—as it forces us—to the conclusion, "The principal nobleman of the neighbourhood was a murderer." And while the conclusion followed "necessarily" from the premises, it was also (6) no doubt startlingly "new" to all the hearers except the abbé and the penitent himself. Here we have a living, valid argument, which we can "analyze *ex post facto*," and the form of which obviously *compels* inference to the conclusion.

(3) It is difficult to see in what sense its "actual construction can be declared extra-logical," since (4) "the notion of valid inference" is unquestionably applied in the case of a living example that is constructed before our eyes. (5) It is the *identity of denotation* of the middle term (first penitent) in one premise with the middle term in the other premise that here, as elsewhere, holds together the premises and justifies us in passing to the conclusion. That the old syllogistic theory accepted, though it did not enunciate, this requirement is shown by its demand for "distribution" of the middle term.

As to ambiguity, where symbols are used no difficulty arises. M, *quâ* M, is not N, nor anything else except M. Where significant terms are used, the meaning of the premises ought to be clear before any one ventures to put them together in an argument; and an "argument" that is convicted of ambiguous middle will not go into syllogistic form. It is here that ambiguity of terms needs to be specially guarded against, and that careful reference to "context" (in a sense which includes "purpose") is imperative in order to determine which among alternative meanings should be taken.

Formal Logic, like the multiplication table, is open to many questions, and neither can furnish an infallible guarantee against its own misapplication, but both are nevertheless sound at the core. No doubt, *whether* a man uses Formal Logic or the multiplication table, and *how* he uses them, depends upon individual motives and purposes; and his motives and purposes, and all that he

thinks and says and does, and what he means, can only be determined by reference to his life-history—in short, by biographical or autobiographical inquiry. But whether the defects of Formal Logic can, as Dr. Schiller suggests, be accounted for as due to disregard of the motives and purposes of individual thinkers is a different and more difficult question. Still, however it may be answered, we have reason to be grateful to Dr. Schiller for his call to arms; for his unflagging criticism, his many acute suggestions, and his uncompromising demand for logical reform. Further, if the principle which he indicates is that which explains the defects of Logic, we shall look to him to show how this principle can be applied in that revision and development of logical doctrine which is urgently called for.

The Cape of Adventure: being Strange and Notable Discoveries, Perils, Shipwrecks, Battles upon Sea and Land, with Pleasant and Interesting Observations upon the Country and the Natives of the Cape of Good Hope, extracted from the Writings of the Early Travellers. By Ian D. Colvin. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

THAT "close time" for books on South Africa which the judicious crave would have this advantage, among other gains, that "the neglected classics of the Cape of Good Hope," as Mr. Ian Colvin calls them in his admirable Introduction to a fascinating book, might at last have their innings. What tremendous material they contain is known faintly to the occasional browser among the Cape archives, or in such an African library as that of Mr. Sidney Mendelssohn, the bibliographer of South Africa, in which Mr. Colvin himself has run free. But for the average lover of good reading the records of the old travellers are a fountain sealed. We shall be surprised if this compilation does not achieve its purpose, and "lead not only South Africans, but all who love the *romance* of adventure," to seek intimate acquaintance with those sailors, soldiers, missionaries, explorers, naturalists, who make up the South African classics. The green unknowing may then thank Mr. Colvin for opening to them a new and an enchanted world. But not less is their debt who, more or less familiar with the authorities, have yet felt lost among them as in some trackless forest, sorely desiring the help of an anthologist to order and control their reading. "By no means scientific or complete," Mr. Colvin modestly calls his collection, and no doubt there are omissions. But from Barros and the Roteiro and the nameless immortals who chronicled, or were chronicled, for Bernardo Gomes de Brito in the 'Historia Tragico Maratimo,' down past Van Riebeeck and his successors in the Dutch archives to Kolbe and Paterson and Le Vaillant and Barrow and Burchell and Fynn, his two score separate authorities are an unbroken line. Now one can see the wood as well as the trees.

Mr. Colvin begins where South African history begins—with the Portuguese, drawing on the Hakluyt Society's work and 'Records of South-Eastern Africa,' which Dr. Theal edited, and an inspired anonymous translator did into English for the Cape Government. Except Barros, who had a first-hand knowledge of what he wrote, he has wisely preferred to Correa and other stately historians the 'Journal of the First Voyage,' on which generally the classic writers built; the tracts of Manuel de Mesquita, Diogo do Couto, and the anonymous narrator of the wreck of the St. John and the story of Manuel de Sousa which Camoens told in the 'Lusiad.' Mr. Colvin thinks that "the unvarnished tale in its simple prose pierces the heart more sharply than the aureate verse of the Renaissance master." The horrors and noble concomitants of shipwreck have, indeed, pierced the universal heart recently and poignantly enough. But no shipwreck stories are ghastlier (or finer) than those of the St. John, the St. Benedict, the St. Thomas, and the Sacramento and Nona Senhora da Atalaze. Stranger and sadder adventures never were than befell these stately Portuguese adventurers, men like Dom Sebastian Cobo da Silveira, who "cared not for death, but for the bad treatment shown to his person," and so sat down to die in the wilderness "fat and in good health, with his strength unimpaired, because he would not venture to proceed on foot." We are sure that Mr. Andrew Lang, like Mrs. Micawber, "never will desert" the muse of Sir H. Rider Haggard. But these tales of shipwreck and of the perils by land which followed—the caravan going forward with the crucifix carried before, tortures of hunger and thirst, the weak and sick inevitably deserted, the attacks of savages, the handful of survivors in the end winning through—these features, repeated, but varied in every instance, offer a new world of sinister and romantic sensation. Defoe himself gives no greater effect of reality. The abandonment of theailing occurs again and again in poignant phrases. When Dona Joanna de Mendoca was forced to leave her child,

"she turned her back upon the ship, and, lifting her eyes to heaven, offered to God her tender child in sacrifice, like another Isaac, begging His mercy for herself, knowing well that the child was innocent and that He would have her in safe keeping."

Dona Leonor, wife to Manuel de Sousa, stripped that her clothing might appease the Kaffirs, covers herself with her hair, makes a pit in the sand, and bids the pilot and his mates "go on your way and try to save yourselves, and commend us to God." "And they, seeing that in their part they could in no wise relieve the sorrow...went on their way, endeavouring to save their lives." There were things more terrible.

"Often in the camp at night [Francis Vaz d'Almada writes] I saw quantities of meat which had an excellent smell like pork, so that one day, when my comrade Gregory de Vidanha relieved me on guard, he told

me to go and find out what our young men were roasting that smelt so savoury. I went and questioned one of them, and he asked me if I would like some, for it was very good and strengthening. But I, knowing that it was human flesh, went away, saying nothing to them."

One man was hanged for stealing, and begged for burial;

"but his petition availed him little, for the captain gave the young men, who were weak with hunger, an opportunity by ordering him to be thrown into a thicket, and they were very careful to give him the usual burial of those who died."

In contrast to these horrors is the seventeenth-century missionary De Barbuda's account of the grave of the first South African martyr Silveira—miraculous, and guarded by beasts and birds.

The English and Dutch navigators follow the Portuguese, and give us the first pictures of Table Mountain and the Hottentots. John Jourdain describes the Cape in the time of James I. Edward Terry, chaplain to the English ambassador to the Great Mogul, landed at the Cape in June, 1615; his account of the attempt to colonize it with English convicts is interesting, and the euphuist, Sir Thomas Herbert, made the most of his nineteen days at the Cape amid the accursed progeny of them.

The more famous travellers follow—Le Vaillant, great in love as in the field, "the Tartarin of real life," Mr. Colvin aptly calls him; naturalists like Lichtenstein and Burchell; and Barrow and Percival, who reflect the Cape of the first British occupation. Sir William Harris, one of the first English South African *shikari*, who visited—in 1836–7—Mosilikatse, the Matabele king; Owen the missionary, who actually witnessed the massacre of Piet Retief and his party in 1838; and Fynn in Natal—1825—in relation with Chaka and Dingaan, yield excerpts of various but absorbing interest.

Dedicated to Mr. Mendelssohn among living scholars, Mr. Colvin's anthology is inscribed to the memory of another, the Rev. H. C. von Leibbrandt, the Cape archivist. In "the dim quiet cellars of Parliament House," Capetown, the Cape politicians sparring overhead, sat Mr. Leibbrandt, "forgetting and forgotten by the noisy world above," surrounded by yellow archives, wearing "a black velvet skull-cap over his white hair." As man and scholar the venerable archivist was equally admirable, knowing every hole and corner of Cape history and serving only the truth—even when he must offend his compatriots by publishing the Slachters Nek papers, which in no wise bear out the familiar Dutch rendering of that episode. He was Mr. Colvin's guide and tutor in the Cape classics, and this anthology is brought as "a little wreath of withered leaves in his grave."

Leibbrandt's work was starved by successive Cape Governments. It would be pleasant if the Union Government should be moved hereafter to publish his 'Précis of the Archives' in decent print and binding.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1912, 20/ Cox

The well-known guide is, as usual, admirably full and accurate in its details. The Preface is of interest, dealing with several points of prime importance to the clergy, but the editor seems to have deserted the easier tone of his predecessors for a style which approximates to the sermon, and is somewhat diffuse.

Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, 1/ net each. Williams & Norgate

BUDDHISM, by Mrs. Rhys Davids.

Mrs. Rhys Davids's book on Buddhism is particularly useful as a short and readable introduction to the subject, but we should have liked a fuller bibliography.

NONCONFORMITY, by Principal W. B. Selbie.

The historical part of Principal Selbie's work will be found more useful than his pronouncements on the position to-day. The latter portion has all the indications of a fair-minded man struggling to present adequately the case of those from whom he differs with respect.

Waylen (Hector), MOUNTAIN PATHWAYS: A STUDY IN THE ETHICS OF THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, with a New Translation and Critical Notes, 3/6 net, Kegan Paul
Second edition, revised and enlarged, with Introductory Letter by F. C. Burkitt.

Law.

Russell (Earl), DIVORCE, 2/6 net.

Heinemann

Upon the subject of divorce there have long been two conflicting views, both of which are to some extent represented in the existing English code. Naturally, the English marriage laws, halting thus between two opinions, are illogical, incomplete, and full of anomalies. It is therefore a good deed to set forth in a brief comprehensible manner both what the defects are in the marriage laws of this country, and how those defects arose. Marriage, in the eyes of the old ecclesiastical courts, was a sacrament and indissoluble. The Church, in its rules and practice, regarded not the general welfare of the community—the idea of which, indeed, had not then dawned—but the individual morals of the married pair; the notion of punishment and discipline was always present; and from this notion is derived the preposterous position of the English law, which actually denies divorce because the parties concerned agree in wishing for it.

The other view of divorce is the modern one, which sees marriage as a civil contract, liable, like other contracts, to defects that may justify the cancelling of it. According to this view—held by nearly all Protestant countries—it is not good, either for individuals or for the community, that men and women should be held together by a nominal bond, when all that makes marriage a union has ceased. More than a nominal bond no law can impose; the deeper essentials of marriage—mutual confidence, congeniality, sympathy, and respect—lie beyond the power of outward compulsion. As Lord Russell truly says, where husband and wife are living apart because they cannot endure to live together, their marriage is actually dissolved, however much the law may declare it to be valid.

The gravest flaw of all in the divorce law of England is its flagrant inequality as between rich and poor and as between man and woman. To offer to the ordinary wage-earner an escape from unhappy marriage at the price of 40% to 60% is, in effect, to deny it. In practice he or she is apt to take a second partner in defiance of the law, either removing to a new place or trusting that neighbours will condone what is felt to be really a second marriage. A similar result is actually fostered by that cheap form of partial divorce known as a judicial separation, which permits no remarriage.

Poetry.

Bottomley (Gordon), CHAMBERS OF IMAGERY (Second Series), 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

This is a remarkably individual book. The author has a manner of his own; his verse shows thought and a good deal of imaginative power; and he is an artist, but that sometimes leads him to choose a rare word or construction instead of a common one, to the annoyance of a reader who objects to being made to translate his native tongue. We were always expecting to come upon some poem of really high merit, but we did not find it.

Contemporary French Poetry, selected and translated by Jethro Bithell, 1/
Walter Scott Publishing Co.

This is an exceptionally well-proportioned and embracing anthology. Mr. Bithell is steeped in the peculiar fragrance of the Symbolists, and his power of transmitting it untarnished is remarkable. His achievement is the outcome of a profound knowledge and sympathy, enriched by poetic taste and a vocabulary well adapted to do justice to the moods of the "Décadents" and their niceties of atmosphere. The Introduction, if a trifle over-appreciative, is nevertheless finely erudite, and its presentation of the tendencies of the reaction against the "Parnassians" is masterly. There should have been an index of names.

Evans (F. Gwynne), IN MANTLE BLUE, 3/6 net. Elkin Mathews

There is little to detain us here. A fondness for the names and scenes which history has consecrated seems to weigh like a load upon the author's individuality. His utterance is often derivative, and his verse, while free from startling faults, has no outstanding virtues.

Frogley (Charles Herbert), THE MORNING'S CUP, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.

Fifield

There is a note of real passion in the author's love of the morning, the spring, the birds, and the flowers, and he expresses in something of the true lyric strain his fresh enjoyment and unaffected pleasure in the simple things of life. His verse is, indeed, not always equally felicitous, but after a surfeit of forced raptures and mechanical organ-grinding it comes as a welcome change.

Hardy (O. H.), AT AMISBÜHL. Ouseley

A rhetorical *tour de force* in verse, with mountainous country for theme. It draws the usual ethical parallels by means of the usual inflated apostrophe, and differs in no respect from its countless brethren.

Law (Alice), IMAGINARY SONNETS OF TASSO TO LEONORA, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews

Miss Law's previous work showed a considerable mastery over the form of the sonnet. In the present volume the sequence upon the love of Tasso for the Princess Leonora has the same metrical skill, but we miss the fresh note and spontaneous utterance which appear in the best of the

other pieces. A genuine feeling for music and bird-life sets one or two of these well above the ordinary level of verse.

Scheffauer (Herman), DRAKE IN CALIFORNIA, Ballads and Poems, 2/6 net. Fifield

We can find little to commend in this volume. The author uses a poetic diction which gives to his work an air of insincerity. His ballads, in particular, seem at best a skilful counterfeit of emotion only half realized, and at worst mere metrical exercises. The four translations from Nietzsche, reprinted from the recent English edition, are the best things in the book. Several of the other poems have appeared in *The New Age*, *Nation*, *Century Magazine*, and other periodicals.

Wagstaff (Jeanie Marion), A TALE OF OLD CRETE, AND OTHER POEMS.

Simpkin & Marshall

This volume contains a number of semi-classical narrative poems, pitched in a somewhat monotonous key, with miscellaneous short ones. The metrical schemes are never sufficiently varied in stresses, and the tales run too smoothly. The author speaks over-patently "in the language of silver," and keeps her undoubted pictorial qualities at a level of average achievement. In her choice of conventional adjectives she reminds us of the early eighteenth-century school, as in the rather sophisticated nature of the writing.

Wilcox (Ella Wheeler), POEMS, 1/6 net.

Gay & Hancock

A selection bound in limp leather from the works of this popular, but commonplace poetess.

Bibliography.

Cambridge University Library: REPORT OF THE LIBRARY SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.

Cambridge University Press

The fifty-eighth annual report presented to the Senate, discussing finance, the promotion of co-operation among the various University libraries, and suggestions for organization, and recording donations and purchases during the year.

Wigan Public Libraries: ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN. Wigan, Wall

There are some interesting statistics in this report. In the Central Reference Library books of history, biography, and travel were consulted more frequently than those upon any other subject, and, with the exception of persons classified as students, commercial travellers were the largest class of readers. From the general library over seventy thousand works of fiction were issued, and only six hundred and thirty books on law and politics!

Philosophy.

Monist (The), April, 60c.

Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.

The current number of this magazine devoted to the philosophy of science contains an important criticism of the logics of Russell and Hilbert by M. Henri Poincaré. A reprint of a letter of 1727 from the Rev. James Bradley, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, to Edmund Halley, is the most interesting of the other contributions.

Pollock (Sir Frederick), SPINOZA, HIS LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY, 5/ net. Duckworth

Appears in the Crown Library. We welcome the reissue of the second edition (1899) of this admirable study. Spinoza is not easy reading in any form, but Sir

Frederick Pollock contrives to make his system fairly intelligible to the general reader, and, from a philosopher's point of view, the book has not been superseded by any more recent work accessible in English.

History and Biography.

European Years: the Letters of an Idle Man, edited by George Edward Woodberry, 7/6 net. Constable

These letters are in the main woven round jaunts and sojourns in various parts of Europe. Their literary quality is sophisticated and pretentious. A positive absorption in platitude hardly relieves their monotony. What are we to think of a literary man who can write this naïve sentence: "It is an excellent sentence you make from Landor: 'I warmed both hands at the fire of life.' I have often seen that line, or the substance of it, but never knew to whom to ascribe it"? Moreover, the author is for ever advertising the fact that certain things are beyond him, aping a patronizing *simplesse* which does not impress us as to the extent and strength of his knowledge.

Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, by Frederic L. Paxson.

The American Civil War is remembered in this country more by its effects on trade than on its own account, and the English literature on the subject is slight. In these pages the Professor of American History at the University of Wisconsin narrates how the union of the States was brought about by their attempted disruption. He keeps his reader's interest throughout by a large number of "selected instances." There are three maps.

Meneval (Baron de), THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, translated from the French by D. D. Fraser, 10/6 net. Sampson Low

Meneval's Life of Josephine is at the best rather washy and sugary, and hardly worth translating. The rendering is fairly good, in spite of the fact that a masculine pronoun is twice applied to Josephine in the very first paragraph.

Ogle (Arthur), THE CANON LAW IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND: AN EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM LYNDWOOD'S 'PROVINCIALE', in reply to the late Prof. F. W. Maitland, 6/ net. Murray

Explaining and vindicating Stubbs's position as to the relation between the pre-Reformation Church in England and the Pope.

Root (Winifred Trexler), THE RELATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, 1696-1765. University of Pennsylvania

The charter granted in 1681 to William Penn led to the development of a colony whose settlers had ideas of government radically different from those held by the advisers of the Crown. Then followed a struggle, complicated on this side of the ocean by lack of harmony between the Government and the administrators of the Board of Trade, and on the other by difficulties with the French, the Indians, and the representatives of the Government. The Assistant Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin has successfully disentangled the threads of a confusing mass of facts. There are extensive bibliographical notes.

Stryiński (Casimir), THE DAUGHTERS OF LOUIS XV. (MESDAMES DE FRANCE), translated by Cranstoun Metcalfe, 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A faithful and conscientious portraiture of the five pathetic daughters of "Louis the Well-Beloved": Mesdames Louise-Elizabeth, the ambitious Duchess of Parma, much of whose life is hidden in obscurity; Henriette, who died "en sa belle jeunesse"; the characterless Sophie; Adélaïde, whose conduct towards Marie Antoinette has not escaped the castigation of history, and Victoire, both of whom survived to witness the harvest sown by the "Grand Monarque." The thoroughness of this study is commendable, since previous memoirs have attempted only incidentally to place the princesses in an historical perspective and continuity. The presentation is conveyed with much sympathy and delicacy, and, by the help of fresh documents, correspondence, and reminiscences, brings new and copious light to bear upon the careers of "Mesdames." The book is indeed exceptionally well stocked with information, conveyed with charm and distinction. There are a number of facsimiles and reproductions of portraits. The translation is adequate.

Watt (Francis), EDINBURGH, AND THE LOTHIAN, 10/6 net. Methuen

A dozen charming illustrations in colour by Walter Dexter are the best feature of this book. The text goes over the familiar ground without adding anything novel, and with little charm of style. There is a chapter headed 'Literary Annals of Edinburgh,' filling under thirteen pages. "These gather into one whole the complete literary story of the capital," says the author. The "complete" literary story of Edinburgh in some four thousand words! De Quincey's cottage was not at Lasswade, but at Polton. Sydney Smith did not spell his Christian name with an *i* (p. 214). John Brown of Haddington is eulogized without any mention of his connexion with the more famous author of 'Rab.' Is it fair to say that "Mrs. Carlyle was only known as the wife of her husband"? And was it really with the Edinburgh performance of Home's 'Douglas' that the phrase "Whaur's yer Wullie Shakespeare noo?" originated?

Geography and Travel.

Doughty (Charles M.), WANDERINGS IN ARABIA, 2 vols., 5/ net each. Duckworth

An abridgment of 'Travels in Arabia Deserta,' arranged with Introduction by Edward Garnett. In the Crown Library. Mr. Doughty's remarkable "Georgic of the Desert" was first abridged four years ago (see *Athen.*, May 2, 1908), and the publishers show much courage and appreciation of fine literature in re-issuing it. The author's brilliant style, his sharply-cut individuality, his depth of knowledge and insight, are such as to place him among the galaxy of the great Elizabethan travellers, the Coryats and Hakluyts, instead of the modern uninspired bidders for a cheap popularity.

Simpson (Harold), RAMBLES IN NORWAY, 6/ Mills & Boon

This is a gossiping guide-book, with the details of hotel fees and travelling arrangements omitted. It will hardly appeal to those who have not visited Norway or are not intending to do so, though it is free from dullness. There are numerous illustrations, but no map.

Smith (Alexander), A SUMMER IN SKYE, 5/ net.

Edinburgh, Nimmo, Hay & Mitchell
We welcome this new edition, brightly illustrated by reproductions of water-colours

by Mr. John Blair. The Introduction by Mr. W. Forbes Gray says just what could be wished. 'Dreamthorp' deserves to survive, but this book of Skye, also of Edinburgh and Glasgow, is by far the best of Smith's writings. After forty-seven years it is admirably fresh and vigorous, an excellent epitome of old memories, of Scottish scenery and character.

Sports and Pastimes.

Dunbar-Brunton (James), BIG GAME HUNTING IN CENTRAL AFRICA, 10/6 net. Melrose

We do not "feel by proxy the thrill that comes to the sportsman over a successful shot," because we are inured to this type of compilation. Statistics of shooting records, which the author supplies profusely, are more tedious than a Blue-book, since they serve an idle purpose. Nor is the zeal for indiscriminate slaughter a pleasant feature of the latter-day hunter. There are a number of illustrations, mostly of dead animals.

Wilding (Anthony F.), ON THE COURT AND OFF, 5/ net. Methuen

An exciting and instructive book, written with zest and without pretentiousness. The chapters devoted to unfolding the art of successful play are stimulating, and those retelling the reminiscences of the champion himself of the keenest interest. Mrs. Larcombe writes a chapter of advice for lady players, and M. André Gobert, a brilliant exponent, one on the progress of the game in France. There are numerous illustrations.

Education.

Gibson (W. J.), EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND, A SKETCH OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT, 2/6 net. Longmans

This excellent and characteristically Scottish volume is so concise as to render any summary difficult. As regards the past, it is generalized; as regards the future, precise and detailed; everywhere it is clear and illuminating, and suffused by that deep and proud patriotism which links every Scot to every other Scot, the world over, and is so curiously different from the patriotism of the Englishman. Scotland was the parent of compulsory education as long ago as 1496; and three hundred years later, in 1796, it was in Scotland that the first technical college—Anderson's Institution in Glasgow—was established. Well may Mr. Gibson be proud to look back upon "an unbroken vista from... the fifth century to the existing schools of the twentieth."

Johns Hopkins University Circular, SUMMER SESSION, 1912.

Baltimore, the University,

Teacher's Encyclopædia (The), Vol. V., edited by A. P. Laurie, 8/6

Caxton Publishing Co.

Vol. V. of 'The Teacher's Encyclopædia' maintains the standard of the previous volumes by its interesting and well-written articles. The subject of the health of the child is completed with articles on Open-Air Schools, the Boy Scout movement (excellently described by Col. R. H. Mackenzie), and School Architecture. While the layman will be a little surprised to read that so much change has recently taken place in ideas of school-planning, he will recognize the importance of cross-ventilation. From our experience of recently planned schools we may be allowed to doubt whether the problem of classroom ventilation has yet been successfully solved; but all, whether as teachers or pupils, who have felt the exhaustion that follows work done under bad

conditions, will agree that there is no question of school life, be it of curriculum or of organization, that more imperatively demands an answer. Meanwhile the device of a glazed hopper attached to a window-frame in front of a rising sash, with its top some 6 ft. above the floor so as to divert the incoming air upwards, is one that should be adopted in all new classrooms. The other articles in the volume deal with school organization and describe various types of schools. The curriculum of the elementary school is discussed and various theories criticized, but, though we are told generally what are the main features of a good curriculum, Mr. P. B. Ballard's article strikes us as rather inconclusive. The Scotch day-school system is described, and a very fair notice is given of the merits and faults of the Jesuit system of education. Finally an account is given of some schools with special features, such as Clifton College and Sutherland Technical School.

Philology.

Modern Language Review, April, 4/ net.

Cambridge University Press

In this number Prof. W. W. Skeat prints selections from a fragmentary poem of the early fourteenth century—'Elegy on the Death of King Edward I.'—and adds remarks incident to its philology. Mr. A. J. Barnouw inquires into the Masuccio and other sources of Chaucer's 'Miller's Tale,' and Mr. L. E. Kastner into the Italian sources of Daniel's 'Delia.' There is an appreciation of Friedrich Hölderlin's poetry, besides a grammatical examination of an 'Anglo-French Life of St. Osith.' Textual dissertations on Lydgate's verses on Queen Margaret's entry into London, and on the S. Pantaleo text of Dante's letters to the Emperor Henry VII. and the princes and peoples of Italy, complete the articles. Miscellaneous notes and reviews occupy the latter half of the number.

School-Books.

Blackie's English Texts: BOSWELL, JOHN-SON'S TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES; DUFFERIN, LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES; and PARK, TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA, 6d. each.

In each of these handy little volumes there is a brief notice of the author. It is well that they should be issued simultaneously as descriptive of travel in three different zones of temperature. In this series the text is unaccompanied by notes.

Blackie's Little French Classics: LAMARTINE, SOUVENIRS D'ENFANCE ET DE JEUNESSE, PRÉFACE DES MÉDITATIONS, edited by Ernest Weekley, 4d.

This little book contains a short biography and the preface to the 'Méditations,' those famous poems which shook the classicists from their pedestals. The Introduction is written with vigorous appreciation, but indulges in facile generalization. The print is large and orderly, the choice of subject admirable.

Blackie's Little French Classics: LES DEUX BOSSUS, FROM 'LES LÉGENDES DE FRANCE,' by Henry Carnoy, edited by Émile B. Le François, 4d.

The text of this well-known story is followed by brief, but useful notes, and the Appendix gives the primitive tenses of the commoner irregular verbs.

Blackie's Little French Classics: SONGS OF BÉRANGER, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary by George H. Ely, 6d.

Nothing could be more suitable for schools than a selection of the simple and poignant melodies of Béranger. The one before us

amply fulfils its chosen aim, though we think its scope might have been larger with advantage. The Introduction is good and adequate, and without a tinge of the prejudice which frequently warns young people off the songs on account of the opinions they embody. The notes are precise and satisfactory.

Blackie's Longer French Texts: NODIER, CONTES DE LA VEILLÉE, edited by C. G. Holland, with Notes, Phrase-List, Re-translation Exercises, and Vocabulary, 8d.

Teachers will find the four stories from Nodier suitable for pupils in their second year of French. There is a charm in the author's style, especially in the dialogues. Notes and phrases are good.

Borrow (George), WILD WALES: ITS PEOPLES, LANGUAGE, AND SCENERY, abridged and adapted by P. W. Beynon, 10d.

Blackie

Part of the Masters of English Literature. This abridged edition gives a very readable account of Wales, its inhabitants and their language. Numerous legends connected with various localities are included, and are more interesting than some of the matter-of-fact personal details, which might well have been omitted. The life of Borrow is outlined in the short Introduction.

McDougall (Ellen M.), THE BEGINNINGS OF HISTORY. Kelly

A brief but excellent history of pre-historic man and of the great African and Asiatic civilizations—China, India, Egypt, the Jews, the Phœnicians, the Hittites, Babylonia, Assyria, the Persians, and the Macedonians. It is enlivened by many picturesque and suggestive parentheses, and does not neglect social and literary aspects so far as they are known. It is to be cordially recommended to schools. That it "has been used already in two London secondary schools" without passing into print seems odd.

Magee (E.), LE LIVRE ROUGE, 1/6 Blackie

As a first French book this will appeal to the children with its highly coloured plates and other illustrations. The French is elementary, and printed in large type.

Mion (Denise), BLANCHENEIGE ET ROUGE-ROSE, PIÈCE EN TROIS TABLEAUX, 8d.

Blackie

A short, but interesting play printed in both ordinary and phonetic script, with the songs set to music.

Scottish Vernacular Poetry from Barbour to Burns, selected and edited, with an Introduction, by T. D. Robb, 6d.

Blackie

A selection from Barbour of 'The Bruce' to Burns inclusive. It strikes us as a wayward collection, giving testimony of individual preferences, which should be anathema to the anthologist. The editor, who is emphatically patriotic concerning Scottish ballads, might have provided more of them. It is ridiculous to dismiss the ballads of England *in toto* as "vapid, nerveless, and commonplace," and to declare they were "perhaps debased in passing through the hands of men of little education and less taste." What of Bishop Percy and Prof. Child? Otherwise the book is in every way adequate.

Shakespeare, TWELFTH NIGHT, edited by H. C. Duffin, 2/ Clive

In the University Tutorial Series. A school edition with no particular features. The Introduction contains all the usual information, and the notes are happily not excessive.

Shakespeare, KING HENRY IV., PART I., 4d. and 8d. Blackie

Plain-Text Edition and Junior School Edition. Sensible little editions which, in view of their price, are likely to have a wide circulation. The notes, we are glad to see, include derivations, which help to fix meanings in the memory. We should have been inclined to include even more of them, *e.g.*, to point out that "fancy" is derived from "fantasy."

Vinall (J. W. T.), SHADING AND PAINTING FOR SCHOOLS, 2/6 net. Blackie

Useful and practical suggestions are here given as an aid to teachers of drawing and painting. Numerous illustrations of the effects of light and shade, and of the means employed to represent them, are exhibited. The plates in the section devoted to painting are good examples of harmony in colour.

Fiction.

Birmingham (George A.), THE INVIOLEABLE SANCTUARY. Nelson

As a bit of workmanship 'The Inviolable Sanctuary' is hardly faultless. The sea scenery of Rosnacree, on the West Coast of Ireland, the atmosphere of hot summer days in the bay, the boating business, and the general good-humour are all well done; but the story as such is clumsily managed, especially in the *dénouement*; and the characters whose disagreeable or silly eccentricities are intended to be amusing are so crude and lifeless that where they are concerned the humour becomes rather forced. More might have been made of the public-school prefect of glorious reputation, whose career furnishes the witty chapter with which the book begins, and whose accident—on his journey to Rosnacree—is the occasion of a scene with the Irish railwaymen, which is one of the best things in the book.

Buchan (John), THE MOON ENDURETH: TALES AND FANCIES, 6/ Blackwood

A collection of short stories, the majority of which have already appeared in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The author exhibits a marked leaning towards the mysterious and the bizarre, but his work shows considerable imagination, and occasionally a touch of delicate satire.

Daphne in the Fatherland, 6/ Melrose

A novel consisting of two letters and several extracts from the diary of an English girl, recounting with commendable vivacity and sparkle many interesting experiences and reminiscences of a visit to the Fatherland.

Doyle (A. Conan), THE GREAT SHADOW, AND OTHER NAPOLEONIC TALES, 7d. net. Nelson

Harding (Mrs. Ambrose), THE DOMINANT CHORD, 6/ Werner Laurie

This novel, which appears to be a first one, is not promising, and differs from hundreds of others only in having for its setting the island of Dominica.

Hume (Fergus), THE BLUE TALISMAN, 6/ Werner Laurie

The sinister reputation of "the Blue Talisman" is amply justified as the story proceeds, and the murder of its possessor is but the prelude to a series of sensational events. The author has apparently aimed at providing excitement at the expense of verisimilitude, and his characters are those of conventional melodrama.

Hunt (Mrs. Alfred and Violet), THE GOVERN-NESS, 6/ Chatto & Windus

In her day Mrs. Alfred Hunt was a popular writer of the "three-decker" novel. The

development of the modern Fiction Industry—as Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer explains in his rather diffuse Introduction to 'The Governess'—brought conditions to which she could not adapt herself. She could not, or would not, supply "vim" and "snap"; so she left off publishing. 'The Governess,' which she left unfinished, has now been completed and "modernized" by her daughter. We are not told where the latter steps in, but a transition in manner and matter is painfully evident.

Kingsley (Charles), HEReward THE WAKE.
One of Nelson's Sixpenny Classics.

Lincoln (Natalie Sumner), THE TREVOR CASE,
6/ Appleton

An American detective story. At the outset the wife of a prominent legal official is found by a burglar murdered inside her husband's safe. A number of persons besides the burglar are cleverly implicated in the case, and the young man who finally discovers a murderer no one would suspect deserves his bride for his success. The many complications are, in fact, ingeniously arranged, and varied by some slight satire of fashionable society. The writing is bright throughout.

Mortimer (Leslie), THE SIN OF YOUTH, 6/
Long

Had the author not informed us on the first page that his story opens in 1897, we should, judging by the style of plot and the writing, have dated it at least a century earlier. The plot is sensational, and worked out with vigour and a high-handed disregard of things as they are; the writing is marked by the peculiar phraseology dear to many a composer of the historical novel, and used, we had imagined, solely for the creation of an old-world atmosphere. Its excuse gone, it appears pretentious. Yet the book is interesting, and shows signs of a vivid imagination. If the author would devote some attention to words and their relative values, and base his plot on sounder laws, he might write an exceedingly good story.

Noble (Edward), THE VICAR OF NORMANTON:
THE STORY OF A SOUTH-COUNTRY
PARSONAGE, 6/ Constable

This story, which contains probably the sole instance in fiction of an Archbishop of Canterbury in the character of fairy god-mother, is prolix, artless, and ill-constructed—or rather not constructed at all. It would have been better reading if the author had concealed his conviction that all goodness, probity, good manners, and good looks belong to well-born persons of clerical and military families, that solicitors are inevitably rogues, and that the Army is a school of morality and honour. His persistent loading of the dice tends to destroy his readers' interest.

Oppenheim (E. Phillips), PETER RUFF, 2/ net.
Hodder & Stoughton

Set a thief to catch a thief, and Mr. Oppenheim tells, in this series of amusing stories, how successful the result may be. The situations are original, the heroine is a charming type of strong woman, and the humour with which the stories are told is delightful—all the more delightful, perhaps, because rarely met with in a book of this kind.

Oxenham (John), QUEEN OF THE GUARDED MOUNTS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A romance of the French Revolution and the rising in La Vendée and Brittany in 1793. The plot concerns the fortunes of some exiled aristocrats and their unsuccessful efforts to re-establish the monarchy. The author writes in a breezy and invigorating style, and his story, though lacking in

depth, provides plenty of excitement in the form of hand-to-hand encounters and hair-breadth escapes on sea and land. The book includes some excellent photographs.

Phillips (Austin), THE COMMON TOUCH, 6/
Smith & Elder

All "isms" and "ists" are congenial soil for the propagation of neurotic thought and action, and there is ample room for a book which points the moral and adorns the tale. The present author's inept attack on what is designated intellectual Socialism will serve no more useful purpose than as a warning against taking further work of his too seriously.

Reid (Christian), THE LIGHT OF THE VISION,
\$1.25

Notre Dame, Indiana, The Ave Maria
The heroine's excessive anxiety for her spiritual welfare induces her to sacrifice her prospects of earthly happiness and those of her lover. As exhibiting the uncompromising attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on divorce, the story has a certain interest; but the author mingles too much sentimentalism with the idealism, and will hardly, we think, make a strong appeal to English readers.

Wilson-Barrett (A.), THE TOWER HILL MYSTERY, 6/
Ward & Lock

The only person of interest in this "horrible murder" mystery is the private inquiry agent who tracks down the guilty, and thereby saves the innocent from hanging, and he is interesting mainly because he is so unlike the accepted type of private inquiry agent—at least, as portrayed in fiction. The difference will probably disappoint admirers of the Sherlock Holmes type; but, though the story lacks any thrilling interest, we think that most people who like detective tales will find it amusing.

General.

Dunraven (Earl of), THE FINANCES OF IRELAND BEFORE THE UNION AND AFTER:
AN HISTORICAL STUDY, 5/ net.
Murray

Lord Dunraven is now a warm Federalist. His argument throughout this book is that, first and last, Ireland has been bled by the financial arrangements between the two countries. The one bright patch in her financial history is, in his view, the period of Grattan's Parliament, and he contends that "when the Act of Union was passed, Ireland's financial position was perfectly sound." In setting down his facts and making his deductions he displays a remarkable temperance, judiciousness, and love of accuracy. The subject bristles with difficulties, and in many departments of it his interpretations of the facts would be contested by men of another school. But his keenest opponent will admit that he has marshalled his figures and elaborated his narrative in a way which is as fair as it is lucid. Especially convincing is his exposure of the manner in which, during the years between the Union and the amalgamation of the two Exchequers, the smaller island was saddled with an enormous debt which, left to herself, she would never have contracted. Lord Dunraven holds the view that the granting of Home Rule would not lessen the strength of the case for restitution.

Dunraven (Earl of), THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND, 6d. net.
Murray

This new paper-covered edition incorporates much additional matter relevant to recent developments. So forcible and pointed an excursus well merited a reprint.

Essex Review, April, 1/6 net.

Colchester, Benham
London, Simpkin & Marshall
There is a good deal of interesting matter in the current number of this flourishing quarterly, notably the articles on the Bow china factory and church chests in Essex.

Garden Cities and Town Planning, April, New Series, Vol. II., No. 4, 3d. P. S. King

Suggestions for the London of the Future are the most interesting part of this number. They include a central railway station underground for all lines, the formation of a belt of green round the city made out of open spaces, and the gradual reduction of all the buildings in one street to one style of architecture.

Gray (Eleanor), GENERAL BOOTH AND THE NEW WARFARE, 1/ net. Moring

This forensic rodomontade directs its trumpeting in the main against the forays of science and the intellect, eulogizes General Booth in magniloquent terminology, and persistently refuses—for the sake, we presume, of conveying a certain gruffness and sternness of expression—to employ particles.

Hall (Edgar Vine), THE ROMANCE OF WILLS AND TESTAMENTS, 5/ net.

Fisher Unwin
This is a most pleasant book. By industrious delving among the forbidding records of Somerset House, and the various matter printed about wills, Mr. Hall has collected a great quantity of interesting material, which he has woven together with unobtrusive skill. The subject is a fruitful one, and would repay a more exhaustive study.

In Camp and Kitchen: A HANDY GUIDE FOR EMIGRANTS AND SETTLERS, 1/ net.

Melrose
This manual, though it may not attract a large audience, should be very useful to those for whom it is designed. It supplies much serviceable information.

Macmillan's New Shilling Library: FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE, by Marcus Clarke.

A reprint of this well-known Australian novel.

Returns of Accidents and Casualties, as Reported to the Board of Trade by the Several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the Year ending December 31st, 1911, 4d.

Stationery Office
These returns should be carefully studied by every member of Parliament, and the main facts contained in them should be made familiar to every citizen. The fact that railway companies enjoy special privileges and are ruled by special laws not only lays upon them a particular responsibility to the public, but also makes the Legislature, and the public behind that Legislature, in some degree responsible for the management of the railways and the welfare of the men employed.

Unfortunately, the information is not presented in such a manner as to be clearly comprehensible at first sight. The accidents are divided into two groups: those occurring "on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic," and those occurring "upon their [the railway companies'] premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned"—not the clearest possible differentiation. Of the first group of accidents a tabulated summary appears on p. 3; but the second group appears there only in a paragraph, so that the reader who desires to know the whole number of persons killed and injured in the year

must make out a tabular summary of the second group for himself, and add together the totals. As regards railway servants, the totals in the first group are 379 killed, 5,230 injured; in the second, 56 killed and 22,537 injured. The latter totals include, however, a comparatively small number of servants of contractors employed upon the railways. Thus over 400 railway servants were killed and over 27,000 injured in the United Kingdom in the course of last year. No injury is reported that does not compel the injured person to be absent for a whole day from work.

Two other tables show the number of men injured in each branch of the service and the number of persons employed in that branch. The total of railway servants employed was 608,750. Comparing with this the figures of men injured—exclusive of the killed—we find that roughly one man in every twenty-two is injured in the course of a year.

Every one of the six great railway companies reported more than 150 coupling accidents. The Great Eastern had nearly one every day—360; the North-Eastern 574, or more than three every two days. Nearly 77 men injured daily on the railways of this country; one man killed every day and some 50 over at the year's end: these are the outstanding facts which it behoves every citizen to remember.

Royal Colonial Institute Year-Book, 1912.

The Institute contains the rules, the charter of incorporation, lists of meetings and papers, various committees and activities connected with the Institute. The non-resident and resident Fellows and the geographical list of Fellows are also included.

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature française: BALZAC, EUGÉNIE GRANDET; and LES POÈTES DE LA PLÉIADE, 1/ net each.

Two more issues of the masterpieces of French literature in the companion series to "Everyman." Specimens of Chénier, De Musset, Montaigne, Voltaire, Rousseau, and others are to follow by the end of May. The type is somewhat small.

Pamphlets.

Burlford (T. R.), BRITANNIA'S AWAKENING: BRITAIN IN 1922, 6d. net.

Marshalsea Press
An illustrated booklet designed to inculcate the "beautification" of the country, Tariff Reform, &c.

Dunraven (Earl of), THE NEW SPIRIT IN IRELAND, 1d. net.

Murray
A reprint of a lecture delivered at Cork in January last. It inculcates the "All-for-Ireland" doctrine that what Ireland most needs is a burial of the hatchet with the growth of a unified national sentiment.

Reid (Sir George), THE WORLD OF MATTER AND THE WORLD OF MIND: AN ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH, FEB. 22ND, AND GLASGOW, FEB. 23RD.

The Society
The speaker, assuming the dualism of mind and matter, makes an earnest plea for the consideration of the former. Apparently preferring the argument from design to the theory of evolution, he goes on to urge the importance of psychology in education, and of education in practical life.

Vavasour (Sir William), COMMUNAL INTERESTS: AN ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Author, 225, Goldhawk Road, W.
A panegyric of Liberalism as embracing "all communal sections," "universal in

its range," and the "only true embodiment of equitable law and order." These may seem extravagant claims, but they are acutely argued, and the author offers a lucid exposition of the achievements, aims, and tendencies of Liberalism as a creed and a practical expedient. We think, however, that insufficient distinction between Liberal ideas and their practical embodiment has been observed.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Zeitschrift für Brüdergeschichte, Vol. VI. Part I.

Herrnhut, Moravian Brotherhood
In this number Herr J. Th. Müller continues the series of extracts from Count Zinzendorf's papers. The first here given (third of the series) is a "short account of Herrnhut and Bertholdsdorff from the time of the departure of Herr Heitz"; next, dated 1727, we have "the latest history of the Brothers from Moravia"; and then the "History of the four united Brothers" (1727) and an "Historical account of the constitution of the Brethren from Moravia and Bohemia." There is also a biography of Samuel Christlieb Reichel, who, at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, represented a movement among the Moravian Brethren away from dogma in the direction of purely humanitarian idealism.

LADY ASHBURTON'S LIBRARY.

ON Monday, the 15th inst., and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late Lady Ashburton, removed from Melchet Court, Hants. The most important books were: Carlyle, History of Frederick the Great, 6 vols., 1858-65, presentation copy from the author to Lord Ashburton, 25l. Discourse on the Death of Marshal Keith, 1764, presentation copy to Lady Ashburton from Carlyle, with 4 pp. of notes in his handwriting, 53l. Mémoires de Frédérique Sophie de Prusse, 2 vols., 1812, Carlyle's copy, 31l. Aikin, Annals of the Reign of George III., 2 vols., 1820, Carlyle's copy, 36l. Audubon's Birds of America, 4 vols., 1827-38, 540l. Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea, 1826, presentation copy with an autograph verse, 42l. Horæ B.V.M., printed by Pigouchet, 1498, presentation copy from the Archbishop of Taranto to Caroline Bonaparte, 225l. About 330 coloured caricatures by Gillray, &c., 27l. Ruskin, Stones of Venice, 3 vols., 1851-73, presentation copy from the author to Carlyle, 40l. Correspondence relating to the North American Boundary, &c., 10 vols., 1827-41, 41l. Tennyson, The Princess, 1847, presentation copy to Carlyle from the author, 46l.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

ON Monday last Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of autograph letters, the property of a well-known collector, among the highest prices being the following: Thomas Hardy, autograph MS. of 'The Melancholy Hussar,' 50l. Kipling, autograph MS. of his poem 'The Quest,' 16l. 10s. Sterne, letter to Sir W. Hamilton, March 17, 1766, 45l. Washington, letter to G. Polson, June 24, 1771, 20l. R. L. Stevenson, Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes, 1886, with an autograph note to Messrs. R. & R. Clark, 17l. Dickens, Life, by Forster, 3 vols., extended to 6 by extra illustrations, 1872-4, 140l. A collection of letters and papers of the Duke of Wellington, 50l. The total of the sale was 723l. 15s.

'THE ISCARIOT.'

Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth, April 8, 1912.

It is interesting to note that the idea of Mr. Eden Phillpotts's poem under this title was embodied in an essay, 'Judas Iscariot,' by Thomas De Quincey, vol. vi., Collected Works, Author's Edition, 1863 (Adam & Charles Black). J. G. BLACKMAN.

W. T. STEAD.

THE doubts which might have been entertained concerning the fate of Mr. William T. Stead, who was on board the Titanic, were settled on Saturday last by the report of an eyewitness, Miss Hilda Slater. He was seen clinging to a raft, after helping others, and finally was compelled by the freezing water to release his hold. Characteristically, he had been eager for the chance of describing a first trip on so "up-to-date" a vessel. The voyage was no idle whim, and would, no doubt, have been the theme of a scathing article on that superfœtation of luxury which has received for once such dire condemnation.

Born in 1849, the son of a Congregational minister, Mr. Stead went to Silcoates School, and later became an apprentice to a Tyne-side merchant. He had a passion for reading which endangered his eyesight, wrote boyish essays for prizes, and was so far successful in amateur journalism that he was called in 1871 to edit *The Northern Echo* in Darlington. He left it in 1880 for *The Pall Mall Gazette*, with which he was connected as assistant for four years, and editor for six. Already in the North he had made a practice of "discussing every live subject, and compelling attention"; and on *The Pall Mall* he wielded a power and influence in public affairs which made him one of the most prominent men of his time, the greatest of contemporary journalists, if not the father of modern journalism. To detail his exploits would be to write the history of the time. He had a gift for presenting a case in lucid and attractive form, and an eye for "copy" which has seldom been surpassed. Further, from early days he had insisted on not writing against his convictions, and his fearless advocacy of what he believed was a fine side of his character. Fanatic and Puritan, Jingo and self-advertiser, he impressed himself on the public, perhaps, as much by the defects of his qualities as by the qualities themselves. Opinion was with him, as was said of Gladstone, a zymotic disease, and we cannot doubt that, like Gladstone, he was always fully impressed with his own rightness, however much the world might wonder at the new fad or the latest casuistry. He is credited with the practical invention of the interview, one of the most subtle forms of misrepresentation in journalism; and those who valued his exposition of the national conscience must often have wished the expositor a mind better balanced and less sensational methods of promoting his ends.

His fame declined after he left *The Pall Mall*, and started *The Review of Reviews*, one of those short cuts to knowledge in ample accord with the spirit of the age. His various penny booklets, begun in 1895, and suggested, no doubt, by his own reading of Shakespeare in a similar form in his young days, were a real boon to many, though here, too, his rage for condensing could not be restrained.

The Daily Paper, which he began a few years ago, quickly collapsed, and he lost reputation by his dealings with the occult in *Borderland* 1893-7, which tended to the ludicrous. His vigour was, however, undiminished, and he made some noise by an account of his first sight of the inside of a theatre. He visited the Tsar in 1898, and had of late been busy with various international schemes, being a firm believer in the Hague Conference.

Mr. Stead was a copious and agreeable talker, much liked by his friends, and ever ready at his busiest to help others.

BYRON'S 'HOURS OF IDLENESS':

AN OLD QUESTION APPROXIMATELY
SETTLED.

46, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.

So far as length is concerned (*Ars longa!*) there is not much to choose between bibliography and its august relative art. As long ago as the 5th of December, 1885, *The Athenæum* published some four or five columns on the suppressed and destroyed Byron quarto of 1806 and its variants, including 'Hours of Idleness.' That article led to a good deal of more or less silly speculation on supposed variants, &c. The correspondence on the subject, in which the editor gave me the last word, ended in *The Athenæum* of the 23rd of January, 1886; but in the number of the previous week an eminent bookseller, the late Mr. Francis Harvey, had called public attention to the fact, already well-known to bibliographers, that the large-paper copies of 'Hours of Idleness' were printed with different type and ornaments from those used for the ordinary copies. Why a small country press like that of S. & J. Ridge of Newark, where the two books were printed (concurrently, as far as we know), should have chosen to employ two founts of type and two sets of compositors, instead of rearranging the small 8vo pages into large 8vo forms, may well be left as a trivial unsolved mystery; but up till now first-edition collectors have vexed their souls with the question—Which of the two books, the large or the small, is to be regarded as "the real Simon Pure"? Having fine copies of both books, I am, as a bibliographer should be, wholly disinterested in the solution, if ever solution is admitted to have come. So, I believe, is that mighty hunter and accomplished bibliographer Mr. Thomas J. Wise—who has recently obtained curious, though I think not quite conclusive, evidence on the subject.

It will be remembered that both books contain a list of *Errata*—meant to be the same list, although the one does not follow the other in absolutely every detail. Both lists make a correction in "page 64 line 1" which really refers to line 2 of that page; and both direct the substitution of *lovelier* for "lovlier" in line 9 of page 86, whereas the horror in that line to be done to death is no less fearsome a thing than "lovlier" in both books. But, while the small-paper list correctly amends an error on page 153, the large-paper list purports to amend it on page 163, where, of course, it does not occur, the books being page for page and line for line identical.

Mr. Wise's new evidence is that of a copy of the small-paper issue in which the binder has left both a cancelled leaf and the substituted leaf, or "cancel." The leaf consists of pages 21 and 22. The cancelled leaf, the third in signature D, was duly mutilated by the printer for the binder's guidance; but the "cancel," printed as the fourth leaf in signature b, was left in that position (immediately after the *Errata*) instead of being substituted for D 3—through the default of that binder, whose carelessness is our luck. In the large-paper copies there is no cancelling of the leaf—D 3 being printed in accordance with the regenerate D 3 of the small-paper copies.

It might be hastily assumed that in this respect the large-paper sheet was set up from a corrected copy of the small-paper sheet; but even that much would not be a safe assumption. If, when the correction arrived from Byron, signature D 3 was

already printed off on small paper, but not on large, the same instruction might quite well have served one compositor to set up a cancel and another to rectify standing type; and, in the unknown conditions of the work at Ridge's, there is nothing to substantiate the theory that the large-paper compositors had got so far ahead of the small at the end of the job as to win the race after all. Neither can it be safely assumed that the small-paper men kept the lead and got their book finished first. It is likely enough; for the small-paper book is a rather *non-chalant* production, anything but exemplary for type, ink, or presswork; whereas the large-paper book is well finished and carefully printed from good fresh types and with good ink; and circumspection in making the best use of press material obviously takes time.

There is a scrap of evidence as to priority in vol. i. of Mr. E. H. Coleridge's edition of Byron's poetry. Facing p. xii is a facsimile of the title-page of the small-paper issue, which Mr. Coleridge calls "the first published impression," and describes as a small 8vo. It is clearly from the ill-executed book, being distinguishable at a glance from the superior demy 8vo by the untidiness of the imprint, in which the last two lines are much out of the centre. In the top margin it is recorded in MS. that this was "Mrs. Byron's Copy"; and it is but natural to expect that the poet's mother would have one of the earliest copies.

Thus the balance of considerations seems to favour the precedence of the small-paper in point of time, though, for aught we know to the contrary, both may have come boarded from the bindery at the same moment and been put on sale simultaneously.

It is only the enormous eminence of the poet that lends a shadow of significance to this question. On the other hand, the details of the cancelled leaf and the cancel have some slight literary interest on the same ground. The leaf, pages 21 and 22, has on the recto the close of the 'Stanzas to a Lady, with the Poems of Camoens,' and on the verso the opening of 'The First Kiss of Love.' It was not the recto but the verso that the young poet wished to alter. The poem had been printed off with the opening—

Away, with your fictions of flimsy romance,
Those tissues of fancy Moriah has wove;

and a foot-note to the name "Moriah" had explained "The Goddess of Folly." But the cancel drops the foot-note with the name and reads—

Away, with your fictions of flimsy romance,
Those tissues of falsehood which Folly has wove;

The rejected reading had appeared in the privately printed 'Poems on Various Occasions,' "fancy" and all, and with the same foot-note, and had had a forerunner in a manuscript at Newstead,

Moriah those air dreams and types has o'er wove.

It would seem but natural that 'Poems on Various Occasions' furnished the copy for 'Hours of Idleness' as far as the two collections consist of the same compositions.

With my own (formerly Mr. Becher's) rescued sheets of the destroyed quarto of 1806, the 'Fugitive Pieces,' lying before me in their original wrapper and their pristine state of preservation, and alongside of them Mr. Wise's faultless copy of the 'Poems on Various Occasions' (8vo, 1807), I take the opportunity of adding to the bibliographical particulars given in *The Athenæum* in 1886 the fact that for the wrapper of the quarto and the paper boards of the octavo the same bronzy-green paper was

used, and that many of the typographical ornaments are identical in the two books.

Can any reader of *The Athenæum* learned in the mythologies (as I am not) tell us anything to the advantage or disadvantage of this Moriah whom the youthful poet was at such pains to stamp out? The only Moriah that comes back to my memory is not a goddess at all, but whether connected with folly or not is a matter of opinion. It was in the land of Moriah that Abraham was commanded to offer his son up as a burnt sacrifice and then stopped by an angel as he raised the knife; and it was on Mount Moriah in Jerusalem that Solomon began the forty years' task of building a temple on the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite. But what about this goddess of folly whose abolition has preserved for us all the evidence we have as to the priority of the two varieties of the first edition of 'Hours of Idleness'? May we assume that the Greek common noun *μωρία* (silliness) was mistaken by the youth for a proper name, or that he thought it allowable for the rash purposes of his poem to create a goddess for the occasion and regarded the addition of an *h* to the common noun as sufficient for the purpose, till set right by some one who knew better? Or is there really such a goddess, "unbeknown" to

H. BUXTON FORMAN?

CUNNINGHAM'S EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVELS' BOOKS.

April 6, 1912.

THE continuation of Mr. Ernest Law's long letter in defence of Cunningham calls for little reply beyond what I have already given in *The Athenæum* of July 22nd–29th, 1911. He complains of my using the phrase "at the end," in reference to the "Wier-drawers" expenses. He says it is the beginning of p. 4. I am quite aware of that. But I had been discussing the list of plays, and naturally used the phrase "at the end," meaning at the end of the first part. Is this not rather a quibble than an argument?

I had pointed out that there was a discrepancy between the dates of the plays and the dates of the expenses of the workmen preparing for them. The plays begin on the 1st, the expenses on November 5th. The period of the bill is from October 31st, 1611, to October 31st, 1612. The Declared Accounts begin from October 31st. So do the Revels Accounts (though the "Master" begins on the 30th by planning for the others). I am aware it is only the Wier-drawers' account which begins from November 5th, but that work was necessary for the production of plays.* I had also noted that the number of plays given were different from those given in unsuspected documents. Mr. Law explains that the Queen also had her Master of the Revels, who saw to the expenses of her plays, &c. I confess I have not heard of that official. It is true that Samuel Daniell was appointed what we should call a Censor of Plays for Kirkham and the Queen's Children of the Revels; but it was 1615 before he was granted a more important office in relation to the youths of the Queen's Chamber at Bristol, under the authority of the "Master of the Revels." It is true that expenses for royal performances were frequently paid by the Lord Chamberlain, and perhaps by the Queen's Chamberlain. But Mr. Law does not see my point.

* The Declared Accounts mention plays presented by Hemings, one on October 31st, and the other on November 1st. These Declared Accounts are above suspicion, and are my authority for these facts.

The Declared Accounts of the King's Chamber (not the Queen's) record payments for 32 performances. This list gives 13. Allowing for the possibly intended limitation of plays as well as masks to those presented before the King, the list is not correct. Four of the plays included were not presented before the King; some of the plays are entered to wrong companies, some to a wrong date, which is of less importance. For instance, the King's Players on New Year's Night should have read "New Year's Eve," but they did not play then before the King at all, but before the Prince, &c. The Sunday following it was not the Children of Whitefriars, but the King's Players, who performed. The next Sunday after that (January 12th) it was not the Queen's Players, but the Duke of York's Players, who appeared, and *not before the King*. On Monday, January 13th, the King's Players did perform, but before the Prince, not before the King; and on Shrove Monday the Duke of York's Players played before the Prince, not before the King. I have taken a great deal of trouble to check details, not for their own sake, but because of their possibly helping me and others to decide the question of authenticity.

With all my trouble, I have not done enough. I found, as soon as my article was printed last July, that, though I was quite correct in reckoning 20*l.* as the "usual" price for Hampton Court plays, I should have taken into account the Plague of 1636, when the Players lived near Hampton Court to escape infection, with an allowance from the King, so that their *unusual* payments there were the *usual* payments for other places. This weakens the *strength* of my argument, but it does not overthrow it altogether, as to the genuineness of the third of Cunningham's papers.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

We next print Mr. Law's final letter:—
V.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM," in discussing the record of 1636-7, reproves me for calling it "one of the Revels' accounts." I maintain, nevertheless, that this is altogether an accurate phrase to apply to a packet of three documents relating to payments for plays acted at Court, under the superintendence of the Revels' Officers, and enclosed in a sheet bearing an official note that they relate to "plays and revels." The authenticity of no one of the three had ever been questioned when I wrote; and I only referred to the packet incidentally as one of the records abstracted by Cunningham from the Audit Office.

Your correspondent, however, proceeds to assert of this record that "no part of it ever belonged to the Audit Office." To this I unhesitatingly and emphatically answer, that *every* part of it—including the play-list (assuming it, of course, to be genuine)—belonged to that office. The list, having been made out probably by one of the players (it seems to be in the handwriting of Eillardt Swanston), and handed by him to the Lord Chamberlain, would, according to custom, have been forwarded by his Lordship, with his warrant, to the Treasurer of the Chamber as his voucher for the payment of the money due to the players for the performances therein recorded. Passed on by the Treasurer to his "very loueing friends the Auditors of his Ma^{ty} Imprest," they must have remained in the Audit Office for upwards of two centuries at least—until 1842, when Cunningham printed the list, with the two other documents, in the Introduction to his 'Extracts,' p. xxv. Some time

between 1842 and 1859—the year when he retired from the Audit Office and its archives were removed to the Record Office—he took possession of the record, and soon after sold it to a bookseller in Fleet Street, who gave it up in 1868 to the Record Office, where it has remained ever since, classed among "Audit Office Papers, Various, Revels."

Now let me examine the ground on which it is so confidently pronounced by your correspondent to be forged. He does not refer to any appearance of falsification in the document itself, not to any modern look about it, not to anything whatever suspicious about the ink, lettering, paper, or anything else. His *sole* ground—which I shall show to be absolutely fallacious—is that he finds a discrepancy between the place where, according to the list, certain performances were given, and the place where, according to him, they *must* have been given—for a reason based, not on evidence, but on a mere inference of his own.

"There is no certainty [says he] that the names of the plays (beyond the one named [i.e., 'The Royal Slave']) or the dates are true. And I can prove that the places where the performances are said to have taken place are false."

First, as to the names and dates. To test them there happens to be the very best authority possible—the Office-Book of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels at the time. From this book, though now missing, excerpts were made by Malone 120 years ago, and were published by him in his 'Historical Account of the English Stage,' prefixed to vol. i. pt. ii. of his 1790 edition, and reprinted after his death in the "third Variorum"—Boswell's 'Malone'—in 1821. It is true that Herbert's list—at any rate, as transcribed by Malone—contains only some thirteen entries, that is, of plays acted at Court from St. Stephen's Day, 1636, to Shrove Tuesday, 1637; whereas the Audit Office list gives the names and dates of twenty-two plays in all, presented within the whole theatrical year from Easter Monday, 1636, to Shrove Tuesday, 1637. But the last dozen or so entries of this impugned list tally almost exactly with Herbert's for the same period.* There is, therefore, the very best reason for holding, contrary to the view of your correspondent, that at least the names and dates of these plays, as given in the Audit Office list, are certainly "true"; and a strong presumption that the names and dates of the others are equally to be relied on.

I pass now to the question of their places of performance. In Herbert's list, as given by Malone and by Chalmers ('Supplemental Apology,' 1799), the plays, it is true, have not their places of performance assigned to them *seriatim*; while in the impugned Audit Office list all the plays entered as acted before the King and Queen on various dates from November 17th, 1636, to January 24th following—fourteen in all—are, each of them, play after play, specifically stated to have been acted at Hampton Court. Indeed, a small space is left, and a line drawn above the first of these entries and beneath the last, to distinguish them from the rest, which are stated to have been acted at Whitehall, Blackfriars, and St. James's.

Would a forger, we may ask incidentally, have gratuitously inserted such particulars of place, so liable to be erroneous, if made

* Herbert's list includes two plays by Beeston's Company, which would have no place in the Audit Office list, as that relates only to those given by the King's Company. It also omits 'Hamlet' on the 24th of January, giving that date instead of the 17th to 'Rollo,' but this may be an error of transcription.

up 200 years after the event—so likely to be detected, as fresh sources of history are revealed?

We may think, however, what we choose about this; your correspondent is certain that the information, as regards thirteen out of the fourteen plays, is false, and that the list is consequently a forgery. The plays, he says, cannot have been acted at Hampton Court. Why? Because, says he, the Lord Chamberlain's warrant (printed by Cunningham, p. xxiv) shows that the payment of these performances was at the rate of 10*l.* each, whereas—according to him—"ever after March 17th, 1630/31, at least, every performance at Hampton Court earned 20*l.*; and the man who made the list did not know that!" (His own italics.) Indeed, the man did not know that, for he knew a good deal more about it than your correspondent.

He knew, for example—as we ourselves may also know from the old accounts—that the fee for plays at Hampton Court in the time of King James had always been "twentie nobles a peece"—6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—to which was usually added "by way of his Ma^{ties} rewards fyve marks"—3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—making in all for each play 10*l.* As for instances, he probably knew that such were the fees paid to Hemynges on behalf of Shakespeare and other members of the King's Company when they gave six performances in that palace, including 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' during the Christmas holiday 1603-4; and he probably knew also—as we may know even from Cunningham's book—that such were the fees paid for presenting "three playes before his Ma^{tie} and the King of Denmarke, twoe of them at Greenwich and one at Hampton Court," in the summer of 1606—together 30*l.*

"The man who made the list" would, moreover, have known, as we may also know "by careful research," that like fees were paid for plays at Hampton Court throughout the reign of King Charles. He would have known, for instance, that though the King's players received by warrant of the Lord Chamberlain ('Papers,' class v. vol. xciii. p. 235), March 18th, 1630-31, "Twenty pounds a peece for foure playes Acted at Hampton Court," the extra ten pounds a peece was "in respect and consideration of the travaile and expenses of the whole company in dyet and lodging during the time of their attendance there."

Also, he may have known a few years later—as we may know now by the same process of "careful research"—that, though the King's players received for six plays acted at Hampton Court and Richmond in the year 1638-9 "20*l.* a peece for those playes," while they had only "tenne pounds a peece for the other eightene acted at Whitehall" (*ibid.*, vol. xcv. p. 318), the extra 10*l.* a play was given them because "they were not only at ye losse of their day at home, but at extraordinary charges by travayling, and carriage of their goods."

Further, it would have been clear to him then—as it can be made clear to us now by carefully studying the Lord Chamberlain's warrants—that, when such special expenses and losses are not specifically noted in the warrants as the reasons for granting the extra 10*l.*, they were understood and implied both by the players and their paymasters; and that when there were no losses or no extra expenses, or when these were made up to the players in some other way, then the regulation fee of 10*l.* only per play would be authorized in the warrant.

The last case, in fact, was just that of the fourteen plays we have been discussing, and I can prove conclusively, not only that these plays *might* have been, but that they *must* have been, acted at Hampton Court, and that they *could* have been acted at no other place—for the following reasons. Throughout the winter months 1636-7 the plague was raging in London, the theatres were closed by Order in Council, and the Court, having retired early in the autumn to Hampton Court, remained there in closely guarded seclusion, nobody from London being allowed within ten miles of the palace.

The King's players, however, were specially summoned by his Majesty "to assemble their companie and keepe themselves together neere our Court for our service"; and were granted a special allowance of 20*l.* a week for their expenses, "to commence from the first day of November last past, and to continue during our pleasure, to be taken unto them as of our princely bountie"—and your correspondent "*did not know that*"! This truly "princely bountie" lasted until the end of January. My authority is the original 'Letters' under the Privy Seal, dated Hampton Court, December 13th, 1636—a parchment of eleven lines, which is to be found in the Record Office—State Papers, Dom., Charles I., vol. cccxxxvii., No. 33.

Now we can see why it was that the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Pembroke and Montgomery, when directing in his warrant of March 12th, 1636/7, that there should

"bee payd unto John Lowen and Joseph Taylor or either of them, for themselves and the rest of the company of his Ma^{tie} Players, the summe of Two hundred and tenne pounds....for one and twenty Playes, by them acted before his Ma^{tie} at Hampton Court and elsewhere within the space of a yeere ended in February last"—

was careful to add, "beeing after the usual and accustomed rate of tenne pounds for each play." For, although one of that "most noble and incomparable paire of brethren" who had so much befriended Shakespeare, he was yet too old and wary a servant of the Crown to let "the poor players" be paid twice over for their "diet and lodging," &c.

He goes on to direct the payment to them of, in addition, a special "summe of Thirty Pounds more for their paynes in studying and acting the new play sent from Oxford called 'The Royal Slave'"—by Cartwright—thus making up the number of the plays to the full twenty-two given in the Audit Office list.

As the players' stay at or near Hampton Court lasted three full months, their weekly allowance merely must have amounted in the aggregate to 260*l.*—twice as much as they would have got by an additional 10*l.* for each of the plays presented there; while altogether, with the usual fees for the twenty-one plays, and the special fee of 30*l.* for 'The Royal Slave,' they must have received from the King's coffers in this one year alone no less than 500*l.*

We can now understand also why it was that Pembroke and Montgomery explicitly stated in his warrant that the "one and twenty Playes" were "acted at Hampton Court and elsewhere"—his specific mention of that palace obviously pointing to the fact that the greater number of them had been acted there. Nothing, in truth, could be much plainer. How, then, does your correspondent try to get over the difficulty? Really by a most amazing and audacious procedure. He positively questions the correctness of the Lord Chamberlain's

statement, and seeks to set him right by asseverating:—

"But it could only be 'The Royal Slave' which was acted at Hampton Court, because the other 21 had only the usual allowance of 10*l.*, and must have been acted in London. But the writer of the list makes 14 of them acted at Hampton Court!"

Clumsy forger! Ignorant man!

Yet Herbert, the Master of the Revels, agrees with him and with the Lord Chamberlain, and not with your correspondent. For in Malone's verbatim transcript of his list (as printed, p. 239, vol. iii., of the 'Variorum,' 1821) we find the heading "At Hampton Court, 1636," applying to all the plays from "the first part of 'Arviragus,' Monday afternoon, 26 Decem.," to "'Julius Cæsar' at St. James's, the 31 Jan., 1636." But perhaps your correspondent will maintain that Herbert was wrong, too.

He concludes with a remark about the ink. He had before assured us that "the constituents of the ink used in the Record Office were the same from before the beginning of the seventeenth century down to the date at which he [*i.e.*, Cunningham] used it." He now declares: "The fact that the ink is the same, out of the same brewing, as in the list 31 years before, casts a lurid light on the whole confection." It does indeed!

I have heard that a distinguished scholar was appealed to, some few years ago, by one of Cunningham's relatives, since dead, to clear his memory from this unmerited stain. Time and chance have at last provided the opportunity for rendering him this tardy justice. But in order that it should be complete, decisive, and final, it was desirable that anything to be said on the other side should be publicly set forth. This has now been done in the columns of *The Athenæum*, so that all Shakespearean scholars, and all interested in our literary annals, may be able to judge, once for all, what is the worth of the case that can be made against Peter Cunningham and the Revels' lists of plays. ERNEST LAW.

THE REVISION OF THE VULGATE.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE VULGATE, after an interval of two years, have issued their second report from the College of St. Anselm, Rome. The object of the Commission being the publication of a text of St. Jerome's Latin Bible which shall be as perfect as the utmost care and research can make it, the preliminary work of assembling and collating all the extant Latin versions, in order to determine which of them St. Jerome made the base of his own, is going slowly forward. These two years have been spent in the discovery and acquisition of such texts; and the report states that the labour in this vast field of research has proved even heavier and more costly than had at first been anticipated.

The Commission are making extensive use of the photographic apparatus described in their first report; and their collection of volumes of manuscripts thus reproduced now numbers about seventy. The photograph of each page is minutely compared with the manuscript itself, and any peculiarities not adequately rendered are indicated in the margins. A first attempt at making use of the material collected has been made with thirty manuscripts of Exodus, and the editors have been able to constitute certain definite groups of manuscripts; but the attempt has made it clear that a greater

number must be consulted before the text can be established with any certainty.

The report gives the result of Dom Donatien De Bruyne's researches in the libraries of Spain, where he has been successful in discovering the manuscripts of Roda—now in the cathedral of Lerida—and of Urgel, which were supposed to be lost. Dom De Bruyne has also visited libraries in Austria and Germany, and it is satisfactory to learn that he found the treasures of which he was in search carefully preserved and catalogued. The Commission add a note of special thanks to Mr. Pierpont Morgan for permission to collate the famous Hamilton MS. 251—a work performed by Mr. Hoskier, and now available in a magnificent folio volume, containing also a palæographical and critical introduction.

The report includes a list of the codices that have been photographed or collated with printed Bibles, a most interesting note (in English) upon the present state of the Vercelli Gospels, and six illustrations.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- APRIL** *Theology.*
The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church, by John Haynes Holmes, D.D., 6/ net. Putnam's
- MAY**
1 Thoughts from Swedenborg, 1/6 net. Harrap
- Fine Art.*
6 Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, 1912, Part I., 7*d.* net. Cassell
- Poetry.*
9 One of Us, by Gilbert Frankau, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus
- APRIL** *Drama*
Irish Folk Historic Plays, by Lady Gregory, 2 vols., 10/ net. Putnam's
- MAY** *Music.*
1 Music during the Victorian Era: from Mendelssohn to Wagner, being the Memoirs of J. W. Davison, forty years Music Critic of *The Times*, compiled by his son Henry Davison, 12/6 net. Reeves
- APRIL** *Philosophy*
30 Our Future Existence, by F. G. Shaw, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul
- History and Biography.*
What is Judaism? by Abraham S. Isaacs, Ph.D., 5/ net. Putnam's
- MAY.**
9 The Works of Josephus, translated by William Whiston, New Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each. Chatto & Windus
- 9 Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856, by F. and C. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
- 9 Seeking Fortune in America, by F. W. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
- APRIL** *Geography and Travel.*
Traveller's Tales, by "The Princess," 8/ net. Putnam's
- MAY** *School-Books.*
1 Contes de Molière, by Wm. M. Daniels, assisted by Mlle. Chapuzet, with Notes, Vocabulary, and Exercises, 1/6 Harrap
- 1 Great Names and Nations, by H. B. Niver, in two vols.: Vol. I., Ancient Times; Vol. II., Mediæval and Modern Times, 1/ each; Prize Edition, 1/6 net each. Harrap
- APRIL** *Science.*
Railways, by Simon Sterne, 6/ net. Putnam's
- Railway Transportation, by Charles L. Raper, 6/ net. Putnam's
- MAY** *Juvenile Literature.*
1 The Boy's Froissart, retold by M. G. Edgar, 3/6 net. Harrap
- 1 The Story of Wellington, by H. F. B. Wheeler, 3/6 net. Harrap
- APRIL** *Fiction.*
30 Thomas Hardy's Novels, Wessex Edition: Tess of the D'Urbervilles, and Far from the Madding Crowd, 7/6 net each. Macmillan
- The Land of the Blue Flower, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, 1/ net. Putnam's
- General Literature.*
29 Swanston Stevenson: Catriona, The Master of Ballantrae, The Wrecker, Poems, and Plays, 5 vols. Chatto & Windus
- 30 The Statesman's Year-Book for 1912, edited by J. Scott Keltie, 10/6 net. Macmillan

Literary Gossip.

At the recent celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Athens, noticed by us last week, the following were included in the list of those nominated to honorary degrees in the Faculties of Law and Philosophy: LL.D., Sir John Sandys and Mr. William Miller (author of 'The Latins in the Levant'); and Ph.D., Sir Donald MacAlister, Dr. Bywater, Dr. Kenyon, and Dr. Mahaffy.

In view of next year's centenary of the birth of David Livingstone, the Edinburgh Royal Scottish Museum is to form a temporary exhibition of objects connected with his life and work. These include specimens of rocks, minerals, and native gold sent to his friend the director, Dr. George Wilson, in 1858, the labels being in Livingstone's handwriting. A native loom, mill for grinding corn, maps and scientific instruments, and other relics will also be shown.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR has accepted the appointment as next Gifford Lecturer for the session of 1913-14. The appointment is for two years.

In the preliminary programme of the summer Edinburgh Vacation Course for 1912 it is announced that there will be no courses in French and German, owing to the poor response made by British teachers and others. Mr. A. A. Jack is to lecture in Part I. on 'American Writers,' and Prof. Kirkpatrick on 'Idiomatic English.' In Part II. Mr. W. L. Carrie will lecture on 'Modern English Poetry'; and Prof. Kirkpatrick continues his lectures on 'Idiomatic English.'

A COURSE of eight lectures on 'Historical Sources' will be given at the London School of Economics and Political Science by Mr. Hubert Hall, beginning next Wednesday at 6 P.M.

At a meeting of Glasgow University Court last week, a letter was read from the Exhibition association, stating that the surplus could not fail to provide the sum of 15,000*l.* required for the proposed Chair of Scottish History and Literature at Glasgow University.

LOVERS of letters of whatever nationality will be interested to hear that a Gaelic Academy is about to be set on foot in Scotland. The objects of the Association, as they are defined in the preliminary Gaelic prospectus, are to preserve the Gaelic language and literature from corruption, and generally to promote the cause of good literature in whatever direction and by whatever means it may be possible for the Academy (*Ard-chomhairle na Gàidhlig*) to compass those ends.

The Academy seems likely to secure the support of the leading Gaelic men of letters and scholars of Scotland, and has ample scope for its activities in the provincialism of contemporary Gaelic letters, and the uncertainties of grammar, spelling,

accentuation, and so forth. Indeed, the difficulty will be rather for the new Academy to assign just and reasonable limits to its reforming activities than to find uses for its learning and industry.

ONE of the developments of the University Extension work of the University of London has been the arrangement of a Training Course for Lecturers, which will be repeated this term. The course will consist of four lectures on 'The Art of Lecturing,' by Prof. John Adams; and four lectures and demonstrations on 'The Management of the Voice,' by Dr. H. H. Hulbert. There will, further, be six meetings, at one or other of which each student will have an opportunity of delivering a portion of a lecture on a subject settled beforehand.

THE sisters of Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, were all Sisters of Mercy. The eldest died comparatively young, and the account of her is confined to a chapter or two; but full and intimate accounts are given of the two other sisters in 'The Three Sisters of Lord Russell of Killowen and their Convent Life,' by the Rev. Matthew Russell, which Messrs. Longmans will shortly publish. The book is largely made up of the nuns' letters to each other, but several chapters are devoted to the private life and character of their brother, the Chief Justice, who figures frequently in their correspondence.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish next Tuesday the new issue of 'The Statesman's Year-Book.' As in the past, the information given in this annual has undergone thorough revision, and in addition certain features of special interest have been included.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish on May 2nd a novel by Miss Jean McIlwraith, entitled 'A Diana of Quebec.' The threads of the story are knit together by Nelson's meteoric visits to Quebec in the later years of the American War of Independence.

On May 9th the same firm will publish two companion books—'Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856,' by F. and C. Grey, with a portrait of Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who is the grandfather of whom the tales are told; and 'Seeking Fortune in America,' by F. W. Grey, with a portrait of the author. Col. Grey provides a preface to each volume. His reminiscences extend from Mutiny days to the present time, and range from war and sport to engineering and the administration of a native state. 'Seeking Fortune in America' is the story of the son of Col. Grey and his adventurous career in the West from the age of nineteen.

MR. W. SHAEN, who died in the spring of 1887, is best remembered as one of the friends of Italy in Mazzini's day. He also took a prominent part in amending legislation affecting women and children. He was largely responsible for the starting of Bedford College, Girton, Newnham, Somerville, and girls' public day schools.

The brief sketch of his life, edited by his daughter, M. J. Shaen, which Messrs. Longmans will shortly publish, will show that the great aim of his life was to help the weak and oppressed wherever he had the opportunity.

IN 'A Parson's Defence,' which Messrs. Longman have in the press, Mr. S. C. Carpenter takes for granted that the parson must necessarily approach both religion and life from a standpoint which differs considerably from that of the layman, and insists that Christian faith is not based on the Bible, or Theism, or conduct, but on Christ. He discusses the nature and consequences of belief in our Lord's divinity, the immanence of God, the Church, and the Bible, and ends with a suggestion that certain "parochial" matters are more important than is commonly supposed.

THE preface to the revised edition of Mr. Lovat Fraser's book 'India under Curzon, and After,' which Mr. Heinemann is publishing, deals at length with the recent Imperial visit to India.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL & Co. are publishing immediately the second annual volume of 'Canada of To-day.' In a series of special articles, illustrated by upwards of 300 pictures from photographs, maps, and plans, the book portrays something of the extent and variety of Canada's resources.

A LINK with the Cambridge scholarship of the past was broken by the death, in his ninetieth year, of the Rev. Frederic Rendall on Monday last. Senior Classic in 1845, First Chancellor's Medallist, and a Wrangler, he was one of the brilliant group of scholars whom Prince Lee sent up from King Edward's School, Birmingham, and who, according to an American contemporary at Cambridge, C. A. Bristed, were as various in their gifts as they were capable.

For thirty-three years he was a master at Harrow, retiring in 1881. Since that time he had done some work on the New Testament, editing the Acts of the Apostles, the Galatians, and the Hebrews, and "reading" theology for a well-known publisher. A man of pre-eminently sound judgment, he combined an excellent style with great accuracy in scholarship.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, who died at Folkestone on Wednesday last, had been in frail health for some time. His career has been told by himself in his 'Reminiscences,' 1899. As a reporter, leader-writer, and editor, he was in contact with Cobden and Bright long before he entered Parliament. He had not, like Parnell, the necessary firmness for a leader, but his geniality won him a host of friends of all sorts of views. His many novels are not likely to be remembered, but his picturesque style and keen and broad sympathies have made 'A History of Our Own Times' into something like a classic. All his historical work is thoroughly readable, and has that wider conception of the subject which is now common, but was not so in his day.

SCIENCE

Earth Features and their Meaning: an Introduction to Geology for the Student and the General Reader. By William Herbert Hobbs. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

OF all branches of geological science, the most popular is undoubtedly that which deals with the origin and development of the superficial features of the earth. Every intelligent person surely wishes to bring science into touch with scenery, so that he may know something about the processes by which our hills and valleys have been made and shaped. Prof. Hobbs, realizing this, has been in the habit of giving at the University of Michigan an annual course of lectures on geology, in which the physiographical side has been emphasized; and now in the work before us, which contains his discourses in a modified form, he addresses a far wider audience.

Although the subjects to which the volume is devoted are necessarily much the same as those to be found in all modern works on physical geology, they are here treated with a freshness, and in some cases an originality, that stamp them with distinction. Nor are there wanting occasionally poetical touches where perhaps we should least expect to find them: thus, in a description of the behaviour of quartz under the attack of hydrofluoric acid, the etched figures lead to the remark, "It is as though the crystal had possessed a soul which under this trial has been revealed."

The reader who is not a geological student will find Prof. Hobbs a most attractive exponent of the principles which underlie the evolution of scenery, whilst the technical student may use the work as an excellent textbook, provided, of course, that he recognizes its limitations. It does not profess to deal with petrology or palæontology, though it can hardly avoid touching the former, nor is it concerned either with historical or astronomical geology: it is, in truth, essentially a work on structural geology, offering an insight into the building of the various types of landscape, and bringing to bear upon this fascinating subject the views of the best and latest authorities.

The author gives much attention to the geological agency of ice, as might, indeed, be expected from one who not long ago wrote elaborately on glaciers (*Athen.*, July 8th, 1911, p. 48). Deserts, too, receive exceptionally full treatment, a matter which has abundant interest for the American traveller who visits the arid regions of the West. On dynamical geology Prof. Hobbs has written rather extensively, and he has naturally here something to say about the great Californian earthquake of 1906; whilst with reference to volcanoes he notices even so recent an event as last year's eruption of Taal volcano, in the Philippine Islands.

With the growing facilities for travel at the present day, increasing interest is being taken in observational geology, and Prof. Hobbs, with the view of assisting the traveller, devotes an appendix to the description of certain routes through parts of North America and Europe where typical scenic features of geological interest may be studied. These scientific pilgrimages have been planned for the purpose of illustrating in the field the lessons learnt by the study of this volume; and it is interesting to note that they include certain parts of Britain, such as "Snowdonia" and some of the Scottish Highlands, though it is perhaps a pity that, when the American tourist is over here, he should not be introduced to many other localities of geological interest. Another appendix describes some noteworthy methods of practical work carried out in the author's laboratory in the teaching of geography and geology.

In addition to a number of plates, mostly from excellent photographs, there are scattered through the text some five hundred figures, which, although in some cases rather bald, are never lacking in expression, so far as their geological features are concerned.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Ceylon Marine Biological Reports: PART VI. JANUARY, 1912, Nos. 20-22, REPORT ON CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC WORK DONE ON THE CEYLON PEARL BANKS DURING THE YEAR 1911, conducted for the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Limited, by T. Southwell and Lieut. J. C. Kerkham, 2/8 Colombo, Cottle

The subject of superficial and deep currents is extensively dealt with, supplemented by useful charts. There are also nautical observations on the pearl banks under lease, and a description of ten new species of cestode parasites from Ceylon marine fishes.

Clayton (Edwy Godwin), ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, PHYSICIAN AND SANITARY REFORMER, a Memoir.

Baillière, Tindall & Cox

A competent monograph on the distinguished sanitary physician, and a résumé of his crusade against the adulteration of foods and drugs. His disinterested labours for the preservation of public hygiene, and his perseverance in the face of the resistance of the superstitious devotees of antiquated theories, make him a figure well worth biographical notice. His culminating achievement was the foundation of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Ventnor. There are a bibliography of his publications and a number of appendixes embodying extracts from reports and discussions in medical and other journals concerning his work.

Crispin (Edward S.), THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE IN THE TROPICS: A HANDBOOK FOR OFFICIALS AND TRAVELLERS, compiled chiefly for the Use of Officials in the Sudan, 1/ net.

Griffin

A useful manual, clearly arranged, with directions adapted for "first aid" in cases of urgency, or fuller treatment where no doctor is available.

Gibbs (Winifred Stuart), FOOD FOR THE INVALID AND THE CONVALESCENT.

New York, Macmillan Co.

This book is the result of five years' experience as Dietitian for the New York Association for improving the Condition of the Poor. During this time the working basis has been that of actual incomes of families in relation to the current prices of foodstuffs. The exposition is essentially practical, the diets being written out in full, and can be strongly recommended to those working amongst the poor. The reader may be puzzled by the decimal system when calculating the amount which the food costs.

Haldane (J. S.), METHODS OF AIR ANALYSIS, 5/ net.

Griffin

This book, without claiming to be a complete treatise on gas analysis, contains a number of minute descriptions of the original methods which the author has employed in practical work. A considerable part of it is reprinted from the *Journal of Physiology, Journal of Hygiene, Transactions of the Institute of Mining Engineers, or Blue-books*. There are numerous illustrations.

Home (Surgeon-General Sir A. D.), SERVICE MEMORIES, edited by Charles H. Melville, 12/6 net.

Arnold

These memories of an old man are interesting, for they recall conditions which can never return. Science has rendered communication easy, and has thus revolutionized thought and made the whole world kin. The work of a soldier in the British Army leads him to visit many lands and mingle with many peoples. The Army Medical Corps, being often understaffed, has always travelled extensively; whilst from the very nature of its work the members are always in the forefront of the battle, and thus have opportunities for personal observation denied to their comrades of similar age and rank. Col. C. H. Melville, R.A.M.C., has done well, therefore, in printing the reminiscences written by Sir Anthony Home, and has performed his editorial duty with skill.

It is clear from the reminiscences that Surgeon-General Home combined with excellent professional knowledge an individuality which led to his selection for many important posts. His modesty must have been invincible, and it is difficult to discover from his pages that he had done more than his routine duty in a creditable manner. The title-page shows, however, that he won the V.C., and *The London Gazette* states that he earned it by persevering bravery and admirable conduct at Lucknow when he was in charge of wounded men who had been left behind the column. In like manner the K.C.B. was earned by services in Ashanti.

The book is provided with an index which is rather scanty and a portrait of Sir Anthony Home.

Home University Library of Modern Knowledge: AGRICULTURE, by William Somerville, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

The Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy at Oxford has contributed an unusually technical book to the series, dealing with soils, manures, and crops. It makes the results of laboratory work at the University accessible to the practical farmer.

Hutchinson's Popular Botany, Part II., 7d. net.

We noticed the first part on the 13th inst. (p. 415). The one before us has the same merits. Some of the illustrations show plant life admirably in its natural setting.

Imperial Institute Bulletin: a Quarterly Record of Progress in Tropical Agriculture and Industries, and the Commercial Utilization of the Natural Resources of the Colonies and India, April, 2/6 net.

Besides general notes on agriculture and the development of natural resources, special articles are devoted to the cocoanut and its commercial uses; the cotton soils of Nyasaland and Uganda; economic products from Mauritius; the rubber and timber resources of Uganda; aromatic grass oils, and other topics relevant to the scope of this periodical. It is edited by the Director, and prepared in the main by the scientific and technical staff of the Imperial Institute.

Milham (Willis Isbister), METEOROLOGY: A TEXTBOOK ON THE WEATHER, THE CAUSES OF ITS CHANGES, AND WEATHER FORECASTING, for the Student and General Reader, 19/ net.
New York, Macmillan Co.

This book gives the substance of a course of lectures delivered by the author in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., an institution in which he holds the position of Professor of Astronomy. It presents the reader with a mass of facts bearing on the many-sided subject with which it deals, with special reference to the operations of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Redgrove (H. Stanley), A MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF SPIRIT: BEING AN ATTEMPT TO EMPLOY CERTAIN MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES IN THE ELUCIDATION OF SOME METAPHYSICAL PROBLEMS, 2/6 net.
Rider

The author maintains that "just as 'real' numbers may be used symbolically to express the various things of the physical world, so in a similar manner 'imaginary' quantities may be used symbolically to express the various things of the metaphysical or spiritual world." To this purpose he discusses at length for the benefit of non-mathematical readers the meanings to be attached to such quantities as $\sqrt{-1}$. Whether such a notation could be utilized to solve problems of philosophy, the author leaves his readers to decide.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: CAMBRIAN GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY, II.: No. 6, MIDDLE CAMBRIAN BRANCHIOPODA, MALACOSTRACA, TRILOBITA, AND MEROSTOMATA; No. 7, CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN BOUNDARY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, with Description of Fossils; No. 8, THE SARDINIAN CAMBRIAN GENUS *OLENOPSIS* IN AMERICA, all by Charles D. Walcott; 2079, DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA FROM PANAMA, by August Busck; and 2080, NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF HYMENOPTERA OF THE FAMILY BRACONIDÆ FROM PANAMA, by H. L. Viereck.
Washington, Smithsonian Inst.

Stevenson-Hamilton (Major J.), ANIMAL LIFE IN AFRICA Heinemann

This is one of the best books of its class that it has been our good fortune to see. It records rather the observations of a well-trained student of natural history than the detail of a sportsman's life; and, in our opinion, the author fully deserves the praise which Mr. Roosevelt expresses in a brief Foreword.

The connexion between disease and big game is very sensibly treated. It was known that the tsetse fly abounded in certain tracts in which big game (chiefly buffaloes) was numerous. Rinderpest cleared away

the game, and with it the fly; hence arose a cry for the extermination of certain species of big game. Our author wisely deprecates any hasty conclusions, gives his facts, and presents his views with a modesty which does not weaken his case.

He then proceeds to describe big and small game, and recounts some marvellous adventures. One story, though not new, is sufficiently thrilling. A man was on horseback, following what he believed to be a buck. It proved to be a lion in the act of springing, which missed its aim partially, but wounded the horse. The horse, in its struggles, shot its rider straight into the jaws of a second lion, which trotted off with him. How he kept his head and saved his life we leave readers of the book to discover.

Another remarkable performance, equal to any yet reported in the annals of military aviation, is that of vultures dropping stones into an ostrich's nest.

Much interesting information about freshwater fish, both natural to the country and imported, will be found, and throughout the book maps and illustrations are well chosen. There are a few insignificant slips: on p. 28 "fast" seems used instead of "vast"; on p. 126 it is doubtful whether "wild distribution" should not be "wide distribution," and on p. 127 "diseases which inflict cattle" should read "afflict cattle."

Timiriacheff (C. A.), THE LIFE OF THE PLANT, 7/6 net.
Longmans

Translated from the revised and corrected seventh Russian edition by Miss Anna Chéréméeff. These lectures are likely to be successful also in English, for the rendering is clear and easy to read, and the exposition of the author himself is admirably simple and lucid. Written several years ago, his book is not up to date in some respects, but it is none the worse for that so far as the ordinary reader is concerned. The experiments described and the technical matter are alike reduced to a minimum.

Wild Flowers as They Grow, photographed in Colour direct from Nature by H. Essenhugh Corke, with Descriptive Text by G. Clarke Nuttall, Third Series, 5/ net.
Cassell

Attractively illustrated in colour, this volume continues its descriptions of the phenomena of the plant world in a way likely to appeal to the general reader, a modicum of gossip, poetical quotation, &c., being added. The daffodil has not fared too well. The frontispiece picturing it comes out as soon as we turn over the leaves, and Shakespeare's famous tribute is misquoted.

Wild Flowers as They Grow, Part I., 7d. net.
Cassell

An issue in serial form of the book noticed above. Five flowers are discussed, with coloured illustrations of merit, in this part. An idea of the book as a whole may be gathered from our notice of the First Series on March 25th, 1911.

Woodcock (H. De Carle), THE DOCTOR AND THE PEOPLE. Methuen

This volume is written by a man who was at one time a Poor Law Medical Officer. It touches on so many problems which have become urgent at the present day that it is worth the notice of all those interested in the welfare of the poor. The author shows what an important position the general practitioner occupies at the present moment, and how the physical condition of the people depends largely on his willingness to co-operate in the Insurance scheme.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 18.—Sir Arthur Evans, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. Mill Stephenson read a paper on 'Some Recently Discovered Palimpsest Brasses.' These comprised the Ashbey brasses at Harefield, Middlesex, which have on their reverses portions of shroud figures, a symbol of the Trinity, and a fragment of a very large face, probably a "waster." Some parts of the shrouds are identical with the brass of Thomasin Tendryng, 1485, at Yoxford, Suffolk. Mr. Stephenson also drew attention to the brass of Arthur Cole, President, at Magdalen College, Oxford. The reverse of this consists of the nearly complete figure of a priest, and part of the inscription is cut from one to Marjery, wife of William Chamberlain, who died in the eleventh year of Henry VI. As a Marjery, wife of William Chamberlain, was buried at the Greyfriars, London, in 1431, it seems likely that this brass came from that house. Mr. Stephenson also showed rubbings of an incised slab of Martin, first vicar of Barking, 1315–28, and of a brass to Richard Malet, priest, both found recently on the site of Barking Abbey.

Mr. F. W. Bull read some short 'Notes on Further Romano-British Finds near Kettering during the Past Year.' Although the ironstone workings referred to last year had been continued in a northerly direction, the rubbish heaps were fewer, and the finds had been rarer. The pebbled roadway on the site had again been cut through and several wells uncovered, but no definite traces of buildings were found. Further coins had come to light, including two British of the first century—one of Tasciovanus, and the other of Dubnovellanus. Besides some rather unusual enamelled brooches, the only other item to be noted was a quite plain leaden coffin, found in January last. It contained the remains of a skeleton, but no ornaments or other articles.

Mr. Bull also read a paper on 'The Bone Crypt at Rothwell, Northants.' The crypt is beneath the south aisle of the church, and not earlier in date than the end of the twelfth century. Formerly the bones for which it is noted were stacked on the north, east, and south sides, but, as they were fast mouldering, they have, since the beginning of the year, been all moved on the recommendation of Dr. Parsons. The small bones and débris have been taken away, while most of the skulls have, as at Hythe, been placed on shelves on the north and south sides of the crypt, the larger bones and the rest of the skulls having been made into two large stacks down the centre of the crypt. The number of skeletons represented is now put at 11,000. There are indications of a fresco at the east end of the crypt, but no traces of an altar. In the course of the restacking, remains of some interesting tiles and a few pieces of mediæval pottery have been found. The earliest fragment is about 1260, and the latest sixteenth or seventeenth century. The collection was well known when Morton published his 'Natural History of Northamptonshire' in 1712, and, in view of the dates of the finds, it is doubtful if the crypt was ever, as has hitherto been supposed, was the case, lost sight of. All kinds of theories as to the why and wherefore of the collection have been current, but there is no reason to doubt Dr. Parsons's conclusion that this is an example of one of the charnel houses which were comparatively common in pre-Reformation times.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 17.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope in the chair.—Dr. Talfourd Ely read a paper on his 'Excavations near West Marden and in Hayling Island,' first describing a Roman villa in Watergate Hanger, on the Stanstead Park estate, which contained one large and several small rooms, three having tessellated pavements. The somewhat irregular plan of the villa may be due to later additions, or, as the Chairman suggested, the three southern enclosures may have been yards, and not rooms. Close to the villa on the north-east was another building, the shape of which suggested that it was a bath; but, in the absence of the usual cement lining, Dr. Ely supposed it might be the cottage of a bailiff or other person employed on the estate, as he found in it various implements. He produced evidence to show that the adjacent meadow now called "Busto" (compare the Latin *Bustum*) was the Roman burying-place. Turning to his excavations in Hayling since the last published account, Dr. Ely pointed out the historical value of the sequence of coins found there. The Chairman and Mr. Mill Stephenson took part in the discussion of the paper, Mr. Hope maintaining that the small building last mentioned was probably a nymphæum with latrine.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—April 18.—Mr. P. H. Webb in the chair.—Mr. J. Grafton Milne exhibited a copper coin of Julia Maesa struck at Aspendus, with rev. Sarapis, Isis, and Demeter; and a copper coin of Claudius Gothicus struck at Sagalassos, with rev. Boule and Demos. Mr. Bernard Roth showed a fine series of Anglo-Gallic coins of Henry VI., in gold, silver, and billon.

Mr. Lionel M. Hewlett read the concluding portion of his treatise on Anglo-Gallic coins, which comprised the coins struck by Henry VI. These differed from the previous coins of the series in being regal instead of feudal coins. Henry II. had struck coins as Duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Poitou; Edward III., although he claimed the throne of France, struck coins as Duke of Aquitaine only, and, similarly, Henry V. struck coins as Duke of Normandy; but Henry VI. was *de facto* King of France, and struck coins as such from the French regal mints. The coins struck at the Dijon mint were issued by the Duke of Burgundy from dies prepared locally. The coins of Henry VI. consist of a salute and angelot in gold, a grand blanc and petit blanc in silver, and a tiezin, denier tournois, denier paris, and maille tournois in billon.

LINNEAN.—April 18.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Dr. Scott read a paper on '*Botrychioxylon paradoxum*, a Palæozoic Fern with Secondary Wood.' The plant is from the Lower Coal Measures, and is a member of the family Zygopteridæ, belonging to the Primofilices of Arber. The stele has a "mixed pith," consisting of internal tracheides and parenchyma; the surrounding zone of wood is entirely secondary, diminishing in thickness upwards. The branching of the stem, as in *Ankyropteris corrugata* and some other Zygopteridæ, is dichotomous. The leaf-trace, like the stele, shows a considerable development of secondary xylem, but in the petiole the tissues of the bundle are entirely primary. The structure differs from that of *Ankyropteris* in the apparent absence of "peripheral loops." "Aphlebiæ," forming branched, spine-like organs, are borne both on stem and petiole. The diarch adventitious roots formed a periderm and sometimes secondary wood. The affinities of *Botrychioxylon* appear to be nearest with the genus *Metaclepsydropsis*. The structure of the stele shows close analogies with that of the recent *Botrychium*, in which also internal xylem is sometimes present. The affinities of the Zygopteridæ with the Ophioglossaceæ are confirmed by the characters of the genus now described.

Dr. E. A. Newell Arber summarized his paper 'On *Psymnophyllum majus*, sp. nova, from the Lower Carboniferous Rocks of Newfoundland, together with a Revision of the Genus, and Remarks on its Affinities.'

Mrs. Henshaw then gave a lantern demonstration on 'The Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' the slides giving admirable representations of the more striking constituents of the flora, with views of the magnificent mountain scenery in which the plants are found.

MICROSCOPICAL.—April 17.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. W. Ogilvy exhibited an inclinable Greenough binocular microscope by Leitz. This was an improvement on previous models, which were of the upright type. He also showed Edinger's double ocular for demonstration purposes. By means of a right-angled prism and a second eyepiece standing out horizontally, a teacher can, by the aid of a pointer which is fitted in the eyepiece, direct the attention of a student to any point in the object under observation. The apparatus can also be applied in photomicrography, permitting the object to be focussed without disturbing the camera.

Mr. F. W. Watson Baker exhibited and described a new instantaneous reflex photomicrographic camera, by means of which microscopic living objects, such as pond life, can be photographed. The image formed by the microscope is thrown on to a ground-glass screen in the side of the camera by means of a mirror placed at an angle of 45 degrees, and, when the object is exactly in focus, by pressing a pneumatic ball the mirror is swung instantly to the side, the plate is exposed, and the photograph taken. The duration of the exposure can be varied. The apparatus is well arranged and of quite moderate size.

Mr. J. D. Siddall of Chester read a paper on 'The Life-History of some Marine Diatoms from Bournemouth.' Living and mounted examples, drawings, photographs, and lantern-slides were exhibited in illustration of his observations, the chief interest of which centred in a *Coscinodiscus*, about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in diameter, furnished with very

numerous radiating pseudopodial filaments. The specimens shown demonstrated the certainty of this beyond any possibility of doubt, and thereby set at rest the old and much-debated controversy as to the possession and utilization of pseudopodial appendages—at any rate, in this particular diatom, which, for the sake of convenience, he proposed should receive the specific name *heliozoides*. The presence of pseudopodial appendages, much smaller, fewer, and still more difficult to discern, was also notified in *Melosira*, *Surirella*, *Biddulphia*, and *Triceratium*. The cause of the peculiar movement of *Bacillaria paradoxa* was also briefly discussed in the paper, which concluded with the suggestion that further study of living diatoms with modern microscopical appliances would explain much of the meaning and purpose of the exquisite minutiae of their siliceous skeletons.

A paper by Mr. E. B. Stringer, 'On a Modified Form of the Lever Fine-Adjustment, and a Simple Turn-out Device for the Substage Condenser,' was then read. The essential feature of the fine-adjustment was that the movement of the lever was carried to the top of the limb by means of a strong steel pin working through a guide, the opposing spring being at the bottom, and friction between the lever and the pin eliminated by means of a ball-bearing. Freedom from lateral movement and greater sensitiveness were thus secured. A simple two-speed movement was also provided. The turn-out device acted on the top lens of the condenser alone, thus affording illumination adapted to the power of the objective in use. A note was added on the value of the Bertrand lens in ordinary microscopical work.

METEOROLOGICAL.—April 17.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.

The Report on the Phenological Observations for 1911 was presented by Mr. J. E. Clark and Mr. R. H. Hooker. The outstanding features of the weather during the year were the severe cold of early April; the summer of abnormal dryness, heat, and sunshine; and the continuous rainfall when once the drought thoroughly broke about mid-October. After referring to the flowering of plants, the appearance of insects, and the song and migration of birds, the authors dealt with the yield of farm crops, and showed that potatoes and wheat were above the average, but most of the other crops were below the average, especially beans, roots, and hay. Throughout Great Britain harvest began generally a fortnight to three weeks earlier than usual, and the duration was very short, the result being that the termination of the harvest was fully a month earlier than the average.

Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert and Mr. H. W. Braby contributed a joint paper on 'A Method of summarizing Anemograms.' The tabulation of the hourly values of wind-velocity and of wind-direction as recorded by many anemometers in the British Isles forms part of the routine work of the Meteorological Office, but little has been done hitherto to summarize the tabulations. The authors have made a preliminary discussion of a few records, and in this paper they gave the results in the form of wind-roses for four stations, which had been selected as typical of the extreme north, the extreme south, the east coast, and the west coast of Great Britain, viz., Deerness, Scilly, Yarmouth, and Holyhead.

HISTORICAL.—April 18.—Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Louis Felberman on 'The Ancestry of St. Margaret of Scotland.'

Mr. F. J. E. Roby was declared elected a Fellow.

The Alexander Medal was awarded to Mr. H. G. Richardson for an essay entitled 'The Paris Clergy of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Superannuation and Pension Funds of Certain Metropolitan Borough Councils, their Establishment, Administration, and Actuarial Investigation,' Messrs. H. W. Manly and T. G. Ackland.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Heavy Oil Engines,' Lecture I., Capt. H. R. Sankey. (Howard Lectures.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Some Principles in the Valuation of Land and Buildings,' Mr. G. T. Loban.
TUES. Horticultural, 8.—'Potatoes,' Dr. R. N. Salaman.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Insect Distribution, with Special Reference to the British Islands,' Lecture I., Mr. F. B. Browne.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'The Monumental Effigies by Nicholas Stone,' Mr. A. C. Fryer.
— Royal Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Entomological, 8.—'The Colour-Groups of the Hawaiian Wasps,' Mr. R. C. L. Perkins.

- WED. Geological, 8.—'Insect-Remains from the Midland and South-Eastern Coal-Measures,' Mr. H. Bolton; 'On the Geology of Mynydd Gader, Dolgelly, with an Account of the Petrology of the Area between Dolgelly and Cader Idris,' Mr. P. Lake and Prof. S. H. Reynolds.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Ancient Egyptian Ceramics,' Mr. W. Burton.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' Lecture I., Prof. J. N. Collie.
— British Archaeological Association, 4.30.—Annual Meeting 'The Recent Excavations in Paternoster Row,' Mr. R. Bagster.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Petrifications of the Earliest European Angiosperms,' Marie C. Stopes; 'The Distribution of Oxydases in Plants and their Role in the Formation of Pigments,' Dr. F. Keeble and Dr. E. F. Armstrong; 'The Manifestation of Active Resistance to the Growth of Implanted Cancer,' Dr. B. R. G. Russell; and other Papers.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Causes preventing the More General Use of Electricity for Domestic Purposes.'
— Linnean, 8.—'On the Structure of the Palæozoic Seed *Lagenostoma ovoides*, Will. Miss T. L. Frankerd; 'Additions to the Flora of Western and North-Western Australia,' Dr. K. Domin; 'Freshwater Rhizopoda from the States of New York, New Jersey, and Georgia, U.S.A., with a Supplement on a Collection from the Seychelles,' Mr. G. H. Wailes; '*Ligidium hypnum*, a Woodlouse new to Britain,' Mr. W. M. Webb; 'New Light on the Linnean Herbarium,' the General Secretary.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Nor-hyoscyamine and Nor-atropine Alkaloids occurring in Various Solanaceous Plants,' Messrs. F. H. Carr and W. C. Reynolds; 'Researches on the Constitution of Physostigmine,' Part I., Mr. A. H. Salway; 'The "True" Ionization and Hydration Constants of Ammonia and some Amines, with a Note on the Formula of Nitrogen Compounds,' Mr. T. S. Moore.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Tenth Report to the Alloys Research Committee: on the Alloys of Aluminium and Zinc.'
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Use of Pedigrees,' Mr. W. C. Dampier Whetham.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Architecture of the Renaissance in France: (3) 1594-1661. Architecture and France,' Mr. R. Blomfield.

Science Gossip.

RADIUM has been found to possess such definite healing power that men of science and medicine are still investigating it from the point of view of treatment, especially of malignant and semi-malignant tumours, such as rodent ulcer. At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine Dr. S. Russ, the Beit Memorial Research Fellow, contributed the result of his research on the use of the active deposit of radium. He showed that radium emanations were most freely given off from a solution of radium; the powdered or solid form was less potent for treatment purposes. The solution he kept in a long-necked bottle half-filled with dilute hydrochloric acid, and it was pumped off weekly; an interval of a month produced a better result. The radium emanation could be deposited on a needle, and this, plunged into the growth treated, produced a rapid and definite benefit. He demonstrated the radio-activity of the needle so charged by exposing it by means of the fluorescent screen. At a meeting of the Society a few days previously the radio-activity of the Bath and other natural waters was discussed.

MR. R. WHYTLAW-GRAY AND SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY have now given their further investigations into the atomic weight of radium. They find in effect that on the figures obtained the final product of radium must have an atomic weight of 206.5. It cannot therefore be lead, the atomic weight of which they put at 207.087, nor does there seem room for any such element in the Periodic Table. They suggest, therefore, that either the atomic weights of radium and uranium are too low, or that helium is not the only gaseous product of the disintegration of the first-named metal. The latter alternative, if accepted, would render valueless nearly all the calculations made during their experiments. In the meantime, they think that the atomic weights of both uranium and lead should be redetermined, although they see little chance of that of lead varying from the figure given above.

AN ingenious process, discovered by Prof. Paul Askenasy, will, if it proves successful, become of great use to scientific and other lecturers. Instead of photographing the objects intended for projection on glass

in the usual way, he prints them on a film of clear gelatine, which is then sandwiched between two plates of thin glass and used as a lantern-slide. A publisher in Halle, announces that he will supply on application what he calls "filmotypes" made by this process from the illustrations of any books published by his firm.

M. HENRI POINCARÉ'S lecture at the Sorbonne on the 12th of this month was as brilliant as it was instructive. He dealt mainly with the constitution of matter, and drew the attention of his hearers, the French Physical Society, to the objective reality of the chemical atom, which he considers to be now beyond dispute. He made a bold comparison of the free electrons within the atom to comets, while considering the tied electrons as equivalent to the fixed stars, and accepted the magneton of M. Weiss as the third component of matter. Hence, he said, we must consider the atom, if we accept the most probable hypotheses current, not as a system whose movements are ordered and ruled by definite laws, but as a world where reigns a disordered agitation of elements delivered over to chance. Yet this world is rigorously closed to us at present, and every atom constitutes, according to him, an "individual." M. Poincaré's lecture will do much to clarify the views of inquirers into the subject, and it is to be hoped that during his forthcoming visit to this country he may repeat some of the conclusions announced in it.

ON Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, Mr. F. Balfour Browne gives the first of two lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Insect Distribution, with Special Reference to the British Islands'; and on Thursday Prof. J. Norman Collie gives the first of two on 'Recent Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.'

MR. STEPHEN PAGET, the Secretary of the Research Defence Association, has written a book summarizing in ten chapters the evidence given before the Commission, as well as the Inspector's Report for 1910. The volume also contains in a final chapter a brief account of the Commission's Report, as well as an important Introduction by Lord Cromer, which contains a justification of his acceptance of the Presidency of the Society, a critical survey of the Report, and an earnest appeal for calm study of the facts disclosed. The book is intended to serve as an aid to this object. It will be published by Mr. H. K. Lewis.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS seems to be increasing in popularity on its medical side, the number of foreign students who matriculated during the past year in the Faculty of Medicine being 805, as against 736 in the year preceding. Of these, no fewer than 540 came from Russia, 64 from Turkey, 59 from Latin America, and 50 from Roumania, while our own country was represented by a solitary student. Russia was also easily first in the number of women students, sending 317, as against 4 from Turkey and 4 from Roumania. The total number of women students matriculated in all the universities and high schools in France on January 15th in this year was 3,915, of whom 1,796 were foreigners. In Paris, which accounts for the greatest number of them, 36 Frenchwomen were seeking a degree in law, 211 in medicine, 30 in pharmacy, 596 in letters, and 143 in the natural sciences.

FINE ARTS

Architecture: an Introduction to the History and Theory of the Art of Building. By W. R. Lethaby. (Williams & Norgate.)

The Works of Man. By Lisle March Phillips. (Duckworth & Co.)

"THE HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY" is the richer by the addition of 'Architecture,' by Prof. Lethaby. When architects often confuse archæology with architecture, it is not surprising that the wider public—the public that has a genuine love for the architectural art of older days—should misread the lessons of the past. Each of the various attempts to revive the forms of the great periods of architectural energy—periods when architectural art was a mighty flood overwhelming the building trades wherever practised—has failed. Individual architects and bands of enthusiasts have produced beautiful buildings—isolated instances of the forms they would see revived; their work has a place in the history of architectural development; for without it the future would be less hopeful than is the case to-day. The causes behind the failure of the Revivalists are not far to seek. No revival can meet modern needs. Architecture and the handicrafts have their bases in utility, and neither the form nor the spirit of any of the great schools of the past meets the needs of other times. Each great school of architecture was the outcome of the spirit and the necessity of its own day. We have advanced intellectually and spiritually; our needs and the means of meeting them have grown enormously. Research and scholarship have added to our heritage, and taken from us the simplicity natural to the art of primitive and barbaric times. Each school of architecture has made some contribution to the art, and it is well to know what that contribution is. Matthew Arnold has said: "Though in many respects the ancients are far above us, there is something which we demand that they can never give." The realization of this is necessary to architectural progress. Advance must be along the old lines, but, so far as the study of the past concerns us, it must be a study of the spirit in which the work was done rather than the form which it took.

Prof. Lethaby's scholarship and extraordinary knowledge of the most recent discoveries of archæological research provide the reader with a new outlook and with new facts. His little book is an historical summary. His concern is not with single buildings, but with the larger view of architectural history, especially with regard to origins and to the contributions which from time to time have been made by different schools. While he is comparable to Fergusson in sincerity, scholarship, and sustained interest, he has advanced his standpoint. Fergusson

was not an architect, and did not understand his own time. Prof. Lethaby is pre-occupied with art as a living force. He writes with an eye to the needs of his own art and of his fellow-architects; to the latter the concluding chapter on 'The Modern Position' will be not the least interesting.

It is characteristic of the writer that he does not hesitate to readjust the share of importance generally attributed to different schools or periods. The first chapter, entitled 'Archæology, Architecture, and Ornament,' creates an atmosphere both stimulating and bracing. It is full of good things which it is difficult to separate from their context, and is probably the best introduction to the subject ever penned. "No recipes can be given for producing fine architecture" we read, and, later, "All formulas, codes, and grammars are diseases which only show themselves in a time of impaired vitality." Architecture thus viewed is of the soil, of the people, the common need touched with the highest that life offers: the "magical and mystical element," the Professor calls it.

"The art of building seems first to have gathered power and to have arrived at what we may call self-consciousness in the valleys of the Nile and of the Tigris."

In the author's view architecture is to a large degree an Egyptian art, with the reservation that when, if ever, the origins of art in Babylonia are fully known, the story may have to begin in Asia instead of in Egypt. His summary of the discoveries of the most eminent Egyptologists as they bear on architectural origins is illuminating. The fourth chapter, 'Egyptian Building-Methods and Ideas,' sets out this contribution. The origin of the vault and dome, the use of brick and jointed masonry, the skilful adaptation of corrugated walling to meet climatic and other conditions, technical ability, and refinements in design, are dwelt on. Permanence, the use of fine material, accurate workmanship, orientation, schemes of proportion as part of the idea of perfect building, are some of the contributions of Egypt.

It is interesting to compare Prof. Lethaby's book with that of Mr. March Phillips, somewhat loosely entitled 'The Works of Man,' for both cover the same ground. Mr. Phillips writes of architecture and sculpture as an interpretation of life and character. Taking the great creative periods, he endeavours to deduce from them "the qualities, limitations, and point of view of the races which produced them." His concern is not so much architectural quality as human quality. His analysis would show the intellectual contribution rather than the material contribution of the different periods. Prof. Lethaby's work stands on firm foundations by avoiding theory and adhering to fact; the statement is concise, the deductions sound, while the reader can form his own opinion upon the merits or demerits of the people whose work is described. Mr. Phillips

maintains that Egyptian achievement is non-intellectual, a sinister monotony of a primitive sort—"the effect not of clear thought, but of absence of thought." Its unchanging quality, extending with little variation over nearly 5,000 years, appals Mr. Phillips. The chapter on 'The Tyranny of the Nile' is of interest, showing as it does the influence of environment on the life of a nation and on their arts. In the author's view the river regulated the life and enslaved the intelligence of the Egyptians. They could not advance: life for them was turned into the repetition of a perpetual formula. It is, however, impossible to accept the deduction that intellectual stagnation and incapacity for abstract thought mark the Egyptian contribution. Apart from architectural forms, enough has been found of fine sculpture and decoration to show the incompleteness of such a conclusion.

Prof. Lethaby's chapter on 'Babylonia and Crete' summarizes all that is at present known of these ancient civilizations as they affect architectural history. In the author's view it is probable that temples of the gods first appeared in Western Asia, and from there spread to Egypt and other countries.

"To Mesopotamia we probably owe the development of cities, great irrigation schemes, ordered gardens, water supply, the use of lead and asphalt, drainage, and fortress building."

It is thought that Mesopotamia is the original home of burnt brick: "The casing of important external parts of buildings with enamelled bricks forming figures was a striking feature."

The centre of a third early civilization in the second millennium B.C. was Crete, between which and Egypt communication is shown. The lavish use of bronze was taken over from the Ægean by the Greeks. Ægean architecture made use of casings of alabaster and stone for walls built of inferior materials. The Professor's conclusions are that

"the first wave of civilized art in Europe flowed from the Ægean.... We are not sure as yet whether the Ægean art was merely an underlying stratum which influenced Greek art, or whether it is to be considered as a first phase of Greek art itself."

The Greeks appear to have originated the "span-roof"; to have developed the Ægean type of plan, in the first instance derived from Egypt or Babylonia; to have perfected the column and capital; and, finally, to have achieved the highest architecture, in which are found "fit sculpture and painting integrally bound up with it." The Professor shows how this "incredible beauty" was arrived at "by continuous development from the most humble beginnings."

Mr. Phillips's account of Greek beginnings is too theoretic, but his chapters are valuable to the student for the line of thought they suggest. Writing of intellectual versatility and its natural limitations, he says: "All that is clear-cut and articulate the Greek mind adores;

all that is in the least vague and indeterminate it detests"; and, later, speaking of the Greek conception of divinity:—

"In discarding the mysterious and obscure, and concentrating itself on the comprehensible and the definable, it was evolving a mental image which could pass without change into terms of sculpture."

The best part of the Greek chapters shows the limited possibilities of a purely intellectual advance:—

"Intellect is the faculty which is most purely human, for it is as distinctly superior and of a higher order to animal intelligence as it is inferior and of a lower order to all that we can conceive of spiritual intelligence."

The comparison of Greek with Gothic aims is well done for the general reader, as also is the story of Greek refinements in building, which Penrose did much to elucidate sixty years ago. There is some truth in the aphorism "that Greek art is based on subtraction, and other art on addition," with the reservation of Emerson that "the line of beauty is the line of perfect economy."

With the decline of Greek art began the age of practical utility—"the union between architecture and engineering." "It was on the wide foundations laid at this time that the mighty engineering of Rome was reared." Prof. Lethaby's chapter on the union of Hellenistic and Roman arts, and the subsequent development of Roman planning, the adaptation of the forms and traditions of antiquity to later needs is as good as anything in the book. Of Roman work he says:—

"It gives a voice to matter, as Greece had expressed mind. Rome was lacking in the things of the spirit.... it is the great Philistine style."

As he is a great authority on Byzantine art, what Prof. Lethaby says of the early Christian schools, and the respective parts taken by the East and Rome in the transformation which led up to the Middle Ages, is of singular interest. He has described Santa Sophia fully elsewhere. Here he says:—

"This Church of Santa Sophia is one of the great things of all time. It is very large, yet it is a unit, not an aggregation of many parts."

The contribution of the early Christian builders is clearly set out. A separate chapter is devoted to 'The Eastern Cycle,' the influence of which has in the main been in vitalizing decorative design.

Mr. Phillips regards Santa Sophia "as a summing-up of the classical era." His estimate of Arab architecture, interesting as it is, suffers from the sweeping conclusions which colour his chapters on Egypt. His eagerness to interpret humanity by their works does not contribute to the writing of history.

Passing over Prof. Lethaby's chapters on the Romanesque, the Saxon, and the Norman schools, hardly touched upon by Mr. Phillips, we come to what both writers describe as "the architecture of energy"

—the Gothic contribution. Writing of this period, the Professor says:—

"Nothing great or true in building seems to have been invented in the sense of wilfully designed. Beauty seems to be to art as happiness to conduct—it should come by the way; it will not yield itself to direct attacks."

His chapters on French and English Gothic are full of light, and may well alter the outlook of those who read the various standard textbooks.

"The essence of a Gothic cathedral is its structure, not its adornments, though never so beautiful. A ship like a cathedral, was decorated, but the ornament is not necessary to either, it is a gift over and above."

No other recent writer has so clear an insight into mediæval art.

Mr. Phillips's pages are suggestive, but inadequate, and appear to be planned to carry their author's line of thought over a great tract of comparatively unexplored country. The idea of mediæval architecture as a translation of the loftiest ideals into terms of action is an adequate interpretation of the time. Mr. Phillips points out that the age was as poor in thought as it was rich in action. He writes of the "noble spaciousness" of the classic interiors as in keeping with "the enlargement of mind" that marked the Renaissance:—

"The love of thinking which was revived by the old race [the Italian] was by-and-by developed by the new. When this happened, the new race, having attained more or less to the same intellectual standpoint, began to reach out towards Italian architecture, exactly as Italy.... had reached out towards Classic architecture."

The place of France in the new development is adequately acknowledged. The spirit of the age was making for expansion: the old narrowness of the Gothic plan went down before a wider outlook. This width of outlook brought its own dangers. The remaining chapters are an analysis of subsequent development. A 'Summary' and 'Bibliography' conclude Mr. Phillips's work: these should be very useful to the student. Most of the material has previously appeared in *The Edinburgh Review* and *The Contemporary*.

Prof. Lethaby's estimate of the Renaissance is widely different from that of Mr. Phillips—indeed, from that of most writers. The pages in which the former discusses this worldwide movement, brilliant and concise as they are, will not satisfy most architectural students. He regards the new spirit as inevitable in Italy, the land of antiquity, the happy hunting-ground of the eager antiquary. Outside Italy the revolution "is less easily understood." The change divorced art from the people, and became the affair of experts and connoisseurs, of whom he says hard things.

A statement of the "modern position" brings Prof. Lethaby's work to an end, and is the logical outcome of his reading of the past, particularly with regard to the Renaissance. The volume includes a useful Bibliography and an Index.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Cambridge Antiquarian Society, PROCEEDINGS, Oct. 16–Nov. 27, 1911, 3/6 net.

Cambridge, Deighton & Bell

Contains the seventy-first annual report presented to the Society, with a summary of accounts, an appeal for an excavation fund, and a catalogue of the purchases made by the Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. It also embodies papers upon the origin of St. Mary's Gild and upon the church spires of Cambridgeshire.

Cameron (D. Y.), AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HIS ETCHED WORK, with Introductory Essay and Descriptive Notes on each Plate by Frank Rinder, 84/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose

The question what the art critics of the future will find to do arises when we contemplate so full and authoritative a catalogue as this of the work of a contemporary etcher. Almost the whole of present-day criticism would be silenced if the art of the past had been pigeon-holed as competently. The form of the Catalogue is admirable for its purpose of preventing any possible error: 431 out of the 439 etchings known to have been done by Mr. Cameron are reproduced in groups by photogravure on pages opposite their descriptions; the states are clearly differentiated; and when fundamental alterations, as from cutting down the plate, have been made, duplicate reproductions are usually given.

The introductory essay is appreciative, but by no means of the fulsome character to which we are sadly accustomed in similar circumstances. Mr. Rinder retains his critical independence, and is perfectly frank with regard to much of the early work of an artist who has been slow in maturing. "Sheaths," comments Mr. Rinder on this fact, "apparently adverse to growth, are often protections within which the living life is organized and enriched—such a course of development can be traced in the kingdom of Nature." This is well put, and although the estimate of Mr. Cameron's landscapes, as marking the culminating point in his achievement, is one we can only accept with many reservations, Mr. Rinder argues the matter soundly. "In the landscapes there may, with greater surety, be traced the way in which linear organization, design, emphasis of mass, have ceased to be exploited as ends in themselves, but instead have increasingly been used as means towards the shaping of fundamentally expressive images."

Masterpieces in Colour: BOUCHER, by Hal-dane Macfall; and VAN EYCK, by J. Cyril M. Weale, 1/6 net each. Jack

Two more additions to the Masterpieces in Colour Series, which is performing a serviceable work in disseminating culture. The monographs are lucidly and cogently written, and there are eight plates in each volume.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 19th inst., the following pictures: J. D. de Heem, Still Life on a Table, 199L. 10s. J. van Goyen, A Frozen River Scene, with old buildings and windmill, numerous figures with sledges and horses, 215L. S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, with buildings, boats, and cattle, 325L.; A River Scene, with a waggon, ferry, boats, figures, and animals, 635L. M. van Musscher, An Astronomer, in red dress, seated in his study with two attendants, 252L. School of Van Eyck, A Triptych, with the Madonna and Child, and two angels in the centre; St. Christopher and a bishop on either wing, 304L.

M. PABLO PICASSO AND MR. JOSEPH SIMPSON AT THE STAFFORD GALLERY.

THIS exhibition will not lack visitors, because M. Picasso is perhaps the foreign artist most talked of among us and the least known. He has not always been fortunate in his advocates, who have frequently utilized their professed admiration of his work as a lofty position from which to pour derision on contemporary art in general—all of which, we are assured, is by comparison "vieux jeu." As in England there exists a large "press gang" who may be bullied into embarking on any adventure by the threat of being considered old-fashioned, London hears much of Picasso, and, seeing virtually nothing, is by so much the more impressed. While for these reasons we consider his already enormous reputation in England to be worthy of no respect whatever, it would be a mistake to assume that his work is necessarily unimportant. Indeed, by an unfortunate accident few of the better artists of the last quarter of a century have been able to "arrive" without being advertised like patent-medicine vendors, so that from both points of view it is incumbent on the home-keeping Englishman to judge for himself of new arrivals.

The Stafford Gallery exhibition does not offer much opportunity for judging M. Picasso as the fundamental revolutionary he is usually painted. "The real Picasso" is conspicuously missing, and, except in the not very impressive *Nature morte à la Bête* [? *Tête*] de Mort (25), we have no chance to determine whether his odd geometrical experiments are based on profound science or, as might seem to be the case in this instance, half-accidental whim. On the other hand, there is evidence in *Les deux Gymnastes* (2) of easy and expressive draughtsmanship of the old academic stamp, and this little drawing is certainly far superior to the large nude study by which he was introduced to us at the Grafton Gallery. *Tête égyptienne* (3) is another slight, but carefully drawn study, endowed with a "weird" aspect by a cheap trick of exaggeration analogous to that by which M. Fernand Khnopff used to draw a head with scrupulous care and literalness, and then add an inch to the depth of the lower jaw, to the unspeakable delight of devout mystics; while in *Cheval avec jeune Homme en Bleu* (5) the horse is quite comic, from the way in which, by an exaggeration of Van Dyck's formula, its forequarters and the pose of the head suggest exactly the action of shrinking self-conscious modesty of the 'Venus de' Medici.' The drawing of the figure, on the other hand, is firm and elastic, with a considerable grip on reality; and the same may be said of Nos. 14 and 16, in which a reasonable basis of scholarship is concealed beneath the unquestioning eye for facts which we usually find to-day only in a novice.

A slight lack of this *naïveté* mars our pleasure in the able drawings of Mr. Simpson, whose clever poster designs are generally and rightly esteemed. There is a suspicion of it perhaps in No. 25, *An Englishwoman*; and the challenging expressiveness of No. 11, *The New Hat*, shows an absorption in the human interest of the subject which dominates its cleverness. In others, such as Nos. 8 and 30, the designer's triumph of fluency of line is a little that of the virtuoso. No. 7 has a suggestion of painter's quality of a similar order, while No. 9, *The Ho'l Window*, is admirably to the point as a study for the setting of a figure subject.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. A. TALMAGE'S paintings at the Chenil Gallery will be generally pleasing as frank records of the pleasure of the artist in breezy open-air scenes. They are most satisfactory when they remain as frank sketches of small size, such as No. 16. When he attempts to develop these colour notes into pictures, there is a slight tendency to record minor transitions of plane when they show themselves in profile, and ignore the subtle variety of colour, which should be but another revelation of the same fuller rendering of form. A simple scheme of colour, over broken up as regards form, is inclined to look black. Of the larger compositions, No. 2, purchased for the National Gallery of Sydney, is decidedly the best.

In the upper room are some early still-life studies by Mr. Mark Gertler, painted from a standpoint of unselecting literalism, but with extraordinary conviction. A later work by the same artist compares unfavourably in this respect, and is very inferior to 'A Girl of the Five Towns,' by Mr. Currie, a sober and well-sustained piece of painting by a promising student.

THE decorations at the Borough Polytechnic and some other works by young English painters appear to have aroused interest in France, and M. Barbazanges, the well-known dealer, has invited Mr. Roger Fry to organize a small exhibition of contemporary British art. Under the title 'Quelques peintres anglais indépendants' about fifty chosen pictures will be on view at the Barbazanges Galleries (109, Faubourg St. Honoré) from May 1st to May 15th. Besides half-a-dozen paintings by Mr. Fry, there will be work by two of his colleagues at the Borough Polytechnic, Mr. Duncan Grant and Mr. Etchells. Mr. Spencer Gore, Mr. Ginner, and Mr. Walter Sickert, whose art is already well known in Paris, represent the Camden Town group. Mrs. Clive Bell sends six pictures, Mr. Wyndham Lewis three, and single works are contributed by one or two other young artists.

'ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES AND SCULPTURE, 1912,' will be issued by Messrs. Cassell in serial form on May 6th. The Rembrandt photogravure in Part I. will present one of the principal pictures of the year.

M. SALOMON REINACH'S last communication to the Académie des Inscriptions connects in an extraordinary way the name of Monaco with that of England. Two derivations of the name of the smallest principality have hitherto held the field, one of which connects it with Heracles Monoikos, the god who admits no companion or assessor to his temple, and the other with a Phœnician god Menuakh, who gives repose or shelter to mariners. M. Reinach will have nothing to do with either etymology, but declares that there were two tribes of Ligures called respectively the Albiaci and the Monæci, from the second of whom the island takes its name. He finds both names repeated in "Albion" and "Mona," which, he says, marked the northern-most limit of the ancient Ligurian territory.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY is to lecture to the Hellenic Society at the Society of Antiquaries on the 7th of next month on 'The Shrine of the God Mên at Pisidian Antioch,' the discovery of which he reported in our columns last summer.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Buck (Percy C.), ORGAN PLAYING, 4/ net.

Macmillan

Increasing interest is being taken in organ playing, so that this volume will be welcome. It is by an experienced and able organist, and is a thoroughly practical book. It begins with elementary manual and pedal exercises, gradually passing on to higher stages. Then there are manual exercises on practical points: extended fingering, changing manuals, cross-rhythms, &c. That Dr. Buck draws upon Bach for many of his exercises is, of course, natural, for no organist of any standing could venture to pass him by. We also find a few specimens from Prof. Max Reger, whom some call the modern Bach. The chapters on 'Extemporizing,' and the one suggesting pieces for practice, will be found most helpful. The volume forms part of the Musician's Library.

Séré (Octave), MUSICIENS FRANÇAIS D'AUJOURD'HUI, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Mercure de France

The author of this volume explains in brief and well-chosen words his aim in writing it. Since 1870 a great musical movement has been going on. About that time the disciples of Berlioz were trying to acclimatize the symphony in France, but most of the younger generation fell under the all-powerful influence of Wagner, while later came that of Slavonic music, with its enchanting melodies and vivid rhythms. But for some time past French composers, profiting, however, in some respects from these influences, have been opening new paths, establishing, in fact, a genuine native school. Performances of new works are few and far between, hence the public is slow in becoming familiar with them. Many of the best contemporary musicians are therefore little known to the public. Of these M. Séré has given us here a brief biography, list of works, a very useful bibliography, also iconography. The want of such a book is much felt by many who take interest in modern French music. To assist one in forming a judgment respecting a work it is most helpful to know the composer's early training, his age when he wrote this or that work, and his views respecting his art. Under Massenet, by the way, Finck's 'Massenet and his Operas,' published only last year, is named. The title of this book is, however, somewhat misleading, for it is given in French, while just below other English books named have their proper English titles.

Musical Gossip.

THE Covent Garden summer season opened last Saturday with 'Carmen,' which owes its continued success to its book, and to the fact that it is a happy blend of the old conventional opera with touches of the dramatic spirit of Wagner which influenced French composers at the time (nearly forty years ago) when Bizet wrote his opera. A new Carmen, in the most favourable circumstances, naturally induces comparison with many eminent impersonators of the flighty, wayward woman. Mlle. Tarquinia Tarquini was evidently very nervous, and this affected not only her voice and style of

singing, but also her movements and gestures. We therefore reserve our opinion concerning her merits. The Don José of Signor Giuseppe Cellini was promising; he has, at any rate, an excellent voice. Signor Sammarco is an able artist, but his 'Toreador' song was not at all exciting. Signor Campanini conducted.

'LA TOSCA' was given on the following Monday. Madame Edvina, whose Mélisande has been justly praised, showed unexpected powers in her impersonation of Floria Tosca. Her voice, it is true, is not of the quality which one would single out as specially appropriate to that dramatic rôle, but she sang with strong feeling and, when required, tenderness. Her acting in the second act was notable for its power and restraint; during the whole of it there was nothing theatrical or sensational. Signor Giovanni Martinelli, a new Cavaradossi, has an exceptionally fine tenor voice and dignified presence; moreover, he is young, and appears to have a great future before him. His singing of 'E lucevan le Stelle' was most impressive. The orchestral playing, under the direction of Signor Campanini, was excellent.

ON Monday evening, the first night of the summer season at the London Opera-House, Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette' was given. The principal parts were taken by Miss Felice Lyne and Mr. Walter Harrold, who both sang well, though Miss Lyne's voice, owing apparently to a cold, was not at its brightest. It was a good all-round performance, and Signor Ernaldy proved himself a thoroughly sound and skilful conductor.

AMBROISE THOMAS'S 'Mignon' was the opera selected for the following evening; it is of conventional character, and, though it contains much light and attractive music, is not a really great opera. Mlle. Yvonne Kerlord, the Mignon, created a favourable impression: she has a sympathetic voice, and sang with marked feeling. M. Jean Buysson is a capable artist. He has a well-trained voice, though in loud passages it was somewhat forced. M. Mérola conducted.

ON Saturday, May 11th, Mr. H. Plunket Greene begins a course of three lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Interpretation in Song,' with vocal illustrations. Mr. S. Liddle will be the accompanist.

MR. LYELL-TAYLER, director of the Brighton Municipal Orchestra, at his recent benefit concert referred to the forthcoming musical festival to be given in the Dome during the last week of November, and was able to state that he had received promises of help from Sirs Alexander Mackenzie and Henry Wood, Dr. Alfred King, and Messrs. Coleridge Taylor, Edward German, and Robert Taylor.

HERR SIEGFRIED WAGNER came to London in 1894 and 1895, and at some Wagner concerts conducted works by his grandfather Franz Liszt, excerpts from his father's music dramas, and his own symphonic poem 'Sehnsucht.' He is coming again, and will conduct a concert at the Albert Hall on May 12th.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.-SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.
MON. Frederick Stock's Violin Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— Dr. Rumshisky's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. René Bobet's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Johanna Fetina's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Kathleen Bruckshaw's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Johan Wysman's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Raoul Pugno's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Roland Jackson's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Marie Leschitzky's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.

THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
— Edouard Garceau's Matinée, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Mania Seguel's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Georges Pistch's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Paul Reimer's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Frank Merrick's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Pablo Casals's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Ernst von Lengyel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Isobel Purdon and Celia Klein's Violin and Vocal Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.

DRAMA

'THERÈSE RAQUIN.'

ZOLA'S 'Thérèse Raquin,' performed in English at the Court Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, is an exercise in the "macabre," typical of the genre which could be at one time his supreme achievement, at another his mannerism. In the deliberate accumulation of transpontine effects and the accentuation of contrasts the play might have been fathered by Massinger, except for the fabrication of subordinate details to be woven into the central theme and the rigid, unwavering exposition of the plot. Its motive is the tragic *débâcle* consequent upon the murder of the neurotic, puny, querulous, and niggardly husband by the wife and her lover. To diffuse and thicken this atmosphere Zola has even drawn upon the stock-in-trade of the supernatural, the bridal night of Thérèse and Laurent being similar in treatment to that of Anatole France's 'Histoire Comique.' The subsequent scenes oscillate between naked realism and grotesque extravaganza. The mother of Camille Raquin, the murdered husband, becomes aware of the deed through the tortured hysteria of the two guilty partners. She is paralyzed and stricken dumb, but, goaded by the bickerings and counter-charges of the "possessed" couple, speaks, and thus drives them to suicide. Right up to this preposterous finale, the machinery of the play groans and creaks, labouring to shape these incidents into plausible dramatic form. Amid these sulphurous artificialities, there is no room for the evolution of character. We only see two abnormal creatures in the writhings of their mutual disillusion, agony, and terror.

The play was competently acted, the cast being superior to Madame Yavorska's usual selection. Mrs. Theodore Wright as Madame Raquin would have been more at ease in a less oppressive part, but acted with much felicity. Mr. Edmond Breon rendered the pusillanimous husband with convincing fidelity.

A special tribute is due to the acting of Madame Yavorska as Thérèse. She showed that fierce, compelling force which disdains, and is so alien to, the common seductive arts of the average English actress. One forgot her unfortunate accent in the sheer audacity of her presentation. It was a courageous endeavour to add a subtlety to the character of Thérèse for which the dramatist gives no warrant. She made the commonplace criminal something like the more potent and varied woman of Flaubert, and, if she kicked against the pricks, she had, at least, the individuality to do so.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Hardy (Harold), THE TRAGEDY OF AMY ROBSART, in Five Acts, 2/6 net. Banks Mr. Hardy has dramatized the story of Amy Robsart with some care and dignity of utterance, and without lapses of taste. His blank verse, though resonant, mellifluous, and full of agreeable word-pictures, is too sedate and monotonous to kindle any but slight fires in the reader. Nor is the characterization more than shadowy. But the play is sincere and praiseworthy, and reminiscent of the more quietistic Elizabethan manner. It is engaging rather than powerful.

Kerr (Mina), INFLUENCE OF BEN JONSON ON ENGLISH COMEDY, 1598-1642.

University of Pennsylvania

A monograph of insatiable industry, but hardly one that is likely to stimulate interest in the subject. The author is too much addicted to pigeon-holing the subject-matter, crowding the thesis with superabundant allusion, and discovering points of identity between Ben Jonson, and his dramatic contemporaries and descendants, the existence of which most students of English literature are aware of. Jonson's influence is discussed chiefly in relation to his "sons," such as Nathaniel Field, Richard Brome, Randolph, Cartwright, and others.

Shakespeare, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF KING JOHN, edited by Henry M. Belden, 1/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

The Introduction seems to us better than the Notes, which are too concise. Part of the Tudor Edition.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, arranged for Performance by the Cambridge Repertory Company by Orlando Barnett, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer

The Introduction begins with a record of the work accomplished since February, 1911, by the Cambridge Repertory Company, which has produced several interesting plays. The simplification of Shakespeare appears to us to be rather drastic.

Dramatic Gossip.

It is easy to detect in the new Garrick play the author and even the formula of 'The Little Damozel,' but in 'Improper Peter' Mr. Monckton Hoffe has not mixed his ingredients so adroitly as before. Perhaps his choice of setting has something to do with his smaller degree of success. Fantastic situations and types seem more appropriate in the atmosphere of a Bohemian restaurant than on a yacht moored off Cowes. The strange ingenuousness of his heroine has also to be taken into account. Innocence at the mercy of disreputable associates is a satisfactory enough formula for drama, provided the innocence be not too incredible. But Mr. Hoffe's heroine, after following a lover with the idea of being his wife "in the sight of heaven" before she is in the eyes of the law, exhibits in her talk an ignorance of life that would be surprising in a girl of fifteen, and is hardly conceivable in one who has earned her living as a governess. The author has relied on sentiment in handling a theme for which the suitable method is that of comedy.

Not all the breezy good-nature of Mr. Bouchier's Peter or the girlish charm of Miss Julia James's Periwinkle can induce

belief in Mr. Hoffe's rather ugly little fairy-tale. Fortunately there is one droll character in the play, which Mr. Frederick Kerr impersonates, a politician on the look-out for impropriety, whose every speech, thanks largely to the actor's dry manner, is provocative of laughter. Other attempts at humour are dragged in with no more artistry than is customary on the variety stage—this does not mean that we failed to admire Mr. James Carew's cameo of a Yankee character.

THE French players, who inaugurated their season at the Little Theatre on Wednesday night, if they stimulated us with their acting, did not captivate us by their choice of play. 'La Casaque' was Molière bowdlerized, wrenched into a shape congenial for histrionic *tours de force*. Of M. Traïeux's 'Un Soir,' the less said the better. Its theme is the calculation of a woman, who, thanks to the generosity of her husband, decides to forego elopement with the fiancé of her stepdaughter and to abide by the marital respectabilities. The characters do not step out from their automatic sheaths, and the play is grotesque in its unreality and lame conjuring of a situation.

What interested us was the capability of the actors. What they can do in circumstances that require depth, insight, and tragic realization cannot yet be gauged. But they navigate the shoals and shallow waters of characterization with consummate ease and flexibility. The air of the salon clings about them, but they are so jaunty and sprightly that they allure by their sheer charm.

MR. BRAM STOKER, who died on Saturday last at the age of 65, was a versatile author and journalist. His weird and flamboyant stories, of which 'Dracula' is the best known, had a considerable vogue; but he will be remembered mainly as the devoted friend and assistant of Irving, of whom he published 'Personal Reminiscences' in 1906 and 1907. He became Irving's manager in 1878, and served him with unceasing fervour and affection in days alike of stress and success.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. H. F.—T. H. D.—H. M.—C. C. S.—Received.

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Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, &c., accompanied by three recent testimonials, must be made on a form supplied by me, and must be sent in on or before MAY 18, 1912.

F. WINTERBOTHAM, Clerk to the Governors.

5, Rowcroft, Stroud.

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WILLIAM COOPER, Secretary.

Education Offices, Becket Street, Derby.

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J. T. RILEY, Secretary of Education.

Education Offices, Albion Street, Hull, April 16, 1912.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-

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Personal canvassing will disqualify candidates.

HY. G. STEVENSON, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Darlington, April 20, 1912.

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Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

May 2, 1912.

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Every communication must be marked "T.7" on the envelope, LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., May 4, 1912.

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123, Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 2, 1912.

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GEO. FLETCHER, Librarian.
Public Free Library, Ashton-under-Lyne.
May 1, 1912.

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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1912.

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LITERATURE

ROBERT BROWNING.

THE century which has elapsed since Robert Browning's birth probably owes as much to his influence as to that of any other modern poet. This is not because admiration for his work can, as yet, be called general; but the intensity of the appreciation, in his case, may be said to make up for its lack of extent. In his character, triple and indivisible, of prophet, philosopher, and singer, he has laid such hold upon those who love him, that their devotion amounts to something like a religion.

The oft-quoted sentence of Hegel that "A great man condemns the world to the task of explaining him," has been repeated once again with regard to Browning. And when was "task" more conscientiously undertaken? Critical, metaphysical, biographical volumes of "Browning apologetics" constitute a literature in themselves. A society, regarded with half-humorous recognition by the poet, was founded in his lifetime to elucidate his works. The very phrase "Browning student," is significant. Who talks about a "Tennyson student," a "Matthew Arnold student"? Accordingly his genealogy and youthful environment have been scrutinised with the view of explaining his individuality.

Camberwell — Dissent — Middle Class! This "study of origins" sounds more unpromising than it is. In 1812 Camberwell was virtually in the country, and from Southampton Street, where Browning lived as a child, he could hear the nightingales call one to another.

The religious influences of his home made for earnestness and independence of thought. As to his parentage, his father was a clerk in the Bank of England; his mother, "a divine woman" to her son, was of German extraction, though

born in Scotland. Doubtless it was from her that he derived his love of music. He was, we are told, when an infant, hushed to sleep by his father to the words of an ode by Anacreon; as a child of five, he was interested in the tale of Troy. His schooldays were unsatisfactory, and were soon over. It is significant, just at this period in the history of the University of London, to note that the elder Browning was one of the early shareholders who subscribed 100*l.* towards the foundation of University College. Robert's name was among the first entered on the register of students, but he left with what must have been disconcerting abruptness. It was in the home, in his father's library, that he received his true education; and he speaks of

My first dawn of life,
Which passed alone with wisest ancient books,
All halo-girt with fancies of my own.

In the spring of 1829, when he left college, Robert Browning definitely chose poetry as his vocation. In 1833 'Pauline' was published, of which *The Athenæum* remarked that "fine things abound; there is no difficulty in finding passages to vindicate our praise.... To one who sings so naturally, poetry must be as easy as music is to a bird." 'Paracelsus,' which followed, caused the judgment of the latter sentence to be somewhat revised, and we can hardly wonder at this; but there was much that was splendid in the poem. Next came 'Strafford,' 'Sordello,' due to the study of Dante, and series after series of 'Bells and Pomegranates.'

Meanwhile a Miss Barrett had been writing in *The Athenæum* a series of articles on the early Greek Christian poets, and it is interesting to note that it was through these that she was first brought into touch with Browning, who was, she writes to Mr. Boyd, "not behind in approbation." Moreover, "Mr. Browning is said to be learned in Greek, especially in the dramatists." Every one knows the wonderful details of the romance that followed. Life in Italy after the marriage in 1846 had a deep influence on the poet's genius. 'Christmas-Eve and Easter-Day' appeared in 1850. In the same year *The Athenæum* urged Mrs. Browning's appointment to the Laureateship, then vacant through the death of Wordsworth. It was suggested that the choice of a woman would be a graceful compliment to Queen Victoria.

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It was characteristic of Browning that in his deep anguish he resolved still "to live and work and write." After the publication of 'Dramatis Personæ' came

'The Ring and the Book,' with its exquisite invocation to his wife:—

O lyric Love, half angel and half bird,
And all a wonder and a wild desire.

Just before its publication Messrs. Smith & Elder issued a uniform edition of the poems to that date. This may be said, with the appearance of his masterpiece, to mark Browning's full public recognition as a poet. *The Athenæum*, which had not hesitated to criticise some of his work severely, rendered unstinted praise to 'The Ring and the Book.' In a sense, Browning's genius had sprung early to maturity. Some passages in 'Paracelsus' are as fine as anything he ever wrote, but the dramatic treatment of the story of Pompilia marks it out as supreme.

In attempting to estimate the genius of Browning, it is useless to ignore the much-vexed question about which a great deal of nonsense has been talked and written. It is altogether a false view of poetry that would separate the substance and the form. A philosopher may be hailed as great because of his ideas, although the mode in which they are placed before the student be crabbed and halting. But in true poetry thought and its expression cannot be thus severed. The content moulds for itself the inevitable form, and neither can be considered separately. The "heresy of the separable substance," to quote Dr. A. C. Bradley's Oxford Lectures on Poetry, is untenable. It is therefore beside the mark to plead, in defence of the art of Browning, that although the expression may be clumsy and repellent, the ideas are admirable. He satirized this criticism himself in 'The Inn Album':—

That bard's a Browning; he neglects the form:
But ah, the sense, ye gods, the weighty sense!

The Saturday Review of November 24th, 1855, accused him of "a set purpose to be obscure, and an idiot captivity to the jingle of Hudibrastic rhyme." If this sort of thing be true of anything that he has written, it is out of accord with the root conception of poetry. In all his work, but especially in later years, the love of dialectic, intellectual analysis, and brutal frankness sometimes got the better of him.

No author who put forth such a vast quantity of work as Browning did, writing for upwards of fifty years on all manner of subjects, can invariably be at his best. But one feels occasionally that he did not want to be at his best; that he was disdainful of the beauty which is part of the ultimate secret of all true poetry; that he gloried in the harshness and obscurity which tend to destroy it.

The Athenæum spoke of the "music" of 'Pauline,' and it seems extraordinary that the poem should long have been excluded by its author from the collection of his works. Crude, boyish, unequal, it may be; but the mystical description of music itself, for example, is beautiful.

We deal elsewhere to-day with that special feeling for music which is so strong in Browning's work.

Wherein lies the compelling splendour of Browning's art? First, in his dramatic power, and secondly in his idealism. "My stress lay on the incidents in the development of a soul; little else is worth study," he says in the introduction to 'Sordello.'

Since Shakespeare, there has been no such dramatic poet; no one, that is, with so much of the stuff of drama in his work. Shakespeare revealed his characters by action; Browning reveals them chiefly by the study of motive. The greater part of what he discerned in man was not adapted for action behind the footlights. In his Dramatic Lyrics and in 'The Ring and the Book,' he places himself at the heart of his characters, and endeavours to think their thoughts, to look through their eyes. This it is which makes him, not only a religious poet, but also the greatest poetic apologist for Christianity that the age has known.

To turn from this aspect of Browning's art, the learning shown in the selection of recondite corners of history, and out-of-the-way personages for dramatic treatment, is simply bewildering, while technical knowledge of one subject after another constantly appears in their delineation. Browning himself was anything but unconventional in his appearance and habits. He was sturdy and outspoken, it is true. "I was ever a fighter," he says truthfully, and there is significance in the furious lines he fired off to *The Athenæum* on reading a thoughtless expression published in Edward Fitzgerald's 'Letters' regarding his wife's work.

But the greatest hold that Browning has upon the present age undoubtedly comes from his idealism. His view of the universal scheme of things, illustrated from human life rather than from nature, is optimistic. Man's sense of the incompleteness of the present is taken as a foreshadowing of the future. The note is sounded in 'Pauline' that vibrates with solemn triumph in the epilogue to 'Asolando,' and

The heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world

is lightened to those who follow him as their master. It is too often taken for granted that the girl's song in 'Pippa Passes' sums up an easy acquiescence in the pain of life:—

God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world.

This was the glad overflowing of a child's heart on her one holiday. The poet himself knew that there was very much wrong with the world; witness the terrible tragedies he depicts. But through all pain and stress, even in the soul of the worst of criminals, there is a foreshadowing of ultimate redemption. As a philosopher, Browning is in accord with Hegel, that good is positive, and must conquer in the end. His supreme idea of good is love. The world is tending slowly, through conflict, towards perfection, and man upon his way is guided by

August anticipations, symbols, types
Of a dim splendour ever on before.

Paracelsus, the model of intellectual egotism, is misled by vain confidence, but in the end he discerns the truth. Bishop Blougram, worldly and selfish materialist, says:—

Just when we are safest, there's a sunset-touch,
A fancy from a flower-bell, some one's death,
A chorus-ending from Euripides,—
And that's enough for fifty hopes and fears
As old and new at once as nature's self,
To rap and knock and enter in our soul.

Browning's steadily optimistic conception of the world, as Sir Henry Jones says, infused new vigour into English ethical thought. Men felt they could reasonably trust him. It is the poet who must take the leap forward; the philosopher must follow. Intuition and perception must come first; but Browning loved to argue, to justify his own conclusions, as in 'Rabbi Ben Ezra' and 'A Grammarian's Funeral.'

In 'Pauline' he avows himself a disciple of Plato. In his noblest work the conviction appears that there exists a world of invisible realities, of which the consummate expression on earth must be inadequate.

He has made a firm faith in the ultimate spiritual destiny of mankind seem reasonable; enabling his disciples to do more than "trust"

...that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.

This is no light thing for any writer to accomplish. His method of achieving his aim may, to many, appear open to criticism. But it has strengthened men for the battle of life, and encouraged all brave and noble virtues.

Next Tuesday the centenary of the poet is to be celebrated in Westminster Abbey. Another tribute to the occasion is the handsome Centenary Edition of Browning's Works which has just been begun. The volume before us is well printed in a bold and pleasant type, and the text is the latest supervised by the poet. A few short poems which have not hitherto figured in the collected editions are to appear, but we are glad to learn that some extant verses are deliberately excluded which, it is thought, Browning would not have reprinted.

The Introductions by Dr. F. G. Kenyon do not include explanations of hard words or difficult references. They show the position of each poem in Browning's life, the circumstances of its composition, and any bibliographical details worth mentioning, such as the issue of a reprint of the original 'Pauline' by Mr. T. J. Wise in 1886.

Dr. Kenyon has done his work well in this volume, which has also an interesting portrait of Browning at 43 by D. G. Rossetti. A careful selection of such portraits is to be a feature of this edition, which is likely to be taken up rapidly. Indeed, we should have thought that a larger issue than 500 copies for sale in the British Isles would have been amply justified.

The Works of Robert Browning. Centenary Edition in 10 vols. With Introductions by F. G. Kenyon.—Vol. I. Pauline, Paracelsus, Sordello. (Smith & Elder.)

Pitt and Napoleon: Essays and Letters.
By J. Holland Rose. (Bell & Sons.)

THE title of this volume—'Pitt and Napoleon'—may mislead. It suggests an exposition of the policy of the British minister with regard to Bonaparte, but the book contains nothing of the sort. It is composed of nine essays and of several collections of correspondence and other documents of the period, regarding either Pitt or Napoleon; but very few pages in the volume touch upon Pitt's policy with respect to Napoleon, or juxtapose the two great names in any relation whatever. Indeed, most of those concerning Pitt belong to the time when Bonaparte was only a general of the Republic, whose military qualities alone interested European statesmen; while those in which Napoleon is the chief figure are of the period long after the death of Pitt. This will be seen from an analysis of the contents of the volume. Of its 340 pages the essays occupy 160. In the first, on 'The Oratory of Pitt,' there is only one reference to Napoleon. In the next two, on 'Pitt and Earl Fitzwilliam' and on 'The Quiberon Disaster,' Napoleon is not mentioned. In the fourth, entitled 'British Rule in Corsica,' an interesting essay of 19 pages, there are not 30 lines relating to the great Corsican. The fifth, on the 'Relief of the Poor,' treats of a domestic question. In the sixth, the longest in the book, entitled 'Did Napoleon intend to Invade England?' the name of Pitt appears on five only of its 33 pages. In the three other essays, on 'The True Significance of Trafalgar,' on 'Marbot's Memoirs,' and on 'Napoleon's Conception of the Battle of Waterloo,' Pitt is not mentioned.

There are two other papers printed among the essays. One is a reprint of an 'Interview with Napoleon in Elba,' published in 1839, in which naturally there is no reference to Pitt, and the other is a collection of 'Some New Letters of Pitt' with some notes. The latter ought to have been printed in Part II. of the volume, which is made up of a large number of letters, nearly all of which are to or from Pitt, some being of the highest interest. Altogether there are 265 letters in this volume entitled 'Pitt and Napoleon,' and it would have been difficult to select another equal quantity of Pitt's correspondence so destitute of references to Napoleon. For there are only 11 among the 265 in which the name of Bonaparte or Napoleon is mentioned. Of these one is from Grenville, one from George III., referring to "the French Usurper," five are from Canning, and four from Pitt himself.

The book may be described as a collection of interesting and sometimes very valuable matter, unsystematically arranged and inadequately annotated. It is therefore not so attractive as it might easily have been made for the general reader, and not very serviceable for the student. For the latter, greater care ought to have been taken in the notes, which are for the most part meagre, and not always accurate.

The following will indicate the character of some of the inaccuracies we have noted in this volume. On May 9th, 1804, Canning writes to Pitt: "I have mentioned what passed between us to three persons only, Leveson, Morpeth and Borington....not to Lord Stafford." Borington is an obvious misspelling which might have been corrected. Dr. Rose adds the explanatory note: "Leveson-Gower was third son of Lord Stafford." He was his stepbrother. Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, afterwards first Earl Granville, was the second—not the third—son of the previous Lord Stafford, who died in 1803. The Lord Stafford from whom the confidential news was to be withheld was his son, the future first Duke of Sutherland, who, as Lord Gower, had been British Ambassador under Pitt to Louis XVI. in the final days of the monarchy. It is the knowledge of the identity of the people mentioned in these old letters which makes the correspondence live again.

In the essay on Pitt and Fitzwilliam we are told that part of the "unique claim to supremacy in the Whig phalanx" possessed by Fitzwilliam was that he was "the husband of Lady Dorothy Cavendish." Without accepting the suggestion of the "supremacy" of Fitzwilliam either within or without the "phalanx," we may point out that his lady's name was neither Dorothy nor Cavendish. She was Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, daughter of Lord Bessborough, and, though her mother was a Cavendish, she was not called Dorothy either. An essential quality for an expert in the political history of the reign of George III. is familiarity with Whig pedigrees, worthless though similar knowledge is in the history of politics in our own time.

The memoirs of Marbot supply a facile opportunity for criticism to a writer who knows his First Empire. One of the periods of Napoleon's life in which we can follow his occupations day by day is that of the "Séjour à Bayonne" in 1808. If our author had minutely studied it, he would not have accepted one of Marbot's most glaring inventions. Dr. Rose says:—

"At the end of his [Marbot's] ride from Madrid to Bayonne, when he bore the news of the suppression of the heroic rising of the men of Madrid on 2nd May, 1808, he was privileged to hear"—

and then he goes on to satirize Marbot's narrative of the private conversations he professed to have overheard. But Dr. Rose misses the chief point of Marbot's gasconading. He accepts his most audacious fabrication, namely, that it was he (Marbot) who "bore the news of the suppression" of the insurrection at Madrid. The officer who carried the dispatch which decided the destiny of the Spanish royal family was Capt. Danencourt, and any other fictions with which Marbot embroidered this story are of relatively small importance.

Certain passages or incidental allusions in the book suggest that the author

has not that intimate acquaintance with the persons referred to, which one has the right to expect in a specialist. For instance, in the monograph on 'The Quiberon Disaster' the sentence "In Brittany a royalist leader, Cormatin, reluctantly observed the peace," does not inform the student as to the identity of this person, in spite of a foot-note referring to a MS. in the British Museum, which perhaps misled the author. Cormatin could hardly be described as "a royalist leader." He was a soldier of fortune whose opinions frequently changed during the Revolution. His real name was Désotieux, and he was not a royalist leader in the sense that others mentioned on the same page with him were—Charette, Stofflet, or even Puisaye, he being a staff officer of the last named. "Artois" is an unusual designation of the future Charles X. It is as though one called, at this period, the future George IV. "Wales." The correct style is given in some of the letters of the period—"Comte d'Artois" or "Monsieur." There is a perplexing note, repeated several times, "See *The Quarterly Review* for 1912." When the book was published only one number of *The Quarterly* for 1912 had appeared, and it contained nothing to which the note seemed to refer.

The correspondence printed in the volume is all worth reading, and though little of it relates to Napoleon, some of the letters, on a large variety of other subjects, are of great interest as throwing a light on the atmosphere of the Court and of the political world in Pitt's time. Such is a letter of 1791 from Pitt to the owner of a pocket borough in Cornwall, recommending "an East Indian of good fortune and character" who was willing to pay 3,000*l.* for the seat. Such are letters from George III. to Pitt, complaining in 1786 that his six daughters have not enough money to dress upon—not so much as George II.'s "princesses" in 1737, "when every article of life was cheaper than now"; or, in 1787, about the debts of the Prince of Wales, deploring his association with such "a fellow as Mr. Sheridan." Pitt's controversy with the King, in 1794, about relieving the Duke of York from his command of the forces, displays some of the difficulties the minister had to contend with in the early period of the war. Another interesting letter is from Windham to Pitt, showing the pressure put upon the latter to help the French Royalists, in 1799, just before the *coup d'état* of Brumaire, which changed the whole situation in France and in Europe.

Of the essays, the most valuable is, in our opinion, that on 'Pitt and the Relief of the Poor,' relating to distress prevalent in England at the close of the eighteenth century. In these days of State Socialism it is interesting to study the attempts made to remedy the Elizabethan system of poor relief and to see that in Pitt's time a contributory scheme of Old-Age Pensions was proposed. Of the other essays, the best are, we think, 'British Rule in Corsica' and 'Napoleon's Conception of the Battle of

Waterloo.' They are so full of facts that they would be much more useful for the student if they were each prefaced with a résumé of the contents, as was formerly customary in historical works. This remark also applies to the essay on Quiberon. In it the author uses language of needless violence in describing the criticisms of the disaster by Fox and Sheridan as a "disgraceful display of reckless ignorance" or as "slanders so diabolical." One has to take into consideration the general attitude of the Opposition at that period.

This volume, containing as it does much material of the highest value and interest, bears signs of having been thrown together without sufficient revision, although some of the matter was printed in magazines six or seven years ago. The author has passed on his book a criticism more severe than any of ours in publishing it without an index, which is indispensable to the utility of a work of this kind. He quotes the 'Dropmore Papers,' and we would commend to his example the excellent index to that collection compiled by Miss M. H. Roberts.

My Memoirs. By Marguerite Steinheil. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS unedifying work has not all the political importance which some of our contemporaries have attributed to it. The first quarter of the book, which includes the chapters relating to the author's connexion with the President of the French Republic, Félix Faure, contains very little which is not familiar to those who were acquainted with the inner movement of political life in France at the close of the last century. Nevertheless, some of the pages in this part of the volume are of considerable interest to English readers. The rest of the book deals with the murder of her husband and her mother, for which the author was tried and acquitted.

There cannot be many readers who will have the patience or the curiosity to wade through the twenty-two later chapters for the sake of the unpleasant details of the crime. Yet they have a certain value for students of comparative procedure. They not only give a complete description of a French criminal trial in all its stages, but, what is almost unknown in an English book, they also furnish an official, verbatim report of parts of the long interrogatory undergone by a prisoner during the "instruction," or private examination, before committal to the assizes. Although the prisoner, before committal, has less fair-play than in England, it will be seen here that, under our new rule admitting the evidence of an accused person, he or she has a better chance before a French than before an English jury, the interrogatory by the French presiding judge being usually less severe than the cross-examination by an English counsel for the prosecution. Other advantages enjoyed by the French prisoner, as shown

here, are that there is no judge's summing-up, and that the jury retire with the eloquent pleading of the counsel for the defence ringing in their ears. These pages also show how personal are the relations between an advocate and his client in France. On the other hand, the treatment of an untried prisoner is much harsher in France than in England. Madame Steinheil was kept for a year in prison before her trial, and her unexaggerated description of the horrors of St. Lazare may be compared with the complaints of discomforts suffered by women prisoners in England. The outrages inflicted on the author before her arrest by representatives of the new journalism in search of "sensational copy" show that the Parisian press, notwithstanding its great literary tradition, or at all events a section of it, has nothing to learn from the worst American models.

The earlier chapters, concerning the author's relations with Félix Faure, describe a curious phase of the politics of the Third Republic, when France was divided by the Dreyfus affair and united only in its enthusiasm for the Russian alliance. Félix Faure was of a type not uncommon in democratic governments—the parvenu whose head is turned by political elevation, and who assumes aristocratic or even royal pretensions in his prerogatives, both of power and of pleasure. The President of the Republic, though Madame Steinheil does not tell the story, once, when entertaining a grand-duchess at the Élysée, had himself served before the princess, on the ground that Louis XIV. was always served before all his guests. If he had confined his mimicry of kings to such-like follies, he might have been alive now, and Madame Steinheil's 'Memoirs' would not have been written. But he killed himself by taking to irregular courses late in life, after bringing France to the brink of a revolution. Madame Steinheil confirms what we already knew—that he contemplated making himself military dictator by a *coup d'état*. "Félix Faure has not the necessary qualities" is her comment in a passage supposed to be taken from her diary of October, 1898.

This was on the eve of the Fashoda incident. It was a moment when French "patriots," of whom the President was the chief, were all Anglophobes, partly from their love of Russia, partly because the English press was aggressively Dreyfusard. The French world of fashion was unanimously hostile to Dreyfus, including even certain Jews. As Madame Steinheil says: "The strangest phenomenon in that strange time was the anti-Dreyfusard attitude of the Jewish *élite*." So Félix Faure, as became a man of fashion, "was absolutely sincere in his conviction of Dreyfus's guilt"—and also in his Anglophobia, which was not a creed confined to anti-Dreyfusards. Nevertheless, the two countries were not so nearly at war as Madame Steinheil suggests. But feeling was very bitter, and Félix Faure denounced to his friend a speech by our ambassador, Sir E. Monson,

as "impudent." She replied, "The Marquess of Dufferin was a different man"—though that quality had not spared him a *maladroit* affront from the President in 1896. After Lord Dufferin had resigned the Embassy, and before the arrival of his successor, Queen Victoria asked him to be in Paris during the visit of the Tsar. The President refrained from recognizing his presence, and the Tsar showed his sense of the proceeding by administering a tactful and humorous rebuke to the Chief of the State. The incident is too long to relate, and it is not referred to in the book, though the author says: "The Tsar struck me as more unassuming than the President."

In her account of the end of Félix Faure, she says that she left him before he died, and that, after he had seen a priest, he handed a locket to his secretary to be given to her. This does not agree with the report current in Paris that the priest, casually passing along the Faubourg St. Honoré, was hurried into the Élysée by an affrighted servant and found the President dead. Whoever was with him at the last moment, it is certain that the Parisian press treated the tragedy with remarkable restraint. Political feeling was very bitter, political controversy was violent and scurrilous, yet the President's opponents, with few exceptions, respected his death-chamber at a time when nothing was sacred to polemical writers.

The book is written and compiled with ability worthy of a better theme. The parts which are obviously taken from the French are not badly translated, though attorney-general is not the equivalent of "avocat-général," and "hall of the lost steps" for *salle des pas perdus* suggests Thackeray's "new street of the little fields." Whether the narrative portion was originally written in English or French we cannot tell. It contains few Gallicisms, but many un-English expressions, such as "to sculpture," "noblewoman," "entrained" (of a person getting into a train); "my valet," meaning footman. Good taste is not to be looked for in a work of this kind, and it is useless to inquire if, in publishing a signed photograph of M. Bonnat, the portrait-painter, on a larger scale even than that of President Faure, the author obtained the permission of the artist. The historical mistakes are fewer than might be anticipated. Thiers was not Prime Minister when the second funeral of Napoleon took place. The palace where Queen Victoria stayed in 1855 was that of St. Cloud. "An eminent English personage....who told lively anecdotes about the ravishing sister of Napoleon" would surely have ascertained that Pauline Borghese never wore a crown even as a "courtisan." In the list of ministerial offices held by Félix Faure some of the dates are wrong, and the author omits to mention that his first post was a minor office in Gambetta's "Grand Ministère," of which he was very proud.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.

THE art of popularization and condensing is one extensively practised to-day, but not achieved, as a rule, with any particular skill. The ready writer is turned on to the popular summary, and when, as often, he has no claims to be expert in the subject chosen, produces a work satisfactory at first sight, yet all but useless to the real student, because it does not give him what he wants, or even afford a clear conception of what he may expect to find.

In several cases the "Home University Library" has achieved unusual success, because the work has been allotted to an expert who can write, and retains enough sense of what others do not know to emphasize the right points. This is, in itself, a feat more difficult than might be supposed. No average sailor, for instance, speaks of the things that a landsman wants to know; he cannot conceive of a world ignorant of the A B C of his craft.

Prof. Ker has long proved his worth as one of the soundest scholars in English we have, and he is the very man to put an outline of English Mediæval Literature before the uninstructed public. His knowledge and taste are unimpeachable, and his style is effective, simple, yet never dry. He has a sly humour which breaks out ever and anon; unlike some of the learned, he can hear the "singing voice" in a ballad; and he goes behind details of word and rhythm to the mind and temper of the people which produced them. Thus he tells us that the story of Orpheus as distilled by popular tradition into 'Sir Orfeo' has a happy ending, nothing having been said of the injunction not to look back:—

"It was probably left out when Orpheus was turned into a fairy-tale, on account of the power of music; the heart of the people felt that Orpheus the good harper ought not to be subjected to the common plot [*i.e.*, the story founded on some act of forgetfulness].

So now the heart of the people insists on a happy ending, and the purveyors of popular fiction would never venture to indulge in tragedy and ruin their sales.

The Introduction examines the various motives which draw people to study mediæval literature. Among these perhaps the most frequent is the study of some particular author, who, taken up at first casually, captures attention by his "revelation of a new world." To master thoroughly one great romance or poem is the best way of approach to a period, and we hope that no one who has read this little book will feel that he knows enough about the subject. Properly used, it will be an excellent foundation for study, but there are no short cuts to learning, and summaries are apt to produce pretentious sciolists. In so difficult a subject

Home University Library.—English Literature: Mediæval. By W. P. Ker.—*The English Language.* By Logan Pearsall Smith. (Williams & Norgate.)

as mediæval lore the positive results, which naturally figure chiefly in hand-books, are as nothing compared with the things that we do not know for certain, the gaps which must be filled in by guess-work. The reader, for instance, who goes from Tennyson back to Malory and the origins of the Arthurian stories may well get lost in a Serbonian bog of conjecture which he did not expect.

There is, naturally, in volumes of the scope of the "Home University Library" no room to deal with any poem or romance in full detail; but Prof. Ker has extracted the essence of all the important things—apart from drama, which is deliberately left untouched—and the trend of the time is neatly hit off in discussing romances, ballads, comic poetry and allegory, sermons and histories. The writer knows that opinions expressed or implied on human conduct are of deeper import than difficulties of grammar or disputes about origins. He brings before us here and there quotations to illustrate the actual language, and due warnings as to rash judgments. Thus we learn that Danish pirates were not restricted to the profession of harrying, but were respectable and beneficent gentlemen at home; and that "Sumer is icumen in," the song that figures at the beginning of English anthologies, is not a free outburst of melody, but governed alike by music and a Latin original. The English of these earlier days seem to have been keener linguists and musicians than their descendants.

The scholar, immersed in his special authors, is apt to find no faults in them, and is a source of irritation to the less instructed, whose standards are nearer to human pleasure. We are glad then to find that the Professor's abundant learning does not lead him to overrate authors inaccessible to the ordinary reader. 'Beowulf,' we learn, is commonplace in story and feeble in plan; Anglo-Saxon poetry is often very tiresome, and merit is sometimes of a negative character, as in Lawrence Minot, who "can put contempt into his voice with no recourse to bad language."

Reading such judgments, we are prepared to enjoy all the Professor's *obiter dicta*, and the literary taste often wanting in the specialist. He shows clearly the survival of artistic methods throughout the centuries, tracing the origin of all modern poetry and novels to the society of the twelfth century, and discovers the "rime couée," or "tail-rhyme," in the parody of Wordsworth among the 'Rejected Addresses,' and the usage of the illiterate of all ages in word-for-word translation.

The influence of foreign elements on English romance and story is one of the most difficult things to estimate, much of the matter used being common to various parts of Europe, and romantic heroes having at all times a tendency to flourish outside the limits of their inventors' experience. On such points this little book is always illuminating. Humour and discernment (which ought

always to go together) are aptly mingled in this summary of the Middle English attitude towards French models in romance:—

"The English in the reign of Edward I. or Edward III. had often much difficulty in understanding what the French romantic school was driving at—particularly when it seemed to be driving round and round, spinning long monologues of afflicted damsels, or elegant conversations full of phrases between the knight and his lady. The difficulty was not unreasonable. If the French authors had been content to write about nothing but sentimental conversations and languishing lovers, then one would have known what to do. The man who is looking at the railway bookstall for a good detective story knows at once what to say when he is offered the Diary of a Soul. But the successful French novelists of the twelfth century appealed to both tastes, and dealt equally in sensation and sentiment; they did not often limit themselves to what was always their chief interest, the moods of lovers. They worked these into plots of adventure, mystery, fairy magic; the adventures were too good to be lost; so the less refined English readers, who were puzzled or wearied by sentimental conversations, were not able to do without the elegant romances. They read them; and they skipped. The skipping was done for them, generally, when the romances were translated into English; the English versions are shorter than the French in most cases where comparison is possible. As a general rule, the English took the adventurous sensational part of the French romances, and let the language of the heart alone."

What a contrast is such writing to the aridity of earlier instructors in literature!

Prof. Ker ends with Chaucer, whose influence on the English of his day Mr. Pearsall Smith fully recognizes. The latter offers an excellent summary of the merits and defects of mediæval thought, and warnings as to the danger of deducing too much from the absence of particular words at any period:—

"If the Elizabethans had no word for *disappointment* or *home-sickness*, we cannot assume that they did not experience these feelings, but only that they were not interested in expressing them."

The author in less space than 250 pages has certainly managed to include a vast amount of information, and, while his writing is clear and lucid, he is always in touch with life, seeking for the fragments of belief and thought which have won the battle of linguistic competition and make us talk in terms of astrology, the Crusades, or other lost battles of religion and science without knowing it. "Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit" in Horace's neat phrase, but there was no such effective retaliation in this country. The various conquerors who brought new elements to the nation imposed themselves but slowly and partially on the language of the people, and we possess to-day many pairs of words with a similar meaning, but of different origin, which add infinitely to the richness of our tongue, and have in course of time been differentiated to express slight nuances of expression. Mr. Smith's three chapters

on 'Language and History,' and two on 'Language and Thought,' express admirably the vivid interest of the subject. Our only criticism is that he is too much given to making catalogues of words. A smaller selection with fuller explanation would have been much more effective, and all the words explained might then have been introduced into the Index, which now only gives a few.

We have frequently advocated the addition of derivations, as fixing words in the memory, and in the present age they may even serve the purpose of persuading people that the commonplaces of philology are not idle fictions. Amethyst, for instance, is simply ἀμέθυστος, "not drunk," the stone being supposed to preserve its possessor from intoxication, but we could not persuade a seeker after truth of this philological fact until we produced a Greek lexicon. Mr. Smith gives the superstition on p. 171, and tells us ten pages later that the word is Greek. It is fair to say, however, that such separations of things which might be said completely once are rare. The reader cannot fail to be struck with the frequency of the prefix *al-* in Arabian words. Its simple meaning might have been added. "Enthusiasm" and "enthusiastic" are rightly described as becoming in the eighteenth century abusive terms for religious fanaticism and religious fanatics, but we should have gone further than this to explain that in that century the Established Church was notoriously torpid, if not a refrigerating machine. "Prosperity to the Established Church and no encouragement to Enthusiasm" is actually inscribed on a church bell of 1758 in a Cambridgeshire parish. It was the efforts of Wesley and Whitefield and the phenomena of revivalism that produced the bad sense of the terms. The novelty of "sentimental" might have been emphasized by Wesley's remark on reading Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey' that the adjective was not English, and might as well have been "Continental." The history of "sentimental," too, is one largely of religious reaction. Fashionable society, shocked by the denunciations of Nonconformists, selected the more tender and graceful parts of the Gospels. Hell was not, of course, for people of quality, and they enjoyed the luxuries of romantic grief and pathos, while retaining a comfortable indifference to the stern realities of life.

In tracing the various channels through which words came and the culture they imply the author is at his best. We think, however, he might have said something as to the Italian influence which was so strong in Shakespeare's day, and has naturalized some odd-looking words and forms. The ideas of evolution and progress which permeate thought to-day are comparatively modern, and due to men like Darwin and Herbert Spencer. The Middle Ages had no such terms, and the explanation of this deficiency will serve as a good specimen of the author's style:

"The idea of progress may have visited the thoughts of a few lonely philosophers

but it obtained no general acceptance, and found no expression in the language. The social consciousness was not favourable to it, being dominated as it was by the religious belief in the degeneracy of a world fallen from grace, and fated to worse deterioration before its sudden end, which might come at any time. Even at the Reformation the ideal, as the word *Reformation* shows, was that of a return to the purity of primitive and uncorrupted times; and the conception of continuous evolution, of an advance beyond the limits set by the past, is one which has appeared at a late period in the history of thought."

Of the world in which we live and its language not much is said, nor could much be expected within the limits of a small volume. Mr. Smith, however, notes the rage for introspection which has now almost become a disease. He leaves untouched that Americanization which has affected the whole of our life, especially in the press, and the increasing vocabulary of sport and pleasure, which erects the popular mime to the lordship over language deserved only by the poet. The pedantry of the learned, who frequently make mistakes when they pretend to be most accurate, is fully recognized in these pages. Freedom from any such influences is certainly a characteristic of the present age. Commerce and invention go their own wild way in language. The "hostile and often furious abuse and opposition" of which Mr. Smith speaks is not so much "hard to withstand" as futile and useless. We look to such books as this to improve the standard of English, and to suggest to a public which is somewhat dazed, perhaps, by the flattering recital of its new powers and opportunities, that it has a good deal to learn.

The Canon Law in Mediæval England. By Arthur Ogle. (John Murray.)

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that an historical problem should be raised in the discussion of Disestablishment in Wales which, it is patent, will be settled on quite different considerations; and the publication of such a clear and well-written contribution to the study of the problem as Mr. Ogle has given hardly consoles us for the spectacle of well-intentioned politicians and others quoting dicta of which they understand neither the force nor the relative authority. The problem is this: Stubbs made certain statements as to the authority of Canon Law in English pre-Reformation Church Courts; Maitland thought that these were over-statements of fact, and quoted Bishop Lyndwood, an English fifteenth-century canonist, to prove that these courts were absolutely bound by every part of Canon Law. He then went on to deduce—or his interpreters deduce for him—that, as English Church Courts after the Reformation are admittedly not absolutely bound by Canon Law, the post-Reformation Church of England is not the same body as the pre-Reformation *Ecclesia Anglicana*. Now no one will suspect us of disrespect to so famous a scholar as Maitland when we

say that, admitting for the moment the premises, this consequence does not follow. As a matter of fact, the whole question of national Churches in pre-Reformation times is one that requires careful handling. No one, least of all an archivist, can deny that there were Anglican, Gallican, Roman, &c., Churches, quite apart from the Catholic and Apostolic Church. John's concession of his kingdom and his oath of fealty (most certainly drawn by a canonist) were to the *Ecclesia Romana*, and obviously the Universal Church did not receive the head-rent that England had to pay; Magna Charta confirmed to the *Ecclesia Anglicana* all its rights and liberties; the Dictum of Kenilworth (1266) expressly differentiates the "*Sacrosancta Catholica atque Apostolica Romana Ecclesia*" and the "*Ecclesia Anglicana*"; and Archbishop Boniface summoned his clergy to discuss "*Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ eventus*." We have thus some guide as to what was the mediæval conception of the English Church. Of course, every member of the *Ecclesia Anglicana* was also a member of the Church Universal, but the separate existence of the former is bound up with that of rights and immunities, not of theological doctrines or ritual observances. No lawyer can deny that, whatever these rights and immunities were "on the day that Henry VII. was alive and dead," to fix a point when the English Church was by common consent Catholic, they were unaltered at the accession of James I.—that is, that the *Ecclesia Anglicana* in the only sense in which it ever had a legal existence has had a continuous one.

Maitland's arguments were directed not to this point, but to the denial that there was any considerable body of Canon Law peculiar to English Ecclesiastical Courts. He himself pointed out a number of divergences, of which he minimized the importance, while Mr. Ogle devotes much space to emphasizing them. In this we think he is right. Canon Law has its basis in Christian ethics and principles of Roman jurisprudence, and many of the decretals of the Roman Pontiffs are, on the face of them, mere statements of what these involve in the particular case submitted to them. When we put on one side questions of property in its public aspect, with which English law did not allow the Church to interfere, and matters of public policy, where writs of prohibition prevented the Ecclesiastical Courts from coming to any decision, we have very little left on which to found a separate code. Maitland complains, for example, that there was no English marriage law: naturally, one would think, since there was no English, but only Christian marriage. We have now an English marriage law, with the fantastic result that a man may be legally married to three women in as many different countries.

Mr. Ogle's treatment of Maitland's attack on the position of Stubbs as to the authority of Canon Law in English courts errs, if anything, on the side of under-statement. The use of, and the unconscious connotations implied by, such terms as "absolutely binding statute law"

cannot be defended by any competent mediæval scholar. It is a great mistake to think that, because a law existed even on the English statute books, it was enforced on the people till long after the Middle Ages. Further, the decision in any case in a mediæval court usually depended, not on the law dealing with the point, but only on the law cited in the case and the power of the opposing advocate to produce contradictory law. Lastly, as Mr. Ogle points out, much of the Roman Canon Law is not "statute" at all, but merely declarations of custom, obviously a different thing.

If we pass over in silence the fact that the Canon Law made provision for disobedience to part of its code under the pretext of "*consuetudo*"; that subjects which are vital to its jurisdiction—e.g., patronage—were excluded from English Ecclesiastical Courts; that its rules as to ritual can be disobeyed; that its courts can take cognizance of things with which the Canon Law does not deal—if, in short, we avail ourselves of Friar Tuck's formula "*exceptis excipiendis*," we can agree with Maitland that the Canon Law had the force of "absolutely binding statute law"; but it is as well that we should be clear on the force of this agreement. The whole subject is difficult; early Ecclesiastical Courts were not courts of record—all we know of their procedure is derived from the documents drawn up by litigants in a few famous cases, and we are unlikely to learn much more of them than we know now—still, we are thankful to Mr. Ogle for a very clear and simple criticism of Maitland's brilliant and stimulating excursion into a part of our history which has remained for centuries almost a sealed book. Doubtless Mr. Ogle will be answered by some of Maitland's followers. In the meantime it may be hoped that the discussion of a purely historical question will not be complicated by modern political issues.

FLEET STREET AND THE STRAND.

MR. CHANCELLOR may consider himself fortunate in that he is the first in the field in the separate treatment of the history of two such important streets as Fleet Street and the Strand. Much, of course, has been written about the historical thoroughfare stretching from the City walls to Charing Cross, but no distinct volumes have previously been devoted to the registration of the varied occurrences and associations connected with it.

Boswell obtained Johnson's agreement to his assertion that Fleet Street was more delightful than Tempe, although the grounds of comparison between the two are not very evident; and Lord Beaconsfield declared that the Strand was the finest street in Europe. Charles Lamb's

The Annals of Fleet Street: its Traditions and Associations. By E. Beresford Chancellor. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Annals of the Strand, Topographical and Historical. (Same author and publishers.)

exclamation, "I often shed tears in the motley Strand for fullness of joy at so much life," however, enlists our sympathy more thoroughly, and makes us feel its true influence in spite of its narrowness and want of grandeur.

Both streets are ancient as roads, but Fleet Street takes priority from being the natural outgrowth of the City, as one of the suburbs that gradually grew up outside the walls, and extended from the various gates into the country beyond until they were included within the City jurisdiction as "the Liberties." The Strand was for some centuries merely a road for heavy traffic, lined on the south side with the offices and stables attached to the mansions built on the banks of the Thames. Its name is apparently much more ancient than that of Fleet Street, as it was obtained long before any houses were built there. Fleet Street takes its name from the time when the Fleet ditch (now a sewer) was really a navigable river.

Mr. Chancellor gives a good account of Fleet Street and its inhabitants, as well as the streets on the north and the south; but the varied interests of the locality are so considerable that he must have found it difficult to compress all he had to say into a single volume. It is pleasing to read of the changes in the character of its inhabitants at different periods of its existence. At one time it was the headquarters of printers and booksellers, such as Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, Berthelet, Robert and William Copland, and others. Before 1502, when Pynson removed to the George, next St. Dunstan's Church, he lived in St. Clement's parish without Temple Bar. In later times many famous booksellers had shops in Fleet Street. Now the leading newspapers have taken the place of the book-producers.

For many years Fleet Street exhibited in a special degree one of the chief features of a suburb—that of being one of the show-places of London for monsters, giants, dwarfs, posture-makers, and fire-eaters. Mrs. Salmon, the Madame Tussaud of her day, opened an exhibition of waxworks in the reign of Queen Anne at the Golden Salmon in St. Martin's near Aldersgate. The exhibition was removed later in the eighteenth century to the north side of Fleet Street, near Chancery Lane, to a house which stood on the site of Anderton's Hotel. Here Mrs. Salmon died in 1760, and the waxworks were continued under the old name by a surgeon of Chancery Lane named Clark, who purchased the collection. Another removal took place in 1788 to No. 189, a house which was pulled down in 1795, and rebuilt for Praed's Bank. The widow of the proprietor removed the exhibition to the south side of the street (No. 17, over Inner Temple Gate), and here the collection of waxworks continued to be exhibited by Mrs. Clark until 1816–17. Mrs. Salmon's name was omitted in these later years. The house was long occupied as "Carter's Hairdressing Saloons," with this remarkable statement inscribed on the front: "Formerly the Palace of King Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey."

It has now been restored by the London County Council as far as possible to its original state as the office of the Duchy of Cornwall under Henry, Prince of Wales.

The charming Temple, with its beautiful round church—one of London's greatest assets—would alone give distinction to Fleet Street, but there is much more of great historical interest. The two churches in Fleet Street, St. Dunstan's and St. Bride's, are described in a separate chapter.

The memory of the old Friary of the Carmelites, or White Friars, has been almost wiped out of existence, but the privilege of sanctuary which it possessed was continued to the inhabitants of the precinct after the Dissolution. In consequence the place was named Alsatia, as being one of the most dangerous places in London, where fraudulent debtors, gamblers, and the outcasts of society gathered as to a favoured retreat. Macaulay pictures it with vivid language in the third chapter of his 'History of England.' The baneful "privilege" was abolished in 1697, but it was many years before the neighbourhood returned to the ranks of respectability. Whitefriars has lately been largely rebuilt, by which means more room has been found for newspaper offices and warehouses more or less connected with literature. The old Whitefriars Theatre was built on the site of the hall of the Friary, to be succeeded, first by the Salisbury Court Theatre, and then by the Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens. The old Blackfriars Theatre was also not far from Fleet Street.

The chapter on the taverns and coffee-houses contains a full account of the various signs which were plentiful in this district, but we must protest against the misquotation in Herrick's apostrophe to Ben Jonson. The author has the grace to add, "The 'Dog' is sometimes printed instead of the 'Cheese'"; but it is hardly necessary to say that "Dog" is the only known reading, and that there is no evidence that Jonson knew of the existence of "The Cheshire Cheese."

Fleet Street seems to have grown simultaneously from both ends, Ludgate being the starting-place on the east, as Temple Bar was on the west. The latter formed a sort of special district round itself. A large number of houses grew up to the west of the Bar, which did not become a portion of the Strand until a comparatively recent period.

The frontispiece of 'Old Temple Bar' (destroyed in the Fire of London) is a satisfactory addition to the Fleet Street book, as its appearance is not generally known.

In spite of the great historical interest of Fleet Street, the Strand may be considered its equal in this respect. Its growth followed the same course as did that of the City street. The most fashionable portion during the seventeenth century was the district known as Temple Bar Without, and not then styled the Strand. Under the shadow of the Bar was a handsome building inhabited by Christopher Harley, Comte Beaumont (called by Mr.

Chancellor Earl of Beaumont), ambassador to this country from France. The famous Rosny, afterwards Duc de Sully, who came to England in 1603 as Ambassador Extraordinary to James I., resided in this house for a few days until Arundel House was ready for his reception.

Butcher Row and its neighbourhood came to be filled with disreputable inhabitants, and was cleared away in 1813, when the considerable improvements advocated by Alderman Pickett were carried out; but Pickett Street was itself destroyed when the fresh clearance of the site of the new Law Courts was undertaken.

Of the early history of this east end of the Strand there is still much to be learnt, and we may some day be able to explain the old tenure of the Forge of the farrier of the Strand, by the terms of which the Sheriffs of London still pay the yearly rent of six horseshoes and nails. The history of St. Clement's parish is illustrated by a passage in Strype's additions to Stow's 'Survey' (book iv. chap. vii.), quoted from information given by Recorder Fleetwood to Lord Burghley, to the effect that those Danes married to Englishwomen who were left in London after the others were driven out of the kingdom, "were constrained to inhabit between Westminster and Ludgate," and built a synagogue called "Ecclesia Clementis Danorum." This throws some light on the known fact that much of Fleet Street belonged to the Abbey of Westminster. The open-air court held by the justices itinerant at the stone cross opposite what afterwards became Somerset House proves the great antiquity of this district.

We are glad to be able to recommend Mr. Chancellor's two volumes, as containing a mass of interesting information in a convenient form. Both books are arranged on a similar plan, and as relating to one connected thoroughfare, they should be read together.

AUTOGRAPH SALE.

ON Thursday, April 25th, Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of autograph letters, the property of Mr. C. J. Toovey, the most important lots being the following: Sir Thomas Boleyn, letter to Cardinal Wolsey, July 30, 1519, 200*l.* Burns, letter to James Howie, Dec. 20, 1786, 23*l.*; autograph MS. of 'My Nanie's awa', 102*l.* Byron, letter to Dr. C. D. Clarke, June 17, 1813, 27*l.*; another to John Hunt, Oct. 31, 1822, 31*l.* Charles II., letter to the Duke of York, Feb. 28, 1679, 25*l.* 10*s.* Oliver Cromwell, letter to Robert Bernard, Jan. 23, 1643, 225*l.* Dryden, letter to his cousin Honor Dryden, probably written in 1655, 105*l.* Edward IV., signed letter to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Burgundy, 50*l.* Edward VI., letter to Henri II. introducing the Marquis of Northampton, 290*l.* Elizabeth, letter to Henri III. about the Alençon marriage negotiations, 245*l.*; signed letter to Dr. Dale on the same subject, March 15, 1573, 76*l.*; another to Lord Willoughby, April 26, 1588, 31*l.*; letter from Elizabeth's Privy Council to the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, July 26, 1579, 41*l.* Henry VIII., signed letter to Madame de la Forte, 39*l.* 10*s.*; sign manual to an order in Council, 32*l.* 10*s.* Henry, Prince of Wales, letter in French to Louis XIII., July 16, 1612, 67*l.* James I., letter in French to Henri IV., June 10, 1606, 62*l.* Mary, Queen of Scots, signed letter to Patrick, Lord Gray, Nov. 24, 1561, 90*l.* Richard III., sign manual on a warrant to W. Catesby, 49*l.* Earl of Strafford, letter to his sister, Sept. 11, 1636, 57*l.* Cardinal Wolsey, signed letter of credit to the ambassadors at Calais, probably written in 1520, 41*l.* The total of the sale was 2,471*l.* 5*s.*

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Browne (Fred. Geo.), CHATS ABOUT THE CHURCH, A HANDY CHURCH DEFENCE MANUAL FOR WORKING MEN, 6d.

S.P.C.K.

A revised edition of what is nothing but a collection of examination papers based upon historical data, and concerned with disestablishment and disendowment.

Church Quarterly Review, April, 3/

Spottiswoode

From a literary point of view the most interesting article of this number is that by Mr. Shelly on 'Rhythmical Prose in Latin and English'—a discussion chiefly of the *cursus*, prompted by Mr. Clark's recent work upon it. As Mr. Shelly points out, the study of the rules and practice of rhythmical prose is not merely a scholarly amusement: it plays its part also in criticism, and of this we might well have been furnished more extensively with instances. The principal theological article is Dr. Darwell Stone's 'The Creeds and Modern Movements,' which sums up the present complicated position as exemplified in some dozen works by writers of as many types of thought, and, after discussing the origin and place of the miraculous element in the creeds, concludes that to forbear the assertion of it would be not to renew the life, but to hasten the death, of the Christian faith. Dr. Brown's criticism of Bergson's Philosophy is concerned with a part of it hitherto somewhat disregarded—Bergson's theory of the relation between mind and brain set forth in 'Matière et Mémoire.' Mr. Gwynn's 'Some Saints in Ireland'—a review of Mr. Plummer's 'Vitæ Sanctorum Hiberniæ'—is a delightful paper. We were glad to observe that Mr. Gwynn, though admiring the rest of Mr. Plummer's work, will not pass the "solar hypothesis." On social questions we have the Bishop of Colchester's 'The Problem of Elementary Schools,' and a short, but strong and even startling paper by Mr. Allen on 'The Social Evil in Chicago and Elsewhere.'

Temple (William), THE KINGDOM OF GOD, 2/6 net. Macmillan

Roughly, the first half of this book, which deals with faith in the Kingdom of God historically considered, has some merit; but when the author in the latter portion deals with present aspects of thought and belief, our disappointment is the greater from the expectation he had raised of his possession of intuitive sympathy.

Wood (H. G.) and Robertson (J. M.), THE HISTORICITY OF JESUS: BEING A CONTRIBUTION TO THE "CHRIST-MYTH" CONTROVERSY, 6d.

Cambridge, 'Daily News'

Two articles: Mr. Wood's criticism of Mr. Robertson's theory of the Crucifixion as a mystery-play, and Mr. Robertson's reply—the outcome of papers read and discussed at meetings of "the Heretics" at Cambridge. The actual contribution to the controversy is rather one of heat than of light.

Law.

Bonner (Hypatia Bradlaugh), PENALTIES UPON OPINION; OR, SOME RECORDS OF THE LAWS OF HERESY AND BLASPHEMY, 6d. net. Watts

In view of the recent prosecutions of atheistic and anti-clerical speakers, Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner has here with much

assiduity compiled a list of legal prosecutions relating to "offences against religion"; thus exposing and throwing into perspective the whole course of the penalties imposed upon heresy, for the suppression of free opinion and the principles of religious liberty. She carries her inquiry from early mediæval times up to the present. Her purpose is avowedly propagandist, designed to excite an agitation for the repeal of our obsolete blasphemy laws. For ready reference to enactments otherwise practically inaccessible her work serves an extremely useful end. It is written with much force, and under stress of indignation against miscarriage of justice.

McCarthy (Charles), THE WISCONSIN IDEA, 6/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

Wisconsin has become something like "a laboratory for wise experimental legislation," aimed at social and political improvement. This book has been written to answer many inquiries from legislative leaders and reformers in other American States. Mr. Roosevelt commends it in an Introduction which revels in platitude. What Wisconsin has achieved—e.g., in the fight against consumption, the preservation of forests, and a series of Standing Committees for legislation—is sufficiently striking, and well told by the author, Legislative Librarian for over ten years in the State. He recognizes divergent views, and avoids dogmatism.

Poetry.

Bernard de Morlaix, "JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN," A HYMN OF THE CELESTIAL COUNTRY, with a Version into English Metre by John Tattersall.

Jones & Evans

We think less of the interjectional, rhapsodical translation than of the original, with its dactylic metre and rhymed spondees at the close. Both have a monotony and a diffuseness which suggest the wisdom of a rehandling or selection such as Neale made in the famous hymn.

Hart (J. Laurence), POEMS, with an Introduction by J. Cuming Walters.

Rugby, Over

A selection of lyrical pieces. They display some feeling and understanding of natural sights and sounds, and some power of suggestive, if often forced and misplaced, imagery. At their best they have a limpid and dewy note, coupled with an easy and fluid rhythm and a genuine felicity of expression; at their worst they are insipid, sentimental, and somewhat languishing.

Lobley (J. Logan), THE TOUR, AND OTHER POEMS, 5/ Sutton

A number of baldly topographical sonnets, with a seasoning of miscellaneous verse. The author's aim is to popularize culture, which, he imagines, is obtained "by the simplicity or even obviousness of the thoughts." The latter condition he has amply fulfilled. His lines are stiff and gauche, and lacking in taste. We find in the middle of the sonnets of 'The Tour' a page advertising a Jersey hotel and two of the publisher's volumes.

Lyttel Booke (A) of Nonsense, 3/6 net.

Macmillan

Few of the seventy-five woodcuts herein are, so the preface states, less than 400 years old. To each the author has added a limerick nicely adjusted to the occasion. That most excellent of tonics—a stream of merriment—is the result. Some clue as to the date and source of each cut would have been an interesting addition.

Southey (Robert), WAT TYLER, 3d.

Stewart & Co.

It is hard to account for a cheap edition of this "thrilling poem of Republicanism." We find in it very little thrill and no poetry, and the literature of democracy can surely produce better things nowadays.

Sylva (Carmen), POEMS

Jarrold

"A bad translation," quotes the translator, "would be as good as to offer the people husks and say: 'Look here, that's how a cornfield looks.'" We are not convinced that Carmen Sylva in the original is a remarkable lyricist, but the rendering has certainly blighted what she has to offer. These jingles are vague, insipid melodies, with all the conventional trappings of the minor versifier. The quiet, sentimental ditties of the Roumanian are transmogrified into lackadaisical banalities.

Time and the Man: Lines on the Seal of Napoleon Bonaparte, 2/6 net.

Humphreys

A metrical panegyric of Napoleon. Each quatrain occupies a page, and is accompanied by a drawing of a Napoleonic symbol or characteristic attitude. The verse itself is immune from criticism, for it suggests no poetical standard.

Trevelyan (R. C.), THE BRIDE OF DIONYSUS, A MUSIC-DRAMA, AND OTHER POEMS, 3/6 net. Longmans

Mr. Trevelyan is a metrist of considerable skill, versatility, and knowledge. In comparison with the frothy ebullitions of countless minor fry, his verse is severe, chaste, and statuesque, and its fabric is closely and neatly woven. What he lacks is strong, imaginative potency. His tropes are too obviously figurative, and seem to us to be born less from inspiration than from the brain of the subtle mechanician. 'The Bride of Dionysus' contains much captivating melody and some ingenious dramatic presentation and classical verisimilitude, but lacks central force.

Visiak (E. H.), THE PHANTOM SHIP, AND OTHER POEMS, with an Introduction by W. H. Helm, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

Another volume from Mr. Visiak's freakish and volatile pen. Its quality varies almost breathlessly, drifting from exercises in the grotesque to sudden gleams of inspiration, which go out almost as precipitately as they appear. The only piece in the book which, in our view, partakes of the essential nature of poetry is 'The Sower,' which has a Wordsworthian depth, majesty, and rhythm.

Bibliography.

Cardiff Libraries' Review, a Monthly Periodical and Guide to Books and Reading, February–March.

Cardiff, Educational Publishing Co.

Library (The), April, 3/ net.

Moring

The first article in this number, by Mr. Dover Wilson, suggests an ingenious association between the Martin Marprelate tracts against the bishops and Shakespeare's Fluellen. He lays a cunning train of deductions, but we remember Mr. "W. H." and the "onlie begetter," and are not to be cajoled. There is an erudite and allusive article by Mr. Carleton Brown on 'Shakespeare and the Horse.' Miss Lee, in 'Recent Foreign Literature,' deals among other interesting publications with studies, lectures, and biographies of Chateaubriand. The survey of the so-called Gutenberg documents is continued and completed.

Philosophy.

Benn (A. W.), HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY, 1/ net. Watts

If we rightly remember Mr. Benn's larger work on Greek philosophers, this handbook is largely based upon it. Not that it reads like an abridgment, but it expresses views which most later writers have abandoned. For instance, Stewart's recent book on Plato's Ideas is omitted from the bibliography, while Lewes's 'Aristotle as a Man of Science' finds a place. Mr. Benn is, indeed, an impenitent rationalist of the old school, and he seems more keenly interested in the ethics than the metaphysics of the Greeks. But his book is, within its limits, useful, as it is certainly readable. The binding, print, and paper of the History of Science Series, in which it is issued, deserve a word of praise.

Shaw (Fred. G.), OUR FUTURE EXISTENCE; OR, THE DEATH-SURVIVING CONSCIOUSNESS OF MAN, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul

The author has devoted the first 400 pages of his book apparently to an endeavour to prove the identity of the soul and the will, but the incoherence of his reasoning will not induce many readers to persist to the end.

History and Biography.

Beardsley (Elystan M.), NAPOLEON, OUR LAST GREAT MAN, 3/6 net. Digby & Long

A reprint, with revisions and corrections, of a little book in a dithyrambic style—to use the author's own description—which deals specially with Napoleon's relations to England and to the Vatican. The whole ends with a comparison of Napoleon and other great generals, and a description of the pageant of Dresden as "the uttermost limit of human transcendence on record throughout the history of the human race."

Bradley (A. G.), THE MAKING OF CANADA, 5/ net. Constable

This learned and comprehensive survey of the consolidation of Canada after the termination of the conquest well merited a reissue for its interest and authority. Its compression, combined with its fullness of suggestion and of fact, is admirable.

Crispi (Francesco), Memoirs of, translated by Mary Prichard-Agnetti from the Documents collected and edited by Thomas Palamenghi-Crispi, 2 vols., 16/ net each. Hodder & Stoughton

These Memoirs, the original text of which has been available for some months, do not deal with the whole of Crispi's career, but give a striking record of the period of his greatest influence as a politician deeply concerned with Garibaldi in the expedition of the Thousand, and in the beginnings of the Triple Alliance.

Douglas-Irvine (Helen), HISTORY OF LONDON, 10/6 net. Constable

This work is unfortunately named, since it is impossible to deal with the history of London in a single octavo volume. In consequence a prejudice may be raised, which the reader of the book will discover to be unfounded. The table of contents helps us to understand the plan, but it would have been more satisfactory to find the author's point of view explained in a preface. Some of the chief influences that have made the history of London are discussed in the various chapters shortly and effectively.

The first two chapters deal with London before the Conquest, and under the Norman kings; then come notices of the Granting of the Commune, the Rise of the Crafts,

and the Victory of the Crafts, followed by a consideration of the Livery Companies and their relationship to the Houses of Lancaster and York. There are also chapters on the Church in Mediæval London, before the Reformation, Merchant Adventurers and Church Reform, Puritan London, Social Revolution, and Social and Architectural London in the Fifteenth Century. Topography in the East and West are not overlooked, and the table ends with Modern London and the County of London.

We have here some subjects on which opinions are likely to differ, but the book is written in a bright and fresh spirit which marks it off from a mere compilation of what has been gathered before. It will help readers to an intelligent view of many difficult points in history, and therefore it may be welcomed as a satisfactory addition to the large mass of London literature.

Freer (Martha Walker), THE MARRIED LIFE OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA, QUEEN OF FRANCE, MOTHER OF LOUIS XIV., 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

A new edition of this minute Court history. It gives an unbiased account of the intrigues and jealousies surrounding the life of the imprudent and unhappy wife of the querulous Louis XIII.; but many of the episodes of gallantry make tedious reading. There are reproductions of portraits of Anne, Louis, Richelieu, Buckingham, and Marie de' Medici, the two latter by Rubens; copious notes, and a full index.

Gosset-Tanner (Rev. James), FOUR NOTABLE MEN. Thynne

These four studies on Cromwell, Alexander of Macedon, Erasmus, and Newman display a surprising proficiency in glittering platitude. Their analytic method is vagrant in the extreme. It is the practice of the author to supply a few biographical generalities, and immediately to diverge into irrelevant homily. The picture of Newman is simply an examination into the question "why he went astray." Phrases such as "the narrow-minded, conceited Athenian democrats" sufficiently illustrate the quality of the author's writing and discernment.

Leslie (Major John H.), THE SERVICES OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY IN THE PENINSULAR WAR, 1808 TO 1814, Chap. III. (November, 1808, to end of 1809).

Woolwich, Royal Artillery Institution
A plain statement of facts, principally compiled from letters in the Record Office.

London County Council Survey of London, issued by the Joint Publishing Committee representing the Council and the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London, under the General Editorship of Sir Laurence Gomme and Philip Norman: Vol. III. THE PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS: Part I. LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. London County Council

This handsome volume, the illustrations of which number nearly one hundred, is worthy of its attractive subject. It is an admirably thorough survey, with full particulars of a large number of houses, the information being given under headings such as the following—'Ground Landlord,' 'Description and Date of Structure,' 'Condition of Repair,' 'Historical Notes' (containing lists of inhabitants), 'Bibliographical References,' 'Old Prints, Views, &c.'

Such a rigid examination of any London mansions would be of great value, but in view of the importance of some of the houses, such as Sir John Soane's Museum, the Royal College of Surgeons, Lindsey House, and

Newcastle House, this record is invaluable. Besides the careful description of the houses, there is an Introduction supplying a history of the square, full of the most carefully prepared material. We learn from Sir Laurence Gomme's Preface that we are indebted to Mr. W. W. Braines for recovering "for one of London's most interesting sites the true history, which had long been obscured by writers who had failed to get to the original authorities." The illustrations give an excellent idea of the architectural wealth of the square.

Maycock (Capt. F. W. O.), THE NAPOLEONIC CAMPAIGN OF 1805, 3/6 net. Gale & Polden

A straightforward account of the campaign against the Third Coalition, which culminated in the Battle of Austerlitz, and the central incident of which was Mack's capitulation at Ulm. Capt. Maycock acknowledges the limitations of his narrative, and does not attempt more than to throw into a running and consistent sequence the military events of that decisive year. Beyond the actual operations and their phases he does not venture. The material, if old, is vigorously handled, and the book is adequately furnished with maps.

Reid (Whitelaw), THE SCOT IN AMERICA AND THE ULSTER SCOT: being the Substance of Addresses before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, November 1st, 1911, and the Presbyterian Historical Society, Belfast, March 28th, 1912, 1/ net. Macmillan

These dignified addresses of the American Ambassador were well worth publication in collected form.

Riis (Jacob A.), THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE CITIZEN, 2/ net. Macmillan

These thunderous platitudes are typical at once of ex-President Roosevelt and of American journalism. The chronicle of the man is deliberately coloured in order to shed lustre upon incidents in his career, many of which, judged from impartial criteria, hardly render him illustrious. The monograph is throughout couched in a staccato tone of undiscerning hero-worship, which makes it, as far as a contribution to knowledge, biography, or psychology is concerned, of little value. The ex-President's boundless capacity for truism and self-advertisement is carefully ignored.

Theobald (R. M.), PASSAGES FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SHAKESPEARE STUDENT, 3/6 net. Banks

Reminiscences of the long life of a well-known Baconian. He was trained for the Dissenting ministry, but expelled for unorthodoxy in company with Mark Rutherford from New College, St. John's Wood. Later he became a doctor. Though not devoid of interest, the extracts preserve a good deal of trivial matter not worth recording. Several persons of note are mentioned, and the author has a pleasant enthusiasm for music.

Thornton (Percy Melville), SOME THINGS WE HAVE REMEMBERED: SAMUEL THORNTON, ADMIRAL, 1797-1859; PERCY MELVILLE THORNTON, 1841-1911, 7/6 net. Longmans

This book is wider than its title, for it offers a host of details concerning the Thornton family and its connexions, which include many notable stocks and persons. To Admiral Thornton's record is added that of some of his companions at sea. His father was a Governor of the Bank of England, M.P. for several years, like the author of this book, and a good specimen

of the prosperous and Evangelical Clapham families. Mr. P. M. Thornton's reminiscences will chiefly appeal to Harrovians and lovers of sport at Cambridge in the sixties, though he gives also some social and literary reminiscences of the eighties, and later experiences in the House of Commons. The book is pleasant in its zeal for family history and genial appreciation of many friends, but it suffers from repetitions, and would have gained by revision of its style and arrangement. A writer with a University education ought to see to such matters.

Geography and Travel.

Harvey (Alfred) and Crowther-Beynon (V. B.), LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND, 2/6 net. Methuen

The Little Guides, written by different well-qualified authors, have attained to much excellence. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Crowther-Beynon prove that they have a thorough knowledge of their respective counties, and that they can use it with judgment and intelligence. The two counties are treated together owing to their contiguity, and inasmuch as they make up a region equal in size to the average English county. In several respects they are dissimilar; but, as the writers point out, there is much that pertains equally to both. For instance, in church architecture, the employment of the semicircular arch in the thirteenth and even in the fourteenth century is a local peculiarity common to both East Leicestershire and Rutland. Neither author, however, mentions one early point of union between the two shires. The ancient Forest of Rutland was usually known as the Forest of Rutland and Leicestershire up to 1235, when the Leicestershire portion was disafforested. The peculiar obligations, as well as privileges, of forest jurisdiction brought Rutland and East Leicestershire into close union in their earlier history.

Traveller's Tales, told in Letters from Belgium, Germany, England, Scotland, France, and Spain, by "The Princess," 8/ net. Putnam's

These tales, told by means of correspondence, are little else than commonplace guide-book reflections dressed up in cheap witticism and apophthegm. The book shows, indeed, a "very varied range of interests," in the same manner as a swallow skimming the surface of a pond from a number of directions. But of actual "criticism of life," observation of customs and peoples or insight into the peculiarities of locality and nationality, there is little. Nor is the self-consciousness of these letters in any way agreeable.

Turner (Ethel), PORTS AND HAPPY HAVENS, 3/6 Hodder & Stoughton

A kind of subjective, historical blend of the scrap-book and the guide-book, containing a number of European vignettes. The book is agreeable enough, only the writing of it seems unnecessary, for it tells us nothing new, nor is there anything fresh in the style. It is so easy to write a book of this sort; so difficult to write a "Reisebilder." The author puts down in black and white exactly the sort of thing the normal traveller would casually say. But there are more interesting things.

Education.

Aspinwall (W. B.), OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION, 3/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

Dr. Aspinwall's handbook may be of very great value to students of education

who are undergoing a thorough course of training; on the other hand, it may be seized upon as a cram-book by the many who seek not knowledge, but a short cut to a diploma.

Dunlop (O. Jocelyn) and Denman (R. D.), ENGLISH APPRENTICESHIP AND CHILD LABOUR, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Miss Dunlop, who is responsible for the historical portion of this volume, has succeeded in making her array of facts readable as well as instructive. She traces clearly the growth, probable extent, and gradual decay of the apprenticeship system, and shows no less clearly that child labour was constantly present outside the old guilds and their apprenticeships. It is a grave error to suppose that such labour and its attendant evils began with the factory system. In domestic industries and in agriculture children were employed from mediæval times, and in mines certainly for some centuries. What is new is the habit of investigating child labour and recognizing the evils of it.

The intimate connexion between the non-residence of apprentices and the decay of the system does not seem to have struck Miss Dunlop; yet it is obvious that, when the expenses of boarding and lodging rested upon the employer, parents could better afford for their children a lengthy period of training. To really poor parents the much shorter space of two years at a trade school is almost an impossible one, unless a maintenance grant is given to the scholar. The earnings of the child might, perhaps, be forgone, but his food is generally claimed by a younger brother or sister not yet capable of earning. It is to the combined maintenance and training of children that the old apprenticeship charities—now often diverted to non-industrial uses—ought to be applied, nor would they ever have appeared unwanted if they had continued to provide sustenance as well as premiums.

In the modern section of the book Mr. R. D. Denman, M.P., has collaborated with Miss Dunlop. They emphasize the case of the many low-skilled workers to whom the admirable existing trade schools can be of no service. Their labour is demanded by the present conditions of production and distribution, and it is becoming necessary to provide training adapted to their needs and dangers. Not specialized skill, but "adaptability and initiative" are the profitable stock-in-trade of such workers, and the scheme that looks most helpful is that of shortened hours combined with compulsory continuation classes. It is to be hoped that in the carrying out of any such scheme none of the stereotyped objections to any restriction of juvenile labour will be regarded, since, as our authors justly observe, "the misuse of child labour is the most extravagant of the means of supplementing adult wages."

Philology.

Journal of Philology, Vol. XXXII. No. 63, 4/6 Macmillan

A number interesting throughout. Mr. Andrew Lang, in 'Dictys Cretensis and Homer,' seeks the evidence of analogy on "what is known concerning the relation of very early Mediæval epics, and much later ballads, to chronicle history." Mr. Arthur Platt contributes notes on Homer and on the 'Agamemnon.' The former are of more value and interest, for the rewriting of Æschylus does not attract us. Mr. E. G. Hardy writes on the Adlection of

Roman Senators, also on three Leges, which give him occasion to reply to our criticism of his last book. Of the various textual notes and interpretations, the most striking is Prof. Cook Wilson's connexion of *ἀγαλμα* with *ἀγάλλεσθαι* as a thing to be proud of.

Sheffield (Alfred Dwight), GRAMMAR AND THINKING: A STUDY OF THE WORKING CONCEPTIONS IN SYNTAX, 6/ net. Putnam's

The advance of linguistic study has left the old ideas of grammar far behind. The author of this book, without claiming to resolve the confusion of tongues by a complete synthesis of his own, offers an attractive and thoughtful analysis of grammatical conceptions—the word, the sentence, the parts of speech, and the rest—in the light of psychology and logic. Frequent citations from James, Stout, Santayana, and others add weight to his work.

School-Books.

Guerra (R.), FRENCH WORD GROUPS BASED ON THE DENT PICTURES OF THE SEASONS, 1/ Dent

The chief point of interest in this book of French vocabulary without the English equivalents is that words are grouped according to their association in ideas. Thus we find in one group a collection of expressions relating to the weather, in another the names of the chief articles of clothing. The most useful lists are those giving the nouns with the corresponding verbs and adjectives.

McNair (L. J.), A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH HISTORY, Part I. (to 1485), 1/ net. Rivers

We have here a brief synopsis of British and foreign history, and questions on the salient facts of each period of English history, each set of questions being followed by a list of books dealing with the same period. We look in vain for any guidance to the student in selecting the most suitable works to read among the large number whose titles and authors are given.

Smith (T. Alford), A GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE, 2/6

One of Macmillan's Practical Modern Geographies. The author of an up-to-date textbook on the geography of Europe must be prepared to attach relatively less importance to climate and geology, and more to history and human concerns. Danish butter, for instance, is not to be explained merely as the natural product of an agricultural country; the output must be partly credited to co-operative farming. It is in this way that Mr. Alford Smith has been so successful, dealing with the complicated material of Europe. He is, moreover, to be congratulated on having avoided the excessive use of statistics, which is, in our opinion, a defect of other volumes of this admirable series.

Switzer (Sidney A.), PRACTICAL GEOMETRY FOR SCHOOLS, 2/ Methuen

The author has collected several hundred problems in practical geometry, and has published them, in most cases with their solutions. He has displayed considerable skill in grouping the different classes of problems, and his methods of solution abound in useful points; but it is doubtful whether any textbook alone can give the necessary precision to a student's geometrical drawing, or even be a safe guide to follow in matters of method.

Fiction.

Atherton (Gertrude), JULIA FRANCE AND HER TIMES Murray

A phase of contemporary life is described here, seemingly by one who knows something of its intimate history, which is a mine of picturesque "copy," as yet only superficially worked. The soul of the Militant Suffrage movement is too elusive a subject for the daily journalism which chronicles its external activities, but Mrs. Atherton understands the one better than she follows the other. Her book is carelessly written—much pruning would have improved it; but Julia's story, starting with her marriage as an ignorant girl to a peer who early shows signs of incipient insanity, is a piece of hot, uncalculated, vivid work in which the obvious weaknesses are easily forgotten.

Bazin (Réné), THE PENITENT, translated by Harriet M. Capes, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

Here is an exquisite study of a tragedy in a peasant household of Brittany. Quite simply, with never a wasted sentence or a redundant adjective, the little family picture is set in its grey autumnal landscape—the inarticulate faithful man, rooted deeply to his native soil; the young wife, pretty, gay, well-meaning, and pliable, glad of the chance to go away as a nurse to Paris and so help to save the threatened homestead. In Paris, uprooted from all that supported her, idle and flattered, she lets herself be led astray, and, when at last she writes home, husband and children have gone away. Finally, chance puts a clue into the hands of mother and of daughter; the girl appeals for help, and the wanderer, returning to her stricken husband, takes up the burden of her old life, and finds peace of heart once more. The translator has done her work extraordinarily well; hardly once are we reminded that we are not reading the original language of the author.

Curwood (James Oliver), FLOWER OF THE NORTH, 6/ Harper

This story of the "Long Silent Trail" cannot be called convincing; and it manifests a strange lack of balance. Perhaps, if the writer had spent less time at the beginning in gathering up the purposely tangled threads of his plot, he would not have had to unravel them so hurriedly in the last few pages. Some of the incidents are related in just that breathless fashion which is expected in a novel of this type.

Dostoevsky (Fyodor), THE BROTHERS KARMAZOV, translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett.

This work has not, till now, been published in England. It is here offered unaltered and unabridged. The translation runs easily, and that monotony in the structure of sentences which seems inevitable in translation from the Russian is so skilfully managed that it carries no little charm.

Fryers (Austin), THE UNCREATED MAN, 6/ Ouseley

The first four and last seven chapters of this book, which deal with the Professor's supposed construction of a human being by scientific means, might have constituted a mildly sensational short story had they appeared by themselves. But the addition of the other twenty-eight chapters robs the *dénouement* of its interest. The volume is further marred by laxity in diction, uncertainty with regard to detail, and a habit of employing unnecessary foreign words. A reference to the Professor's chemically created man as "a modern Frankenstein" repeats a common mistake.

Gaulot (Paul), THE RED SHIRTS, translated by J. A. J. de Villiers, 1/6 net. Greening

Gaulot's 'Red Shirts,' though a novel of secondary rank, deriving its interest from a dramatic presentation of historical fact, gives a good picture of France under the "Terror." The book is conscientiously translated by Mr. de Villiers who writes a full and useful preface. Part of the Lotus Library.

George (W. L.), THE CITY OF LIGHT, 6/ Constable

A young Frenchman—over 25 years of age—persists in his desire to marry against his parents' wishes. They finally make use of the peculiarly Gallic weapon of the *conseil judiciaire*, by which a family caucus can get a judgment from the courts withdrawing from the incriminated person the management of his fortune. The cast includes a member with "an enigmatic unvirile back" which "undulates," and another who "tears the rest of a sentence from her reluctant throat," and yet another with cheeks "which by some curious chameleon-like instinct assume the mauve hue of the night's composition"!

Hardy (Thomas), TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES, A PURE WOMAN, 7/6 net. Macmillan

The first volume of the new Wessex Edition, which is to be completed in twenty volumes. Its appearance is stately and dignified. The paper is light and agreeable to the touch, and the print large and well ordered. There is a generosity about the equipment of the book, which, never tawdry or spectacular, is instinct with taste and proportion. The sequence and division of the narrative are as in previous editions, except that some supplementary pages in the original manuscript, and as yet unpublished, have been added to chap. x. This edition of the novels is to be divided into three groups—those of character and environment; romances and fantasies; and those of ingenuity, in which are included the earliest and least mature works. The verse will appear in three volumes. A map of the Wessex topography and a photogravure frontispiece of the Froom Meadow accompany this first issue.

Hodgson (William Hope), THE NIGHT LAND, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

We find a certain originality in this curious romance of love and reincarnation. Mr. Hodgson shows himself to be strong in imagination and mysticism. In this remarkable dream fantasy he pictures the concluding epoch of the world's history, when the sun will have long ceased to shed light on earth. The author's conception of the last millions of mankind as dwelling in a pyramid of stupendous dimensions is well handled, while his descriptions of the outer darkness of the eternal night and the horrors abounding therein produce a weird and fantastic impression, heightened by eccentricities of style and diction. The book is written in the language of a bygone period, and its undue length tends to render it monotonous.

Kidson (Ethel), HERRINGFLEET, 6/ Chapin & Hall

Chronicles of the early sixties, a period when the fishing industry of Herringfleet, a small seaport in Yorkshire, was at its zenith. The majority of the chapters form complete and intelligible stories in themselves.

Le Queux (William), FATAL FINGERS, A MYSTERY, 6/ Cassell

Despite the many and obvious imperfections of style and treatment incidental to a certain type of sensational fiction, the author has, as usual, contrived to introduce a tantalizing element of mystification which suffices to arouse the curiosity of the casual reader.

Milward (Virginia), AJAR, AND OTHER STORIES, 1/ net.

A volume of seven short stories, in which the wrapper strikes a fitting key-note to the lurid and sensational text.

Penley (R.), THE TEMPTATION OF NINA, 6/ John Long

Mr. Penley's style has, unfortunately, not improved since he wrote 'The Strength of Evan Meredith,' and there is little distinction in this story of commonplace and more or less uninteresting people. The Irishwoman who is the presiding genius over the fortunes of the characters is charming enough, but the ceaseless beating of the big drum to call our attention to her charm is irritating, and alienates our sympathy long before the end.

Pitt-Taylor (Nora), BORN HUMBLE, 6/ Hail-Smith

A collection of idyllic love-stories in which sentiment and pathos abound. Though lacking in virility and somewhat cloying in their sweetness, they are told in a simple, easy style that makes the book pleasant reading.

Ransom (Josephine), INDIAN TALES OF LOVE AND BEAUTY, 2/6 net.

Adyar, Madras, 'Theosophist' Office

So far as the mere stuff of them goes, the best of these tales can be compared only to the 'Iliad.' Indeed, as such, they excel the 'Iliad' in richness and mystery and heroism. No doubt from us they are alien: else one might wonder that no really great poet has steeped himself in them and made them his and ours. Yet Lafcadio Hearn has shown us how it is possible to transmute the peculiar poetry of the East into something that shall have the value, not of a transcription merely, but of literature in the West. The writer who shall do for India just what he did for Japan is yet to seek. Meanwhile, we may be grateful to those who, as Mrs. Ransom has done in this book, give us sympathetically, if unskilfully, the simple sequences of facts and groupings of character. The inclusion of the last tale is to be regretted.

Shute (Henry A.), A COUNTRY LAWYER, 6/ Constable

'A Country Lawyer' lives by its sheer "go"; of composition it is entirely innocent, and its vocabulary would set on end the hair of a purist. Yet no reader who gets beyond the second chapter is likely to pause before reaching the last. The energetic, combative young man who, choosing the conventionally unromantic profession indicated by the title, becomes, in the exercise of it, a crusader on behalf of the public good, is a hero both uncommon and genuine, and is, moreover, far more interesting in his office than in his rather commonplace love-affairs. In him it is quite possible to believe, but the country town in which he practised taxes credulity. If New Hampshire did really present such a succession of daily adventures worthy of the cinematograph, it is impossible to suppose that the ardent youth of America would consent to inhabit any other State.

Stevenson (Philip L.), LOVE IN ARMOUR; OR, "THE EXPERIENCES OF GUIDE CHÂTEAU-BONDEAU IN THE FRENCH WARS OF RELIGION," 6/ Stanley Paul

An historical romance dealing with the religious struggles in France during the years 1574-5, and the part played therein by a certain gentleman of fortune in the execution of various delicate missions of a diplomatic nature. The descriptions of life at the Court of Charles IX., with its licence and intrigue, have dramatic and historical interest, while the sketches of certain eminent personages of the period are well drawn. The chapters dealing with the abortive conspiracy of "Mardi Gras" are perhaps the most engrossing, but in the latter portion of the book we find a disappointing suggestion of melodrama. The author's style is spirited.

Stoker (Bram), DRACULA, 1/ net. Rider

The ninth edition of this eerie extravaganza. It is a skilful experiment in the horrible, though its "curdling" is carried to excess. Throughout the author displays an extraordinary inventiveness and manipulation of effects.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell), KINGFISHER BLUE, 6/ Smith & Elder

Mr. Sutcliffe's work shows cheerful optimism, whimsical humour, and sympathetic insight. The story indicates the beneficent influence exerted over a man by his friend's wife, and the gradual transformation of a somewhat careless and indolent character into a man of action and altruistic aims. The complacent moralizing and self-revelation of the hero become at times a little irritating, and the style is rendered monotonous by the continual employment of the first person.

Tales, True and Otherwise, by A. E. C. Jones & Evans

The author seems to us to have no idea of the art of the short story. He pours out commonplace reflections and colloquialisms, and his episodes offer nothing special in any way to commend them.

Trevena (John), WINTERING HAY, 6/ Constable

As a certain amateur artist once observed that his style had been corrupted by too early an acquaintance with the works of Michael Angelo, so it may be suspected that 'Wintering Hay' might not have been so much of a nightmare if its author had never read 'Wuthering Heights.' No person in this novel resembles an ordinary sane human being, and hardly a single action strikes us as rational, while the narrative and the voluminous descriptions are written in a breathless falsetto. Yet behind these defects lurks something like talent, if only its possessor would allow it fair play.

Waterer (Gladys), THE THIRD CHANCE, 6/ Allen

The name of no earlier novel appears upon the title-page of 'The Third Chance,' but it shows none of the usual immaturity of first books. The outlook on life is clear, the character-drawing firm and true, the theatrical background excellently touched in, and the writing entirely unaffected and unassuming. In short, it gives every promise of the author's rising to a high place in the second rank of novelists. That she should rise into the first rank seems unlikely, because her many merits do not include that of literary distinction.

General.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal and Proceedings: Vol. VI. Nos. 7-11, July to December, 1910; and Vol. VII. Nos. 1-3, January to March, 1911. Calcutta

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Memoirs: Vol. III. No. 2, AN ALCHEMICAL COMPILATION OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY A.D., by H. E. Stapleton and R. F. Azo, 1/6; No. 3, THE JOURNALS OF MAJOR JAMES RENNELL, FIRST SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, edited by T. H. D. La Touche, 6/; No. 4, LISU (YAWYIN) TRIBES OF THE BURMA-CHINA FRONTIER, by Archibald Rose and J. Coggin Brown, 4/; and Vol. IV. No. 1, SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY, being an Edition and Translation of the Mahāvīyutpatti, by Alexander Csoma de Kőrös, edited by E. Denison Ross and Mahāmahopādhyāya Satis Chandra Vidyābhūṣana, Part I., 7/ Calcutta

Blue Blanket (The), AN EDINBURGH CIVIC REVIEW, April, 2/ net.

Edinburgh, Foulis
Contains a résumé of the musical season in Edinburgh, its Census returns, the educational opportunities of its University, the special schools, an article on Huntly House in the Canongate, and editorial notes and reviews.

Cochran (A. H.), THE CALL OF THE PRESENT, A POLITICAL JINGLE, 1/ net.

Simpkin & Marshall
This resonant epic deals with the customary "patriotic" topics: conscription, Imperialism, the anarchic and sluggish condition of the country under a Liberal Government, the Insurance Act, and the like. Its quality is such that it would blunt the enthusiasm of the keenest partisan with any literary sense.

Coming Dominion (The) of Rome in Britain, 6d. net. Stanley Paul

An extraordinary sixpennyworth. There is, it seems, no real knowledge of the Bible or belief in its words among those who still profess Romanism. Strikes and the Social Democratic Federation are of Jesuit origin. Germany, where we always supposed that a strong Protestant strain still existed, is another Jesuit tool. But when "the Radical and Revolutionary classes" have prepared the way for Romish supremacy, they will be the chief agents in effecting the massacre of the leading adherents of Rome among the upper classes. "This," as the author says, "is only what might be expected."

Dostoevski, from the Russian of Merejkowski by G. A. Mounsey, 1/6 net. Moring

We found this essay disappointing, possibly because the title is something of a misnomer. After a bare half-dozen pages of somewhat shallow generalization, comparing Dostoevski with Tolstoy, we come to what is practically an analysis of the character of Raskolnikov in 'Crime and Punishment,' together with some account of such other characters in the book as stand closest to him. No doubt hints as to the nature of Dostoevski's work as a whole may be plentifully extracted, but the essay will be found interesting only in proportion as the reader is already acquainted with the subject.

Holmes (Thomas), LONDON'S UNDERWORLD.

Dent
We fear that the obvious faults in Mr. Holmes's manner of presentment will be used as an excuse for not acquainting themselves with his matter by the majority of pseudo-educated people, against whom the book is a stupendous indictment.

Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

CONSERVATISM, by Lord Hugh Cecil.

Conservatism is the most ancient of political creeds, but, while there have been enough statements of Socialism published during the last few years to stock a small library, and a goodly number of Liberal credos, the followers of Conservatism have so far restricted themselves to opposition rather than exposition.

Lord Hugh Cecil has confined himself largely to generalizations which would meet with the assent of the majority of Conservatives, whose views do not exactly coincide with his own. This is unfortunate, for with him, to generalize is often to be vague. He iterates, for example, that justice is at the base of all Conservative doctrine. Excellent, were there not so many different kinds of justice. The Republic of Plato was based on justice, but we doubt whether Lord Hugh Cecil would have been comfortable there. Justice was fervently preached by William Godwin, with whom the author would emphatically have been unable to agree.

Lecture Agency Advance Date Book, July, 1912, to June, 1914, 1/6

Lecture Agency
Meredith (George), WORKS, Vol. XXXVI.: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND VARIOUS READINGS.

Constable
The last volume in the Édition de Luxe, and one of great interest to Meredithians. The 'Alterations on Original Text' concern 'Richard Feverel' more than the other novels—indeed, reach to the hundred and fifth page; but there are notes of interest concerning the rest of the prose and poetry, especially some prefaces which have been dropped. Mr. Arundell Esdaile and Mr. J. Warren Beach contribute a list of variants in the text of the poems, and the former adds an excellent bibliography of Meredith's publications, which reminds us that four of the novels were published in 1901 at sixpence. Two lists at the end—(1) of words which, though adopted by Meredith in his definitive editions, may be corruptions; (2) of errata in the poems as given in the Édition de Luxe—show the difficulties which lie in the way of getting an absolutely trustworthy text of an author keenly scrutinized.

New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1911. Wellington, N.Z., Mackay

Rawnsley (W. F.), INTRODUCTIONS TO THE POETS, 2/6 Routledge

Though these essays on the English poets have no originality or value as fresh literary criticism, they no doubt served their purpose of initiating neophytes into the cardinal qualities of the great masters. The book contains no rare or choice felicities of appreciation, but is sound and usually just. We do not like such colloquialisms as "Rossetti was immensely struck with her." The volume forms part of the English Library.

Royal Statistical Society, Journal, April, 2/6 The Society

An interesting number, containing two long papers on the financial systems of Germany and factors of mortality, with full complementary statistics. Among the miscellanea there is a suggestive and informative collection of facts upon the relation between large families, poverty, irregularity of earnings, and crowding. There are reviews of various statistical and economic books.

Sharp (William), STUDIES AND APPRECIATIONS, selected and arranged by Mrs. William Sharp, 5/ net. Heinemann

William Sharp is not perhaps so familiar in the fields of literary criticism as he should be, and these selections should go some

way to establishing a proper estimation of him. Their feeling, urbanity, and insight are valuable in this age of cheap and frivolous judgments and literary sciolism. His appreciative mind occasionally runs into the forensic, but he has a basis of good sense. His essay on Sainte-Beuve is particularly delightful and exact. His knowledge of literature is commended by the charm with which he fashions it into language. The selection is wide, varied, and of unusual interest.

Spender (J. A.), THE FOUNDATIONS OF BRITISH POLICY, 6d.

'Westminster Gazette'

Mr. Spender here supplies a short review on British foreign policy since the beginning of the century. Both in style and substance it possesses in an unusual degree the known merits of its author—sanity of thought and lucidity. All the great problems are passed in review, while our relations with Germany are fully dealt with. It is a little book which, it may be safely prophesied, will be far more useful fifty years hence than many a pretentious volume on the same subject.

Twilight.

Drane

A number of short essays, partly devotional, partly political, partly æsthetic, and partly about nothing at all. They are weak and obvious, and their method is mildly offensive, the writer opposing arrays of trivial arguments against matters that do not conform to current conventions.

Pamphlets.

Besant (Annie), ELEMENTARY LESSONS ON KARMA, 2d. net.

Adyar, Madras, 'Theosophist' Office

A simple exposition of that which the Western philosopher knows as the law of causation, and to the orthodox is closely connected with the rule of self-examination. One of the Adyar Pamphlets.

Rodway (A.), THE SWORD OF HARVAARD; OR, THE COMMON ANCESTORS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND JOHN HARVARD, 1/ net. Birmingham, Cornish Brothers

The author seeks to connect Hereward the Wake, Hawarden, Harvard, Herward, &c., with the Ardens of Warwickshire, and consequently with Shakespeare. His evidence is not of a character which satisfies us. He thinks that, "if we find some of the families whose names are akin to that of Hereward bearing as their arms symbols strongly suggestive of the Wardenship of the Sword, the relationship may be taken as proved." On these principles some odd descents could be proved. There are seven plates with heraldic insignia.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Murat (Prince), LETTRES ET DOCUMENTS POUR SERVIR À L'HISTOIRE DE JOACHIM MURAT, 1767-1815, avec une Introduction et des Notes par Paul le Brethon: Vol. VI. LIEUTENANCE DE MURAT, GRAND-DUC DE BERG, EN ESPAGNE (Avril-Juillet, 1808); ROYAUME DE NAPLES (15 Juillet, 1808-1^{er} Février, 1809), 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

With the appearance of the sixth volume of the documents relating to the life of Murat, it is possible to view under a new light his conduct in Spain in 1808. He is here shown by his letters to be not merely the soldier of undoubted courage, but also a man of action—energetic and far-seeing in his attention to detail. Nothing is more interesting on this point than his correspondence with his imperial brother-in-law, Dupont, and Grouchy. It is comforting to

find finally dispelled the legends of Marbot with regard to the events of May 2nd and 3rd, 1808, and those which surround the pretended witnesses of the eviction of the Bourbons. The latter part of the volume, treating of the Kingdom of Naples, is of real historical value, for there has been hitherto a lacuna in trustworthy information. Letters from Jérôme Bonaparte, Queen Hortense, and the Princesses Elisa, Pauline, and Caroline afford a curious glimpse into the intimacy of the imperial family. Much is done further to clear up the doubtful point of Murat's loyalty to the Emperor during this period. The volume is admirably edited and annotated by M. le Brethon of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Education.

Lectionum Praxis (Die) des Magisters Johannes Theill, herausgegeben von Prof. R. Needon. Berlin, Weidmann

Magister Johannes Theill was a worthy scholar and pedagogue—1608-79—who for thirty-seven years was Rector of the Ratschule at Bautzen. The previous history of the school, which had been founded in 1221 as an appendage to the cathedral, was, as Prof. Needon tells us in his careful Introduction, such as to make Theill's work at the outset difficult and delicate; he was successful with it, however, largely through the beauty of his character. "Inserviendo aliis consumor" they said of him over his grave. He was a learned man too, as his correspondence with his contemporaries shows; and he was once accorded a laurel crown as a poet. We have here—in Latin—his diary of the work done in the school, together with jottings about the festivals kept. Occasionally a note is interesting for its own sake, as well as from the point of view of data for educational history.

Fiction.

Almérás (M. L.), L'ÉVASION: HISTOIRE D'UNE FEMME D'AUJOURD'HUI, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This novel deals with a theme familiar in recent French literature—the breakdown of the somewhat archaic structure of bourgeois life, considered here mainly in regard to its attitude towards marriage. Pauline, a somewhat sensitive girl imbued with unconscious "feminisme," leaves her home rather than marry a husband selected by her parents, and gains a living as an artist. The character of the girl is unfolded with skill and restraint, and there are passages which show an intuitive power of truth. At times the workmanship of the story is a little evident, but its fidelity, insight, and feeling should ensure for it a marked success.

General.

Polti (Georges), L'ART D'INVENTER LES PERSONNAGES. Paris, Figuière

M. Polti writes an ingenious but unconvincing book. Basing his theory on the dictum of Diderot that human character falls roughly into twelve types, he finds by subdivision and analysis a consequent hundred thousand odd varieties, essentially different. Appalling as is his task, he is undeterred by difficulties, and brushes aside all that bars his path. We learn that there is no real character or personality in mankind, only a series of attitudes, for all is fluid except action. The book is sprightly and vigorous, but by reason of its hasty generalization and its disregard of the necessity for lucid analysis, it cannot be regarded as a contribution to anything but the literature of fantasy.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MAY

Theology

Studies in the English Reformation, by Henry Lowther Clarke, Archbishop of Melbourne, Moorhouse Lectures, 1912, 5/ S.P.C.K.

The Liturgy and Ritual of the Ante-Nicene Church, by the Rev. F. E. Warren, Second Edition, revised, 5/ S.P.C.K.

Four Apostles; or, The Training of Apostolic Missionaries, by the Rev. James Philip Lilley, D.D., 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The Life and Times of St. Dominic, by the Rev. De Lacy O'Leary, D.D., 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The Servant: a Biblical Study of Service to God and Man, by Dr. Eugene Stock, 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The Sacrament of Holy Baptism, by the Rev. De Lacy O'Leary, D.D., 2/ S.P.C.K.

Apollos; or, Studies in the Life of a Great Layman of the First Century, by the Ven. G. R. Wynne, D.D., 1/6 S.P.C.K.

An English Churchman's Profession of Faith, by the Rev. J. K. Swinburne, with Preface by Canon Randolph, D.D., 6d. S.P.C.K.

The Pathway of Salvation, by the Rev. T. A. Lacey, 6d. S.P.C.K.

Fine Art and Archæology.

6 Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, 1912, Part I, 7d. net. Cassell

The Latest Light on Bible Sites, by P. S. P. Handcock. S.P.C.K.

Poetry.

7 The Robert Browning Centenary Celebration at Westminster Abbey, edited, with an Introduction and Appendices, by Prof. Knight, 2/ net. Smith & Elder

9 One of Us, by Gilbert Frankau, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus

History and Biography.

7 Charlotte Sophie, Countess Bentinck: her Life and Times, 1715-1800, by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, 2 vols., 24/ net. Hutchinson

9 Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, edited by Prof. J. B. Bury, Vol. VI., 10/6 net. Methuen

9 The Works of Josephus, translated by William Whiston, New Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each Chatto & Windus

9 Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856, by F. and C. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

9 Seeking Fortune in America, by F. W. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

Geography and Travel.

9 London, by George Clinch, in the Little Guides, 2/6 net. Methuen

Education.

Rationalist English Educators, by Geraldine E. Hodgson, D.Litt., 3/6 S.P.C.K.

School-Books.

7 The Gateways of Knowledge, an Introduction to the Study of the Senses, by J. A. Dell, in the Cambridge Nature Study Series, 2/6 Cambridge University Press

7 The Revised English Grammar for Beginners, by A. S. West, New Edition, 1/ Cambridge University Press

7 Graduated Passages from Latin Authors for First-Sight Translation, selected by H. Bendall and C. E. Laurence, 4 parts, 1/ each. Cambridge University Press

Science.

Chemical Research in its Bearings on National Welfare, incorporating a Lecture delivered by Prof. Emil Fischer in Berlin, Jan. 11, 1910, Romance of Science Series, 1/6 S.P.C.K.

Juvenile Literature.

Log-House by the Lake: a Tale of Canada, by W. H. G. Kingston, New Edition, 1/ S.P.C.K.

Arthur; or, The Chorister's Rest, New Edition, 1/ S.P.C.K.

Fiction.

7 Lady Q—, by Mrs. Baillie Saunders, 6/ Hutchinson

7 A Health unto His Majesty, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

7 The Fugitive Years, by Katharine Simpson, 6/ John Long

7 Great was the Fall, by a Naval Officer, 6/ John Long

7 Recollections of a Detective, by Robert A. Fuller, 1/ John Long

9 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, by Sir A. Conan Doyle, New Edition, 1/ net. Smith & Elder

9 A Servant of the Public, by Anthony Hope, New Edition, 2/ net. Methuen

17 The Novels of Maurice Hewlett: New Canterbury Tales, and Halfway House, 2/ net each. Macmillan

Literary Gossip.

THE forthcoming revised and annotated edition of Medwin's 'Life of Shelley' has led Mr. Buxton Forman to examine anew the journals and other papers of Mary Jane Clairmont, better known as "Claire"—the mother of Byron's ill-starred little daughter Allegra, and the house-companion of Shelley and his second wife during the eventful years between 1818 and 1822. The papers in question have by no means declined in interest by being allowed to slumber for twenty years or so; and during that lapse of time many persons whose feelings might have been wounded by disclosures have passed beyond pain or annoyance. Claire Clairmont has been far too well abused not to be allowed a word in reply when her turn comes; and it is by no means unlikely, if we are rightly informed, that the final result of this fresh examination of her journals will be their publication *in extenso*, duly elucidated.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC will deliver a lecture on 'The Mechanics of Books' at the Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Monday evening, at 7.30. Sir William Robertson Nicoll will occupy the chair. The lecture is given to members of the book-trade and their friends, under the auspices of the National Book-Trade Provident Society. Tickets can be had from leading booksellers, or from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Crocket, Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

It will be of interest to Shakespeare students to know that, on the suggestion of Prof. Gollancz, a Shakespeare Library is being organized at the Earl's Court Exhibition. It is under the management of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, and is receiving the support of the leading publishers.

THE NEW ZEALAND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT prints a monthly illustrated paper, *The School Journal*, for free circulation among pupils attending public primary schools. It is composed largely of articles dealing with the history and geography of New Zealand, of the rest of the British Empire, and foreign countries. Nature knowledge is also included.

SIR HERBERT S. LEON will preside at the annual dinner of the Rationalist Press Association, which is to take place at the Trocadero, Piccadilly, next Tuesday. The speakers will include Sir E. Ray Lankester, Earl Russell, Sir Edward Brabrook, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., and Mr. George Greenwood, M.P.; and among those present will be Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Eden Phillpotts, Sir Hiram Maxim, and Sir W. P. Byles, M.P.

UNDER the title 'Old Irish Society,' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish immediately a volume of historical essays by Mrs. J. R. Green. The essays deal with the following subjects: 'The Way of History in Ireland,' 'The Trade Routes of Ireland,' 'A Great Irish Lady,' 'A

Castle at Ardglass,' and 'Tradition in History,' the last-named being reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*. The separate studies are linked by the indications which they give of Irish civilization both before and after the Norman invasion.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in preparation a series of textbooks dealing with philosophy from the historical point of view. The series, which is edited by Sir Henry Jones, will comprise: (1) the History of Greek Philosophy as one continuous development; (2) the History of Modern Philosophy in parallel movements from Descartes to Kant, and from Hobbes to Reid; and from Kant through his idealist successors on the one side, and through his naturalist successors on the other. Finally, the application of Philosophy will be shown—(a) in Educational Theory, (b) in Political Theory.

The first volume will be 'The Evolution of Educational Theory,' by Prof. John Adams, which is to be published immediately. 'The History of Greek Philosophy from Thales to Aristotle,' by Prof. John Burnett, and of 'Modern Philosophy from Hobbes to Reid,' by Prof. G. F. Stout, are due in the autumn. Other volumes arranged are the 'History of Philosophy from Descartes to Kant,' by Prof. Latta; 'Hegel and his Idealist Successors,' by the editor; and 'Political Philosophy,' by Dr. R. A. Duff.

The series, when complete, will give English students a history of the movement of philosophical thought with a more intimate appeal than could be transmitted through a foreign medium.

IN 'The Church in the Pages of *Punch*,' which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish on the 14th inst., with seven illustrations, the Rev. D. Wallace Duthie, author of 'A Bishop in the Rough,' has gathered the points of view from which public opinion, as reflected by Mr. Punch, has regarded the clergy and their action during the last seventy years. Mr. G. W. E. Russell has written a Prefatory Note to the volume.

VOL. VII. of Mr. J. W. Fortescue's great 'History of the British Army' may be expected shortly. It covers the operations of the years 1809 and 1810. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers of the work.

'WAR AND THE PRIVATE CITIZEN,' by Dr. A. Pearce Higgins, will contain chapters on the conversion of merchant ships into warships, and the opening by belligerents to neutrals of closed trade, two questions which were left unsolved by the Naval Conference of London. The former topic is examined at length, the arguments for and against conversion on the high seas are stated—it is hoped, impartially—and suggestions are made as to the steps which Great Britain and other Powers holding similar views may take to give effect to their contention. Mr. Arthur Cohen, K.C., contributes an Introductory Note to the volume, which will be published by Messrs. P. S. King & Son.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. publish to-day a new historical romance by

Mr. Charles Major, entitled 'The Touchstone of Fortune.' The same firm hopes to issue shortly three other works of fiction. The first, 'Pan's Garden,' by Mr. Algernon Blackwood, is described as "a volume of nature stories." In it the author treats aspects of nature from various points of view in their effect upon human beings. The second, 'The Sign,' by Mrs. Romilly Fedden, is a story of art life, with the scenes laid in Brittany. The third, 'The Friar of Wittenberg,' by Mr. William Stearns Davis, is a novel built round Martin Luther.

MESSRS. CASSELL have written to us with regard to our remark, in a favourable notice of their publication 'Wild Flowers as They Grow,' that the frontispiece picturing a daffodil was insecurely attached in the copy sent to us for review. They say that they have had the stock thoroughly examined, and each copy appears to be in perfect condition, so that "we are compelled to think you must have received 'the exceptional copy.'"

MESSRS. BOWES & BOWES of Cambridge are about to publish, under the title of 'Tales of Madingley,' a romance by Col. T. W. Harding, which is based on the traditions and legends of the old Tudor mansion where King Edward VII. stayed when keeping his terms at Cambridge. The volume has numerous illustrations by Mr. H. M. Brock.

MESSRS. M. H. GILL & SON of Dublin will shortly publish 'The Neighbourhood of Dublin: its Topography, Antiquities, and Historical Associations,' by Mr. Weston St. John Joyce, who for many years past has identified himself with the subject. The volume will contain an Introduction by Dr. P. W. Joyce, and will be profusely illustrated with the author's photographs and sketches.

THE death of Dr. Henry Sweet, University Reader in Phonetics at Oxford since 1901, at the age of 67, is a great loss to English philology, of which he was one of the most vigorous and skilled exponents. His editions in Old and Middle English are of standard value, and his 'Primer,' 'Reader,' and 'Student's Dictionary' of Anglo-Saxon are used everywhere. His books on Phonetics are of special importance, and his brief 'History of Language' is an excellent introduction to comparative philology.

THE REV. ALFRED JOHN CHURCH, who died on Saturday last at the age of 83, was a master at the Merchant Taylors' School, Head Master in turn of the Grammar Schools of Henley and Retford, and Professor of Latin at University College, London. He will be remembered for his work on the classics. He began by writing a translation of Tacitus with the Rev. W. J. Brodribb which has become the standard rendering in English. His 'Stories from Homer,' 'Stories from Virgil,' and similar popularizations of the classics for young people, have been the delight of many, and have not been improved upon by many competitors.

SCIENCE

The Doctor and the People. By H. De Carle Woodcock. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS book has been published just at the right moment. The nation has to decide before July next how the Insurance Act may best be applied, so that the health and strength of the great majority of its citizens may be safeguarded. All other measures sink into insignificance when compared with a problem of such vast magnitude. Party strife and wirepulling under these conditions become almost an insult to the understanding, and their pettiness degrades the traditions of our system of government.

The greatest stumbling-block to the efficient working of the Act is at present the position of the doctors. A lack of confidence, a feeling that the men who are going to bear the heat and burden of the day have not been sufficiently consulted, is largely responsible for the attitude of hostility assumed by a considerable number of the profession at the present time. The author of this volume points out that it is the general practitioner who is going either to mar or make the Act, here criticized somewhat severely, and that our legislators could scarcely have realized how intimate is the relationship existing between patient and doctor, particularly amongst the poor. The "G.P." is often the best friend of the poor; he also not infrequently acts the part of a guide and counsellor. Mr. De Carle Woodcock was at one time a Poor Law Medical Officer, and he gives what cannot be designated as other than a thrilling account of his experiences. The reader will obtain a very fair notion of the work which a medical man is called upon to do. The situation is summed up from the patient's point of view by saying that

"in a proportion of cases the general practitioner seeks the aid of a specialist; but he is himself incomparably the biggest man in medicine. He is a safe man to entrust your health to; the specialist is not."

The discontent amongst both the people and the doctor is due to the bad system at present in vogue, and not to want of skill on the part of the medical attendant.

The nation has at last become fully alive to the importance of preventing disease. There can be no question that the future of medicine lies in this direction, also in the early recognition of disease when present. The author shows clearly that the "G.P." has not had the requisite opportunity to develop his art on modern lines.

During the last few years Schools for Mothers have been started, of which the "Infant Consultation" forms an import-

ant part. At these institutions the medical attendant has a chance of regulating the diet and general hygiene of infancy. The results so far have been remarkably good, and will undoubtedly have an enormous influence on the general physique of the nation. Before this work was started, the doctor usually saw nothing of the child until he was suddenly called in, so that he could sign the death certificate should it become necessary. The amount of disease which these institutions alone have prevented it is impossible to estimate. The regular attendance of the mothers is, however, the best criterion of their usefulness. We feel certain that any alteration in our present system should first be directed to raising the national standard of health amongst our infant population.

Mr. Woodcock says that, if we want the young enthusiast to join the ranks of the "G.P." in the future, we must interest him in his work and enable him to keep in touch with modern ideas; he suggests that the Poor Law infirmary should admit the practitioner as an out-patient physician or surgeon, who might have a few in-patient beds as well—in fact, copy the system of our general hospitals. By our present arrangements, directly the patient is admitted into the infirmary, the resident staff take the responsibility, and the family attendant loses sight of the case; he is unable in these circumstances to watch the effect of treatment and follow the course of events, which would be a great educational advantage to him. The Board of Education receives some criticism for not appointing the general practitioner to the post of medical school inspector in all cases. He would in most instances be the man on the spot, who would know the homes from which the children came.

Then, again, with regard to the problem of tuberculosis, the "G.P.," if he were given the opportunity, is by far the best man who could be chosen to search out the cases requiring help. If he were allowed access to a laboratory in his locality which was presided over by a skilled pathologist, he could have the sputum examined for tubercle bacilli; and he could certainly treat the patients in their homes (which is at present being done through the tuberculosis dispensaries) just as efficiently as any one else. There is also no reason why he should not discover contact cases, and give tuberculin when it is needed.

This is really a matter of the greatest importance. The public do not realize the costliness of these dispensaries when the work could be done by the men on the spot, and, further, they do not consider the ultimate harm that will result if the young man fresh from the hospitals, and willing to live amongst the poor is prevented from treating cases which ought to form an important part of his practice.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Cooper (Irving S.), *WAYS TO PERFECT HEALTH*, 1/6 net.

Adyar, Madras, 'Theosophist' Office

There would seem to be justification for the statement that the dietetic instruction given in medical colleges is superficial and uncompromisingly orthodox, but it must be admitted that vegetarian enthusiasts do their best to remedy the prevailing condition of ignorance. This book, which repeats much that is familiar to all, tilts in unfamiliar fashion against the wool-wearers, and describes the uses of the "protective web formed of atomic matter" which safeguards man from hostile influences, and which, when rent, reveals to him the "sub-human creatures which throng the lowest levels of the unseen world." It forms No. 2 of *Manuals of Occultism*.

Forsyth (A. R.), *LECTURES ON THE DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY OF CURVES AND SURFACES*, 21/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The substance of a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Forsyth during his tenure of the Sadlerian Professorship at Cambridge forms the basis of the present work. Notwithstanding its elaborate nature, it does not pretend to be anything like a complete treatment of the subject, but is rather intended, in the author's words, "for students who, later, may devote themselves to original work." The volume is well fitted for this purpose, *inter alia*, by useful historical and bibliographical introductions to the different chapters.

Health Habits, and How to Train Them, with an Introduction by a Leading Physician, 1/ net.

Cassell

A handy manual which will serve as a useful guide on such subjects as fatigue, over-exertion, and the like. It gives sound advice as to conserving the bodily activities, avoiding mechanical routine in taking exercise, and the like.

Jones (R. Henry), *EXPERIMENTAL DOMESTIC SCIENCE*, 2/6

Heinemann

This book should be a success, not only with students of domestic economy, but also with the general public, for it contains a large store of useful knowledge. Every chapter deals with some process or article connected with daily life, and explains by aid of experiment what course should be adopted to secure the best results with the minimum of cost and of labour. The sections on the preparation of food, its analysis and adulteration, are particularly good.

Methley (Noël T.), *THE LIFE-BOAT AND ITS STORY*, 7/6 net.

Sidgwick & Jackson

An exhaustive and able study of the origin and development of the life-boat, its equipment, structure, methods of working, and general practicability. Useful comparisons with the life-boats of other nations are also furnished, and the book is well illustrated. It is likely to rank as a standard work on the subject.

National Physical Laboratory Report for the Year 1911.

Teddington, Parrott

Embodies the reports of the various departments of the Laboratory, epitomizing the activities of the year. There are also lists of scientific papers published by members of the staff, of subscriptions, donations,

and acquisitions, and other items relevant to the year's work.

Paget (Stephen), FOR AND AGAINST EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS: EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON VIVISECTION, 3/6 net. Lewis

Lord Cromer's Introduction is a sensible and moderate statement of his reasons for supporting vivisection. The book itself is a useful summary of the report of the recent Royal Commission, giving evidence on both sides of this much discussed and difficult subject, and the chief results obtained during the past thirty years by the help of experiments on animals. The author writes as Secretary of the Research Defence Society.

Tables annuelles de Constantes et Données numériques de Chimie, de Physique et de Technologie: Vol. I., Année 1910, 21/6 net. Paris, Gauthier-Villars; London, Churchill

United States National Museum: 1887, CENSERS AND INCENSE OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA, by Walter Hough; 1890, VARIATION IN THE SKULL AND HORNS OF THE ISABELLA GAZELLE, by Gerrit S. Miller, jun.; 1897, NAMES APPLIED TO BEES OF THE GENUS OSMIA FOUND IN NORTH AMERICA, by T. D. A. Cockerell; 1898, NEW ARENACEOUS FORAMINIFERA FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CONTIGUOUS WATERS, by Joseph A. Cushman; and 1899, THE CHIMÆROID FISHES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, with Description of a New Species, by Hugh M. Smith.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Pamphlets.

Bell (Robert), THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF CANCER.

This pamphlet is issued by the Society for the Prevention and Relief of Cancer, an organization evidently started by anti-vivisectionists. Dr. Bell tells us that, if we eat no meat or fish and no cooked vegetables, we shall never suffer from cancer. He considers all research in which experiments are made as useless. He gives no justification for his own extraordinary views, but refers to another medical man as a maniac because he is reported to have said that cancer was due to the eating of tomatoes. The whole pamphlet is one that we cannot treat seriously.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 25.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Townsend read a paper on 'The Diffusion and Mobility of Ions in a Magnetic Field.'

Mr. J. J. Manley read a paper 'On the Observed Variations in the Temperature Coefficients of a Precision Balance.' In this paper was given an account of experiments which supplement and extend an earlier research (*Phil. Trans.*, A, 210, p. 387) dealing with changes which may be observed in the resting-points of precision balances.

Dr. Guy Barlow read a paper 'On the Torque produced by a Beam of Light in Oblique Refraction through a Glass Plate.' In accordance with the principle that light carries with it a stream of momentum, the passage of a beam of light through a refracting plate should give rise to a torque on the plate, it being supposed that the reaction is on the matter through which the beam is passing. In 1905 Prof. Poynting and the author made experiments which confirmed this result; but as disturbances, due to gas action, were not eliminated, more exact measurements appeared desirable. In the present experiment the original double-prism arrangement was abandoned in favour of a single cube. A glass cube, of 1 cm. edge, was suspended axially by a fine

quartz fibre. A strong beam of light was sent obliquely through the cube, the angle of incidence having been so adjusted that the beam entered through one half of one face, and emerged through the half face diagonally opposite. The torque was determined from the observed angular deflection of the cube. Observations were made in hydrogen and air with pressures ranging from 1 to 76 cm. Hg. The disturbance due to radiometer action was found to be inversely proportional to the gas pressure, and could be eliminated. After allowing for the reflected beams, the observed torque (of the order 2×10^{-6} dyne cm.) was within 2 per cent of that calculated from the energy of the beam.

Dr. T. C. Porter read a third paper on 'The Study of Flicker.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—April 24.—Prof. A. C. Benson in the chair.—Mr. Joseph Offord read a paper upon 'Recent Discoveries of Classical Literature,' in which he gave an account of these for the last twenty years. With few exceptions, such as the manuscript of a lost treatise by Archimedes, all the more important remains recovered have been preserved upon Egyptian papyri, or vellum pieces found in Egypt. Of the many authors enumerated, the chief were the comedies by Menander, the Odes of Bacchylides, the Commentary of Didymus upon the Philippias of Demosthenes, the Pæans of Pindar, the Apology of Antiphon, and the poems of Callimachus. The work by Didymus is particularly valuable for the many extracts he gives of lost historians. To these were added a description of the part recovered of the History of Cratippus, which covers some of the period contained in Xenophon's 'Hellenica'; and a summary of one of the missing books of Livy, and several anonymous chronologies and lists of Olympic victors. Poets were represented by the 'Ætia' and 'Iambi' of Callimachus, containing the story of Acontius and Cydippe, the 'Hypsipyle' and 'Meliambi' of Cercidas, and the curious exultant poetry of Timotheus of Miletus celebrating Salamis. The author, whilst commenting upon these discoveries, carefully specified scores of fragments of authors of every description, discussing the attributions of these pieces. He included all departments of literature, musical, medical, and scientific works, scholia, commentaries, lexicographers, and grammarians—from the last trio many precious quotations from perished books being obtainable. The paper thus afforded a store for reference in the compilation of any future corpus of classic authors.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 1.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.-P., in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1911, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the Institution, was read and adopted, and the report on the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution, which accompanied it, was also read. Forty-six new Members were elected in 1911. Sixty-three lectures and nineteen evening discourses were delivered in the year. The books and pamphlets presented amounted to 281 volumes, making, with 677 volumes (including periodicals bound) purchased by the Managers, a total of 958 volumes added to the library in the year.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 23.—Dr. S. F. Harmer, V.-P., in the chair.

The Secretary exhibited a living specimen of a young female dorsal hyrax (*Dendrohyrax dorsalis*) from Nigeria, recently presented to the Society by Mr. J. L. McKellar, and also a number of photographs of an elephant kraal in Siam which had been presented to the Society by Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.

Mr. C. H. O'Donoghue read a paper on 'The Circulatory System of the Common Grass-Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*). Several interesting features correlated with the loss of limbs and the elongation of the body were stated to occur in the blood-vessels. The vessels, like the viscera they supplied, were asymmetrical; not only were those on the right anterior to those on the left, but they were also noticeably larger. No indication of the descent of snakes from a limb-bearing ancestry was to be found in the circulatory system, save perhaps a small pair of veins which might correspond to the pelvic veins in Lacertilia. There was a marked tendency for the vessels to form longitudinal systems, e.g., the arteries supplying the gut and the fat-bodies; and each ovarian artery

formed a longitudinal trunk along the corresponding supra-renal body. The hepatic portal vein arose by two roots, one from each renal portal vein, and ran the whole length of the gut up to the liver. By the side of each oviduct was a conspicuous oviducal sinus, a vessel which had not been described previously in snakes.

The right carotid artery was not present in the adult, and to compensate for this the left side of the head received its arterial blood by means of three anastomoses—one beneath the medulla oblongata, one beneath the fore-brain, and one beneath the symphysis of the lower jaw. The part of the anterior cardinal vein in the head of the embryo was completely replaced during development by a new vessel, the lateral cephalic vein.

Mr. Julian S. Huxley read a paper containing an account of 'The Courtship of the Redshank (*Totanus calidris*). The first purpose of this paper was to draw attention to the many valuable results to be obtained by simple watching of very common British birds; and the second was to show how the facts observed in the redshank bore on the theory of sexual selection. In this species there was no rival display between several males at once: a single female was courted by a single male, as in man. The courtship started with a pursuit, the hen running in a circuitous course, followed by the cock. The pursuit was followed by a display, but only if the hen were willing that the courtship should continue. During display the cock uttered a special note, spread his tail, raised his wings above his back, and advanced with a curious high-stepping action towards the now stationary female. If the female so wished, pairing followed the display. But in quite 90 per cent of observed courtships the female rejected the male, either during the pursuit or during the display, by simply flying away, when the cock was quite powerless to enforce his desires. Thus the consent of the hen was absolutely necessary if pairing were to take place, and this consent was usually withheld: in other words, selection by the female was a reality in the redshank.

Other interesting points were as follows: The plumage of the two sexes was identical, and was decidedly cryptic when the birds were at rest. During flight the white underside of the wings and the white tail were conspicuously revealed, and probably served as recognition marks. The significance of the red legs was unknown. During display the male drew attention to the underside of the wings by raising and vibrating them, to the tail by fanning it out, and to the red legs by his slow, high steps; besides this he uttered a note heard at no other time. Thus, since the actual colours and structures used in display were found in both sexes, the only peculiarly male possession—the only secondary sexual character of the redshank—was a special behaviour, devoted to showing off these common colours and structures in a special way.

This seemed to show that secondary sexual differences in birds were originally differences of behaviour, and that only when these were established did differences of colour and structure come to be developed.

Mrs. E. W. Sexton contributed a paper based on a small collection of brackish-water Amphipoda from Bremerhaven. Special reference was made to a new species of Gammarus, which inhabited both fresh and brackish water, and was interesting as showing in a marked manner the effects of environment on development.

Mr. C. Tate Regan read a paper containing descriptions of ten new species of South American fishes of the family Loricariidae in the British Museum collection.

CHALLENGER.—April 24.—Dr. E. J. Allen in the chair.—Dr. H. Muir Evans read a paper on the 'Poison Organs and Venoms of Poisonous Fishes.' After reviewing previous work, he pointed out that the researches of Briot were incorrect, and that this observer had obtained his results by means of a filtered glycerine extract of the spines of *Trachinus* (the weever). Dr. Evans had used fresh venom for his experiments, and found that hæmolysis took place with fresh venom alone, without the addition of heated serum. But if fresh venom were mixed with glycerine and filtered through filter-paper, the results were similar to those of Briot; they were, however, different if a Berkefeld filter were used instead of filter-paper, just as the action of liver-extract is affected according as it is filtered through cloth or through filter-paper. Dr. Evans then described the conclusions of Porta, from examination of sections of the spine of the sting ray (*Trygon pastinacea*)—conclusions which had been disputed by Pawlowsky, who stated that Porta had confused glandular tissue with

deformed blood-corpuscles, and denied that poison-glands with groups of small cells existed in Trygon. By microphotographs Dr. Evans then showed not only that Porta's triangular glands really existed, but also that they were only part of a large system present throughout the whole spine. The latter was described as consisting: (1) of an intra-caudal portion, of bony mesh-work containing round-celled glandular tissue and masses of secretion surrounded by flattened cells; (2) of an intermediate portion, with the ventral ridge still embedded in the tail, with gland follicles either radiating towards the convex surface or running longitudinally in the ventral prominence: formed secretion can be seen running into the lateral grooves; (3) the free portion, with the triangular masses of Porta, and cavities occupied by small-celled tissue and formed secretion; towards the tip of the spine these become three, one in each lateral portion and one in the ventral ridge. The hæmolytic properties of these venoms were dealt with; and in the ensuing discussion the painful toxic effects of the ensing were described by one speaker from personal experience.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—April 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Dr. A. A. Payne and Mr. Gordon Fraser were elected Members.

Dr. P. Nelson contributed a treatise on 'The Pre-Revolutionary Coinage of America,' in which he explained in detail the series of coins beginning with the ryal of Elizabeth, bearing a legend which refers to the colonization of Virginia by Raleigh in 1584, and closing with the halfpence and farthings of 1773 and 1774, the latest issues prior to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine furnished an interesting account of the discovery of a hoard of 226 silver coins at Abbeylands, Abbeylieux, co. Kildare. The treasure, which was contained in a brown jug of "Bellarmine" ware, had evidently been hidden during the troubles of Charles I.'s reign, and comprised the silver currency common to Ireland since the reign of Edward VI., with the additions of one quarter-thistle of James VI. of Scotland, French money of Louis XIII. and Henry IV., and forty-five portions of Spanish dollars much worn and clipped. Amongst the coins of Charles I. were an Ormonde sixpence and a half-crown of the "blacksmith" type.

Mr. Edward Wooler showed six specimens from a quantity of plain base-metal pieces recently discovered in widening a road at Darlington. These, Mr. Fentiman explained, were a forger's stock-in-trade and intended to pass as the worn shillings current towards the end of the reign of George III.

In illustration of Dr. Nelson's paper, Mr. Bernard Roth and Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited series of the rarer examples of the early American coinage.

Mr. Shirley Fox showed a groat, half-groat, penny, and farthing—the last hitherto unknown—of the Calais mint of Henry VI., bearing a leaf upon the King's bust and after the word CALISIE in the legend.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
— Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Principles of Silviculture,' Mr. J. Bunney. (Junior Meeting.)
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'The Effect of Intermittency in limiting Electric Traction for City and Suburban Passenger Transport,' Mr. W. Y. Lewis.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Imagery and Memory,' Miss Beatrice Edgell.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—Annual Meeting.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Heavy Oil Engines,' Lecture II., Capt. H. R. Sankey. (Howard Lectures.)
— Geographical, 8.30.—'United Nigeria,' Mr. C. L. Temple.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Insect Distribution, with Special Reference to the British Islands,' Lecture II., Mr. F. B. Browne.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Colonial Vine Culture,' Mr. Alan Burgoyne. (Colonial Section.)
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Geographical Distribution of Certain Primitive Appliances,' Mr. H. Balfour.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'On a Collection of Fishes made by Mr. A. Blayney Percival in British East Africa to the East of Lake Baringo,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger; 'Studies in the Fossorial Wasps of the Family Scolitidae, Subfamilies Elidinae and Anthoboscinae,' Mr. R. E. Turner; 'Notes on the Spanish Ithex,' Mr. A. Chapman.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'British Rule in Nigeria,' Mr. E. D. Morel.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' Lecture II., Prof. J. N. Collie.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Variation with Temperature of the Rate of a Chemical Change,' Dr. A. Vernon Harcourt; 'Some Phenomena of Sunspots and of Terrestrial Magnetism,' Dr. O. Chree; 'On the Ultimate Lines and the Quantities of the Elements producing the Lines in Spectra of the Oxyhydrogen Flame and Spark,' Sir W. N. Hartley and Mr. H. W. Moss; 'The Transformations of the Active Deposit of Thorium,' Messrs. E. Marsden and C. G. Darwin; 'On the β Particles reflected by Sheets of Matter of Different Thicknesses,' Mr. W. Wilson.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 7.30.—'The Behaviour of D. C. Watt Hour Meters, more especially for Traction Loads,' Messrs. S. W. Melsom and E. Eastland; and 'Electric Meters on Variable Loads,' Prof. D. Robertson.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Astronomical, 5.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Gaumont Speaking Cinematograph Films,' Prof. W. Stirling.
SAT. 'Interpretation in Song: (1) Equipment,' Mr. E. Plunket Greene.

Science Gossip.

A PRELIMINARY programme has been issued for this year's meeting of the British Association, which is to take place at Dundee from September 4th to 11th.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM is to lecture on 'Icebergs' at the Royal Societies' Club next Thursday.

YET a new form of dark radiation seems to have been discovered by Prof. A. Remelé, who has been experimenting for some years with nitrate of boron. He has found that this substance gives off at ordinary temperatures radiations which will influence a photographic plate through several thicknesses of black paper, leather, india-rubber, and glass, and the images obtained strongly resemble those given by the X-rays. The radiations are completely absorbed by metals. Electroscopic examination shows that nitrate of boron, like nitrate of uranium, emits electrons or negative particles, and it is suggested that this points to some connexion of nitrogen with radio-active phenomena hitherto unsuspected. It is certainly curious that up to the present radio-activity has generally manifested itself in the presence of salts.

Two English observers, Messrs. Macalister and Bramwell, having lately called attention to the efficacy of the extent of the root of *Symphytum consolidida* or black briony as a styptic and astringent, it has been examined in Paris by different chemists, with the result that it has been found to contain a large quantity of allantoin. This, in its turn, proves to be a great promoter of cellular proliferation, and therefore to be of great use in the closing of obstinate wounds and sluggish ulcers.

RECENT observations of lunar eclipses and occultations by Prof. W. Luther of Düsseldorf have led him to the conclusion that the moon possesses an atmosphere, or is, at any rate, surrounded by a layer of absorbent matter, not less than a hundred kilometres high. This is chiefly based on the fact that on the occultation by the moon of the planet Mars on December 5th last the part of the planet seen in outline on the moon's surface seemed to be veiled in cloud of a grey colour, which has led to some confusion on the part of English commentators on the announcement, owing to their having mistaken grey (*grau*) for green (*grün*).

A STATISTICAL review of cometary discoveries discloses the remarkable fact that of 376 comets discovered since the sixteenth century, no fewer than 64 were found at Marseilles, which thus takes the first place in the list. Paris comes next with 46 discoveries; Geneva, Florence, Lick, Nice, and Berlin following with 16, 15, 14, 12, and 12 respectively. Great Britain is "nowhere" in this particular form of competition.

Of the 376 comets, 106 were periodic, and 19 have been observed at more than one return; only 56 have been visible to the naked eye, and 7 could be seen in full daylight.

THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold a meeting at Southport from Saturday, the 11th inst. Fellows and others proposing to attend the meeting and the dinner are requested to communicate with the Secretary, 70, Victoria Street, S.W., not later than Thursday next.

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, at its meeting on Friday in last week, appointed Mr. Francis A. Duffield to the post of Demonstrator in Experimental Physiology and Pharmacology.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bussy (Dorothy), EUGÈNE DELACROIX, 2/6 net. Duckworth

This is a reissue of a popular and readable account of a painter whose influence on others was more important than his intrinsic achievement. It is comparatively easy to make out in literary form a case for considering Delacroix a great master, particularly if we regard the artistic innovators of the last forty years as permanently possessing the interest they legitimately had for their contemporaries, and the author performs this pious task persuasively enough to the sympathetic reader.

Furst (Herbert E. A.), INDIVIDUALITY AND ART, 3/6 net. Macmillan

This is a clever piece of historical criticism in the form of an analysis of 'The Fighting Téméraire.' The author's thesis is that Turner's art was only possible when and where it actually arose. Paul Bril, William van der Velde the younger, and Claude Lorraine show the elements of his style in an earlier stage, and the author ingeniously traces the way in which Turner came to study them. For instance, Sir George Beaumont collected Claudes, which were brought from France by the exiled nobility, set a fashion in them, and by his praise of Claude spurred Turner on to emulate him. The facts of Turner's life are also adduced to show how he became a painter at all; how his solitary disposition, which unfitted him for society, led him to landscape painting; how his love of champagne and whitebait sent him to Greenwich on the day when the old warship was towed to her last berth, and so on *ad infinitum*, though not by any means *ad nauseam*.

Therefore the author concludes that the picture "happened as inevitably as the Fall of Rome, and is as much to Turner's credit as the rotation of the earth upon its axis." We are alarmed. If it is true, we are but automatons in a mechanical world. We think that Mr. Furst hardly does justice to the metaphysical difficulties of the matter, and he accepts the practical view of cause and effect as an ultimate fact of metaphysics. There the error seems to lie. Nor can we deny individuality without denying personal identity and a host of other convenient postulates. But if we refuse to accept Mr. Furst's ideas of philosophy, we can watch with pleasure the pricking of certain bubbles of that sentimental criticism which finds in creative art intentional symbolism and the conscious suggestion of intellectual values. "It is only the clumsy, uninventive artist who thinks," said Ruskin, though he forgot his own dictum the moment after.

Lewer (H. W.) and Wall (J. C.), CHURCH CHESTS IN ESSEX.

Reprinted from *The Essex Review*. An instructive essay on the construction, carving, and ornamentation of the ancient chests preserved in Essex churches.

Zur Kunstgeschichte des Auslandes: Heft 93, AEGINETEN UND ARCHÄOLOGEN. EINE KRITIK, von Maximilian von Groote, 6m.; Heft 94, UNTERITALISCHE GRABDENKMÄLER, von Rudolf Pagenstecher, 12m. Strassburg, Heitz & Mündel

The first of these monographs is Herr von Groote's slashing attack upon the late Adolf

Furtwängler's conjectural reconstruction and interpretation of the Æginetan pediments. His own—of the western pediment—approaches somewhat more nearly that in the Glyptothek at Munich; while instead of a temple to the nymph Aphaia he argues that the statues belong to a temple of Athene built, possibly on the site of an older temple to the nymph, after the battle of Salamis. Furtwängler's theory—to which the discovery of a third statue of Athene gave rise—that we have here a competition between sculptors, he rejects as absurd, explaining the third figure as having been set upon the roof. While admitting the force of many of Herr von Groote's arguments, we find his reiterated discourtesies towards Furtwängler wearisome—to say nothing more.

The second monograph—on tombs in Lower Italy—is a discussion of sepulchral vases and the monuments depicted upon them, chiefly in the form of description of the illustrations. This work professes to be no more than a preliminary to the great treatise on the vases of Lower Italy which must some day be forthcoming: meanwhile it brings together much material not hitherto easily accessible, and elucidates many points as to the relations between the art of Greece and that of the Italian colonies, and again between that of Tarentum and Apulia.

MR. WALTER SICKERT AT THE CARFAX GALLERY.

IF this collection contains few important recent works from Mr. Sickert's hand, we are somewhat compensated by the opportunity of comparing his earlier and his later manner. This comparison is not entirely favourable to the latter, for, although the artist's command of form is enormously enhanced, yet the fluent and supremely graceful touch of such early work as No. 19, *Pinder's Circus*, or No. 10, *The Old Oxford*, has beauty which we regret when, for purposes of easy revision, it is changed for a more abrupt method. The largest of the recent paintings, *The Old Bedford* (34), is expressed in a technique virtually identical with that of his younger colleagues of the "Camden Town Group," Messrs. Gilman and Spencer Gore, differing from them mainly by a keener zest for the romance of perspective effects. The shower of detached strokes of which it is made up lends itself admirably to bold comparisons of angle from end to end of the picture, adapted as it is to perpetual retouching, which even at the eleventh hour may stress unforeseen relations. By this very provisional quality, however, the interest of the execution is less momentous than is to be found in painting which must be completed "now or never," before the paint dries, as in the precarious and nervous method by which Whistler was fain to cover the whole surface of a picture in one skin of fluid paint, or the more amazing calculated audacity whereby a fresco painter like Michelangelo might divide his design into sections—each a day's work, to be done and left to fill its place in a sustained, imaginative conception. It is only in such more difficult technical tasks that the subtler possibilities of paint structure are explored, although the complexities of natural structure may be more readily expressed by the typical modern method. The exponents of that method are tempted to forget that, however interesting reality may be, painting is not reality, and will revenge neglect by claiming to be judged ultimately on its intrinsic merits as paint.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE most important exhibit of this year's Academy is to be found not among the pictures, but in the sculpture room. We must not ask from Mr. Havard Thomas what he does not set out to give us; his *Thyrsis* (1990) is purely classic in inspiration, and for our own part we accept its complete failure to reflect "the Spirit of the Age" with cheerful resignation. As in his 'Lycidas,' we admire unreservedly a scholarly masterpiece of delicate realism, already wrought to an exquisite finish, which we know will be still further enhanced by the artist's admirable craftsmanship upon the bronze. The pose of the figure is a little less happy than that of the earlier statue, in which the first vague gesture preceding speech expressed quite admirably the working of the mind formulating its message. The slightest of external movements indicated the inner life of the man, and thus furnished a theme completely suited to an artist absorbed in the beauty of the human body as a thing capable of movement, but not actually in motion. The fluting 'Thyrsis,' with its more obvious, though still gentle action, departs a little from the static ideal of purely realistic sculpture, and in proportion as it does so we feel that the complex representation of the manner in which the visible muscles are supported by the underlying bone might be to some extent replaced by a more abstract conception, based more on the mathematical conception of the interpenetration of solids. This, bringing more clearly into light the principles upon which the different elements of the figure are combined, and laying less stress on the multiplicity and actuality of those material elements, would avoid that look of a real body frozen into immobility in the act of motion. In the face of the 'Thyrsis' we think we see signs that Mr. Thomas has himself felt this need for abstraction; but, as he has not yielded to the impulse elsewhere, the result is to give this passage a somewhat mask-like appearance.

For these reasons we consider the statue a little less perfect than its superb predecessor, the alleged ungainliness of which was, we submit, only the originality of a fresh plastic theme, shocking to critics lacking in sympathy with the physical impulses of the body. From its more readily comprehended action, the present work will probably be more generally popular, and visitors, consenting to become familiar with the vivid, yet restrained draughtsmanship underlying its contours, may realize with something of a shock how flaccid and formless is most of the modelling they are accustomed to accept as sufficient. The superb structure of details like the ankles and feet will appeal even to those unable to appreciate the full complexity of the design of which they form a part.

To criticize in detail the anatomical expressiveness of so learned a master of human structure is in itself an act of temerity, yet since the function of a critic is to criticize, we respectfully question the suitability of one minor feature—the importance accorded to the trench on the outer side of the right thigh dividing the hamstring muscles from the fleshy mass of the front of the thigh. This trench is, of course, very visible when the weight of the body is thrown sideways on to a bent leg; but as the lower head of the thighbone clicks back into the locked position, as it practically has done in the moment chosen, its effect is surely to consolidate from within the column of the leg, and we submit that the emphasis accorded to this uncharacteristic

trait weakens the main pillar of the structure, and stresses what is not typical of the pose.

In this first impression of the exhibition we may also note with satisfaction a work—*Echo and Narcissus* (1769)—more superficially studied, it is true, than that of Mr. Thomas, which indicates that Mr. Albert Hodge is redeeming the promise of some years back, and rallying from a period of rather empty formality.

In the more popular art of painting one of the novelties to record is of a negative character—two of the principal exhibits in the large gallery are not to be in place till some time after the opening of the exhibition. We do not wish to judge in advance the merit of these works—the *State Portrait of His Majesty the King* (148), by Sir Luke Fildes, and Mr. Bacon's picture of *The Coronation* (149)—but it is not to be denied that the instinctive feeling of one critic at least resembles gratitude to the fates. Previous pictures of such subjects make us willing that the precedent should be extended further. Sir Edward Poynter's principal contribution, *A Little Mishap* (167), seems oddly placed in its central position. By no means without charm, it looks like the work of an inexperienced, well-meaning painter with a nice personal sentiment and respect for the gentle things of life. Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema's *Preparations in the Coliseum* (60) arouses curiosity as to what the artist might do if, eschewing figure-drawing, he should devote himself solely to the painting of still-life, for which he has a natural gift.

Among the older Academicians Mr. H. W. B. Davis is the most successful. There is no more beautiful landscape in the Academy than his accomplished and spontaneous *Skirt of the Dunes at Condette, Pas de Calais* (198). The extremes of blue in sky and water might perhaps have been a little better supported by a stronger development of the blue element in the lighting of the cattle, but these cattle are excellent in their apparently fortuitous, yet well-balanced grouping, and the whole design, for all its wealth of detail, is kept—on the whole—wonderfully in tune. The paint is modulated with a subtlety which compares favourably with the *tour de force* of a painter of a later generation—Mr. Arnesby Brown—whose *Norfolk Landscape* (237) is nevertheless the best large picture he has painted.

Mr. Clausen seems to share Mr. Arnesby Brown's fear of anything like formality of design, and his pale high-toned picture, *The Window* (204), suffers in consequence from a lack of structural backbone. The seated figure, above all, is too formless to fill any function in the scheme, and we regret that Mr. Clausen could not have read into the arrangement of its receding planes forms having some affinity with the arched foliage seen in the garden outside, so that the lines of the picture might have ranged themselves into two main categories: the upright window frames and curtains and the upright figure; the curved and sloping surfaces of the sunlit boughs and the seated figure. The control and distribution of this main contrast seem to offer the natural theme to draw from such a subject.

Of the younger Associates Mr. Orpen is the most successful in a series of portraits which are a triumph of methodical and clean painting of a photographic order. Mr. Lavery's *La Mort du Cygne: Anna Pavlova* (415) will be popular, but it proves how wisely Degas divined the scale suitable for realistic presentation of such transient effects. Mr. Charles Shannon has endowed

his *Morning Toilet* (247) with a pleasant scheme of colour, but it is a patchwork of figures, and the semi-nudity of the principal one shows a foolish perversity not making for massive design.

Finally, we must welcome an admirable little painting by Mr. Byam Shaw, *The Game Dish* (511), which shows him content, as all too rarely, to cultivate delightfully his great natural gift for modest realism on a small scale. There are passages, as in the shadowed part of the figure beneath the basket, which indicate a fine colourist in the making; but there are certain tones of red on the light side of the figure which suggest that his judgment in such matters is not quite matured. The drawing of face and hands, moreover, is careful and symmetrical rather than vigorous; but there are few pictures in the Academy in which the artist has so much the air of meaning what he says. The touch is concise and vigorous, the modelling rounded without being petty. Mr. Shaw has, we hope, realized that he is the heir, not of the Pre-Raphaelites, but of the little Dutch masters, and that, as a sober, but forcible colourist and an historian of contemporary manners and character, he may make an assured place in modern art.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, April 26th, the following works. Drawings: J. S. Cotman, *Mont St. Michel, Normandy*, 105*l.*; The Statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, with numerous figures grouped round the base, 178*l.* 10*s.* Pictures: J. Crome, *A Scene near Catton, Norwich*, a woody road scene, with a peasant and cart; felled timber on the right, 630*l.*; *A View at Salhouse, near Norwich*, a group of trees overhanging the water, a boat on the right, 252*l.* J. van Goyen, *The Castle and Town of Nimeguen*, the river flowing across the foreground, the town on the further bank, 1,050*l.* Hobbema, *A Woody Landscape*, with farm, cottages, and figures on a road, 462*l.*

The same firm sold on Monday last the following pictures: A. Cuyp, *Four Sheep, a Kid, and a Brass Milk-can*, 210*l.* G. Dow, *Portrait of a Youth, in dark dress, and cap trimmed with fur; seated, holding a stick in his right hand*, 210*l.* Van Scorel, *The Madonna, in blue dress and cloak, holding the Infant Saviour in her arms*, 325*l.* 10*s.*

Fine Art Gossip.

AT Messrs. Dowdeswell's Galleries is an interesting collection of drawings of the Italian decadence—rarely admirable intrinsically, but valuable as a rather discredited byway in which the artist in search of suggestions may pick up bargains. There is no competition for such crumbs of inspiration as are to be found in these circles, and Vermeer has shown us the wisdom of a great artist not too proud to borrow of alleged inferiors. Strada's *River God* (16) is perhaps the most impressive work, displaying a vein of mannered, but beautiful design little worked except by an occasional sculptor of small bronzes inspired by Michelangelo. A series of drawings by Cambiaso (39-43) is also noteworthy, and a magnificent Canaletto previously noticed (80).

At the French Gallery a large collection of the work of Josef Israëls contains two portraits of exceptional quality, *The Artist* (27) and *A Son of God's People* (12).

At the Meryon Gallery in Davies Street Mr. Hanslip Fletcher shows himself a careful and adroit architectural draughtsman; while Mr. Frank Emanuel, principally known to us by similar work, contents himself with exhibiting some marine sketches, of which No. 11, *The Doldrums*, and No. 7, *Suez Canal under Searchlight*, are by far the best.

SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM'S collection of Japanese colour-prints on view at Messrs. Sotheby's is extraordinarily copious, and includes many fine works by little-known artists as well as by masters of repute.

DR. HOPE MOULTON'S Hibbert Lectures on 'Early Zoroastrianism' began again on Tuesday last (April 30th) with the fourth of the series, in which the lecturer addressed himself to the "doctrine of Evil." According to him, complete dualism, or the belief in the eternal antagonism of two equal eternal and independent powers, formed part of the religion of the Magi or the non-Aryan tribes whose supremacy Darius overthrew. The religion of Zoroaster, on the other hand, was, on the same authority, monotheistic, at least in tendency, and held its great god Ahura Mazda to be in the long run victorious over the Evil Spirit, or Ahriman. That he is right as to the tendency cannot be doubted, for the modern Parsis, who have continued Zoroaster's teaching, are not dualists. The Avesta, in its Sassanian recension, goes the same way; but what the Zoroastrian religion was originally depends entirely upon the vexed question of the date we are to assign to Zoroaster himself. This, as has been said before in *The Athenæum*, is the crucial point of the whole affair, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Hope Moulton will endeavour to throw some light upon it before the conclusion of his series of lectures.

THE great find of Manichæan documents in Chinese Turkestan made, as announced in *The Athenæum* at the time, by Dr. Aurel Stein, exploring at the expense of the Government of India, and by the French, Russian, and German expeditions, is beginning to bear fruit, and many of the MSS. then discovered have already been published. The last, and one of the most important, of these is a treatise in Chinese, which M. Édouard Chavannes and M. P. Pelliot have just put forth with a French translation and commentary. It is all but complete, only the title and a few words at the beginning being missing, and is in the form of a conversation between Manes himself and one Addas, who is already known to Christian tradition as the Apostle of Manichæism to the East. The contents of the treatise throw great light upon what may be called the mythology of Manichæism, and particularly upon the part played therein by a pair of twin gods, who are called, oddly enough, the Appellant and the Respondent. It is quite possible that we have here a survival of the Heavenly Twins of the Vedas, who perhaps gave rise to the worship of the Dioscuri further west.

DR. ÉDOUARD NAVILLE has during the last week given to a Swiss journal his views on the excavations carried out by him for the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos. He describes a huge construction that he has in part unearthed behind Seti's temple as a giant *mastaba*, or tomb, the walls of which are nearly four metres thick, and are made of enormous blocks of quartzite jointed together with the nicest care. One chamber of this was partly excavated some years ago by Miss Murray, who copied the texts from the Book of the Dead inscribed upon its walls. Dr. Naville shows that the name of Mineptah, which they bear, is plainly a usurpation, and that the construction is probably much earlier than the reign of this descendant of Seti. He does not conceal his hope that the tomb may turn out in the long run to be the legendary tomb of Osiris; but the removal of the superincumbent sand will be a heavy task. Up to the present he has been able to verify the existence of four chambers beyond that disclosed by Miss Murray.

MUSIC

BROWNING AS THE POET OF MUSIC.

I.

MANY poets have shown appreciation of music on its emotional side; but their references to the technical side are rare. Were such knowledge attainable only through the medium of verse, mankind would be aware of few instruments but lyres, harps, lutes, and pipes; of no harmony but a cadence; of no musicians but those of tradition and myth. Hence the peculiar thrill which Browning excites in the musical reader. The author of 'Abt Vogler' sees as deeply into the inner meaning of music—so much more definite, as Mendelssohn said, than words—as does any other poet.

Music (which is earnest of a heaven,
Seeing we know emotions strange by it,
Not else to be revealed).—'Pauline.'

I state it thus:

There is no truer truth obtainable
By Man than comes of music.

'Parleyings with Certain People:
Charles Avison,' VI.

But in this appreciation of music on its spiritual side Browning is not without rivals among both poets and philosophers. It is his subjects, and an aptness of technical allusion possible to none but an expert, which make Browning appeal to a musician as no other poet does. It is somewhat remarkable that a poet quarrying fresh ground should have contented himself with pebbles when great monoliths lay to hand—save that poets are naturally creatures of fancy and caprice! One must also remember that it really mattered little what musician Browning chose as the subject of a poem, for the thought is always his own, and not specially identified with the composer to or through whom he affects to speak it. Probably Abt Vogler was immortalized because Browning needed for subject some one remarkable for his gift of extemporization. Vogler's "invention," referred to in the heading to the poem, it may be explained, was less a new instrument than improvements on an old one—the organ: they were little thought of in his own day, but are largely adopted now. The poet's long residence in Venice accounts for his choice of Baldassare Galuppi, especially as a composer whose music was still in use would not have served his purpose so well. Browning himself tells us what it was made him "parley" with Charles Avison—the recurrence to his mind of an old melody he had heard in his childhood. One at once thinks of "Sound the loud timbrel," an air from a concerto of Avison's which, arranged as an anthem, had an immense popularity in this country, and an even more prolonged vogue in the United States. Yet, strangely enough, it was not through this, his best-known work, but by a somewhat feeble March, long since forgotten, that the Newcastle organist renewed his lease of celebrity.

It should not escape notice that all three of Browning's musical heroes have

some connexion with Italy: Vogler because of his visit in 1773; Galuppi as an Italian by birth and residence; and Avison through his three years' sojourn in the country, and a "little book," as Browning calls it, on 'Musical Expression'—in which he warmly espoused the claims of Italian as against German composers, and to which his fame is chiefly due.

Browning's tribute to certain of music's craftsmen does not exhaust his services to the art. As a young man, he had studied not only practical music under a Mr. Abel, a pupil of Moscheles, but also theory under Relfe, a composer of considerable repute in his day, to whom he makes reference in 'Charles Avison':—

Great John Relfe,
Master of mine, learned, redoubtable,
It little needed thy consummate skill
To fitly figure such a bass!

O Relfe,
An all-unworthy pupil, from the shelf
Of thy laboratory.

As a result of his pupilage Browning himself wrote music—said to be very spirited—to Dorme's "Go and catch a falling star," Hood's "I will not have the mad Clytie," and Peacock's "The mountain sheep are sweeter." Unfortunately, he appears subsequently to have destroyed his settings. But, as is often the case, actual composition was not the greatest benefit his study of theory conferred on him. For from the laws of musical construction Browning draws a wealth of illustration not to be found in either kind or degree in any other poet. It has, indeed, been said that his "works" hardly contain such another piece of simple perfectness as the definition of a common chord in stanza vii. of 'Abt Vogler':—

Consider it well: each tone of our scale in itself is nought;
It is everywhere in the world—loud, soft, and all is said:
Give it to me to use! I mix it with two in my thought:
And, there! Ye have heard and seen: consider and bow the head!

Readers of Newman's 'University Sermons' will recall a remarkably similar thought in a passage beginning, "There are seven notes in the scale—make them fourteen."

Nothing distinguishes the student of harmony from a layman in the science more than the different way in which he learns to use the word "discord." To the latter it means something harsh, grating, and unpleasant. To the former it means something without the frequent occurrence of which music would become intolerable through insipidity; something distinguished from concord chiefly because it lacks the sense of finality. A discord arouses, while concord satisfies; a discord is something incomplete in itself, which consequently cannot be used as a final chord, but creates a sense of suspense till followed by what is technically termed its "resolution." Of this Browning shows a keen appreciation. Witness 'A Toccata of Galuppi's':—

Hark, the dominant's persistence till it must be answered to!
So, an octave struck the answer.

And 'Abt Vogler':—

Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized?

And 'Charles Avison':—

No lure
Of novel modulation pricked the flat
Forthright persisting melody,—no hint
That discord, sound asleep beneath the flint,
—Struck—might spring spark-like, claim due
tit-for-tat,
Quenched in a concord.

Again, who but a poet well versed in the science of music as well as the practice of it could have introduced a quintet of technicalities into a poetical triplet?

What? Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh,
Told them something? Those suspensions, those solutions—"Must we die?"
Those commiserating sevenths—"Life might last! we can but try."

'A Toccata of Galuppi's,' vii.

With the same purpose, one might quote the following lines from 'Parleyings with Charles Avison':—

What, "stone dead" were fools so rash
As style my Avison, because he lacked
Modern appliance, spread out phrase unracked
By modulations fit to make each hair
Stiffen upon his wig? See there—and there!
I sprinkle my reactivities, pitch broadcast
Discord and resolutions, turn aghast
Melody's easy-going, jostle law
With licence, modulate (no Bach in awe),
Change enharmonically (Hudl to thank),
And lo, upstart the flamelets,—what was blank
Turns scarlet, purple, crimson!

See also the fourth, fourteenth, and fifteenth stanzas of this poem. Or the following, from 'Flute-music, with an Accompaniment':—

So, 'twas distance altered
Sharps to flats? The missing
Bar when syncopation faltered
(You thought—paused for kissing!)
Ash-tops too felonious
Intercepted?

Possibly more than one son of Jubal reading this poem has had to have recourse to a dictionary before he understood the reference to "an air of Tulou's," or appreciated the full flavour of the sarcasm in:—

I who, times full twenty,
Turned to ice—no ash-tops aiding—
At his *caldamente*.

The aptness of the title of this poem to its contents, one would think, is sufficiently obvious, the verses being descriptive of a flautist playing his instrument to the accompaniment of a dialogue between two lovers hidden from him by some ash trees. But Miss F. Mary Wilson, in her 'Primer on Browning,' attributes the title to "the precise meaning that may be put upon the words being subsidiary—an 'accompaniment,' to their music." The meaning, however, if less profound—and much more easy to apprehend—than is usual with Browning, is not a negligible part of the poem. The verses are a musical illustration of the truth that beauty lies in the eye—in this case the ear—of the beholder.

Three of the four poems Browning wrote under a musical title teach a lesson proper rather to philosophy than art. Music is used to illustrate a subject, not as the subject itself. One cannot but feel that Abt Vogler and Baldassare Galuppi are lay figures on which the poet has dressed his own thought.

CLEMENT ANTROBUS HARRIS.

Musical Gossip.

THE first cycle of the 'Ring' at Covent Garden took place on the following dates: April 23rd, 25th, 27th, and 29th. Herr Anton van Rooy, who was in splendid voice, is still the most dignified Wotan on the stage, and Herr Hans Bechstein the best Mime. Fräulein Gertrud Kappel impersonated Brünnhilde in 'Die Walküre' and 'Götterdämmerung,' and Madame Saltzmann-Stevens in 'Siegfried.' They are both excellent artists, and acquitted themselves well; Fräulein Kappel, a new-comer, has a voice of good, rich quality, and she was at her best on the last evening. In the first act of 'Die Walküre' Madame Stevens and Herr Cornelius sang and acted in an impressive manner. The latter has scarcely the physical strength required for the exacting part of the hero in the first act of 'Siegfried,' yet all he did was thoroughly well done. Dr. Rottenberg has proved himself an able conductor. At times he reminds one of Dr. Richter, though the latter has—or must we say, had?—certain ways of drawing out tones of different colour from his orchestra peculiar to himself.

'TRISTAN UND ISOLDE' was performed on Wednesday evening with an excellent cast, Madame Saltzmann-Stevens and Herr Cornelius taking the name-parts. The orchestral playing was very fine.

M. ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN, a Russian by birth, is a pianist who possesses temperament and exceptional technique. His rendering of Schumann's 'Carneval' at his first recital on Wednesday afternoon at Bechstein Hall proved also that he felt and understood the music. He has very strong and swift fingers, and the tone he produced was at times too loud for the hall, while he was tempted to take some of the movements at far too rapid a rate. Time and experience will, however, soon teach this able player to avoid exaggerations. The programme included a Sonata by Karol Szymanowski. Interesting themes in the opening movement were developed in modern style, while the difficult finale consisted of a cleverly written fugue.

UNDER the auspices of the London Orchestral Association a concert will be given with the combined orchestras of the Philharmonic Society, the Queen's Hall, the London Symphony, the New Symphony, the Beecham, and those of Covent Garden and the London Opera-House—the total number of performers being 600. The conductors will be Mr. Arthur Nikisch, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Henry J. Wood, and Messrs. Landon Ronald and Mr. Thomas Beecham. In this striking way the members of the chief London orchestras will honour their brother musicians who perished in the execution of their duty in the Titanic disaster. The order to play the hymn-tune to calm and comfort the passengers was, however, a spontaneous and noble act on the part of the band-master. The concert will probably take place at the Albert Hall, but the date is not yet fixed.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
- London Opera-House, Kingsway.
- MON. Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Vernon D. Arnall's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
- Frederick Dawson's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
- TUES. Madame Carreno's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
- Leila Duarte's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- London Trio Concert (Brahms Anniversary), 3.30, Æolian Hall.
- Godfrey Ludlow's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- WED. Kreisler's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Arrigo Provvedi's Cello Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
- Tora Hwass's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
- Wilhelm Sachse Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Aimée Carvel's Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.

THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
 — Madame Laval's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Louis Persinger's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Matinee, 3.30, Little Theatre.
 — Margaret Meredith's Choral Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
 — Woltmann Orchestra, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 FRI. Marjorie Adams's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Emma Davidson, Dorothea Walwyn, and Percival Garratt's
 Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
 — Alfred Kastner's Harp Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
 — Madame de St. André's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
 SAT. Marie Gabrielle Leschetizky's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bech-
 stein Hall.
 — Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ACTORS.

THE title of this book is too vague, for it suggests a general survey of Shakespeare and his dramas. If the play of 'King Henry VIII.' be excepted as of doubtful authorship, only to five of the poet's thirty odd dramas is reference made, while from these five there are set apart, for special notice, some half a dozen well-known characters which from time to time have constituted the repertory of eminent actors and actresses. As regards the choice of plays, Mr. Winter frankly admits that this is due to consideration of the commercial interests of his publishers, "whose confidence and liberality make so large an investment in the enterprise which I have undertaken."

Here then is a book of 564 pages about the doings—or misdoings—of theatrical celebrities, and, like all books of its class, it abounds in contradictions and inconsistencies. For instance, the volume is dedicated to the memory of Augustin Daly, because of "his brilliant services to the cause of Shakespearean drama in America"; while on another page we read that Daly produced 'The Merchant of Venice' "with scenery of extraordinary magnificence, and dressed it with a splendour of costly apparel unprecedented in its stage history," in order to outdo Irving's "artistically matchless setting" of that play. Even Mr. Winter, however, is obliged to admit the failure of Daly's wasteful experiment, and to confess that "the luxury of environment was carried beyond the limit of necessity." In other words, the cause of Shakespeare was sacrificed to managerial rivalry.

Mr. Winter thinks that necessary and valuable traditions of actors should not be allowed to die, and that the readings and "business" which were approved by Betterton, Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Macready, Phelps, Booth, and Irving ought to be known and considered by younger actors. Regarding the relevancy of these traditions to the author's text and characters Mr. Winter is silent. When Mrs. Pritchard acted Lady Macbeth, we are told,

"she overwhelmed beholders by the horrible force of implacable cruelty, the grandeur of imperial manner, and the poignant pathos of ultimate withering desolation; yet it is alleged on credible authority that she had never read the play, her only knowledge of the subject having

been derived from 'the part' as delivered to her by the prompter, and from rehearsals and performances in which she participated."

But does Mr. Winter really think that the traditions of an actress who studied her part without knowing her play are of any permanent value to the stage? Again, Mr. Winter, quoting from Boaden, says, "Unquestionably all the truth, all the uniformity, all the splendor, and the retinue of the stage came in with Mr. Kemble." But if truth and uniformity began with Kemble, why study the traditions of Betterton or Garrick? Of the actor Wallack in 'Macbeth' there is a tradition, now happily obsolete, that his exit into the King's chamber at "Hear it not, Duncan," was prolonged to such an extent "that his left leg remained in view of the audience for a considerable time after the rest of his person had disappeared." Even so sound an actor as Edwin Booth took liberties with his audience that would astonish a *sociétaire* of the Théâtre Français.

Yet Edwin Booth, perhaps, as an artist, stands on a higher plane than some of his profession whom Mr. Winter eulogizes. It was to Booth's credit that he abjured Irving's rendering of Shylock at a time when the new reading was extraordinarily popular with the public. Booth states:—

"I think Macready was the first to lift the uncanny Jew out of the darkness of his native element of revengeful selfishness into the light of the venerable Hebrew, the Martyr, the Avenger. He has had several followers, and I once tried to view him in that light, but he does not cast a shadow sufficiently strong to contrast with the sunshine of the comedy.... 'Twas the money value of Leah's ring that he grieved over, not its association with her, else he would have shown some affection for her daughter."

Irving's reason for acting the character in the way he did is now for the first time made public. "Shylock," said Irving in Mr. Winter's presence, "was a bloody-minded monster, but you mustn't play him so, if you wish to succeed: you must get some sympathy with him." After Irving's candid confession that his Shylock was not Shakespeare's, it is strange that Mr. Winter should quote Irving's record of two thousand performances in the part as one of the instances that Shakespeare does not spell ruin. More surprising still, in face of the admission, is Mr. Winter's contention regarding the inferiority of actors of the European Continental stage to English-speaking actors. "In the Anglo-Saxon nature," says Mr. Winter, "there is a deep sincerity, a substantiality of power, which mingles in the operation of the Anglo-Saxon mind, however exerted." Unfortunately, many pages of Mr. Winter's volume contradict the assumption, at least as regards the English stage. Take, for instance, the allusion to Charles Kean's performances at the Princess's Theatre, 1850-59. We hear that he gained "his most opulent success by the presentment of Shakespeare's plays, of which he produced thirteen in a style of unprecedented magnificence"—a setting that

Charles Kean must have known was purchased by mutilating Shakespeare's plays almost beyond recognition. Nor can it be acknowledged that the artistic conscience is conspicuous in the Anglo-Saxon nature when Mr. Winter asserts that Irving and Booth believed, and several times declared in conversation with him, "that Cibber's version [of 'King Richard III.'] is more directly effective, than the original is, upon the average public taste." Against this judgment Mr. Winter himself protests, although he believes the opinion to be justified on the plea that Cibber's version held the stage, to the exclusion of the original, for over a century. This fact alone seems to indicate how little the Anglo-Saxon mind can appreciate what is due to a dramatist of Shakespeare's eminence. In fact, while Mr. Winter shows impartiality in his criticism of English and American actors, his judgment upon foreign artists is biased. Nowhere upon the Continental stage is seen so much lawlessness in the handling of Shakespeare as exists upon the English stage. In municipal and Court theatres abroad artists are not allowed to take liberties with their author.

There is abundance of praise in this volume for "the lovely Ada Rehan," and for "the foremost inspirational actress of her time," Ellen Terry; but the criticism on their acting, like that on the men, is vague and tantalizing. The truth is that Ellen Terry is "great," by reason of her personality, which has the same inexpressible charm to the audience in whatever part she appears. Unfortunately, there is nothing more detrimental to the art of the stage than the popular notion that the actress should be regarded as something apart from the play, and the character she impersonates in that play. Sometimes, but not often, the author recalls that there are such things as plays as well as actors, but then he becomes sententious rather than critical. Referring to Ada Rehan as Portia, he remarks:—

"It is especially memorable that this actress was the first and the only Portia of our time, or, as far as stage history shows, of any time, who, when appearing before the 'strict court of Venice,' evinced and consistently maintained the anxiety, not to say the solemnity, inseparable from the situations and feelings of a person who is to adjudicate upon a question of wealth or ruin and life or death."

But to Portia there is no consciousness of a life at stake or of financial ruin. She is the one person in the court who is in a position to look with amusement on the perplexed and tragic faces about her. With much more reason it may be asked, When will our Portias cease to be Portias in the trial scene, and try to impersonate "the young doctor of Rome," Balthazar? As the part is acted to-day, it would be absurd to believe that Bassanio, Gratiano, and their servants could not recognize the heiress of Belmont in her ballroom get-up! Moreover, Shakespeare wrote a scene especially to prepare the audience for some disguise and impersonation from

Portia; the boy-actress in Shakespeare's time was an adept in mimicry.

It is not presumed that this book is without interest or information for those who care for what is theatrical apart from what is dramatic. Its shortcomings do not lie with the author, who knows his subject well, and handles it skilfully, but are due to the principle which underlies most books of the kind. It is the notion that Shakespeare's plays were written to exploit some actor or actress, whereas they were written, as modern plays are now, to be intelligently interpreted by every member of the cast. The young performer who reads Mr. Winter's book will learn little about Shakespeare, and nothing at all about an actor's responsibilities towards his author and his art. On the contrary, he may think that in Shakespeare's plays only "star" parts count with critics and the public, and that to play the smaller ones, however efficiently, is to do something derogatory to his status as an actor. We hope, however, that public opinion on this matter is changing in this country, and that playgoers no longer wish to go to the theatre to see "stars" in Shakespeare, but to see Shakespeare without "stars."

Dramatic Gossip.

It is a pleasurable thing in these days to be able to recommend a whole evening's entertainment. Two pieces provided at the Playhouse ensure this. Miss K. G. Sowerby's 'Before Breakfast' gives us again the freshness of outlook which would not, we trusted, be confined to her 'Rutherford and Son,' and Mr. Macdonald Hastings's 'Love—and What Then?' fulfils for once the requirements of comedy. We hope to deal further with these plays in our next issue.

Bisson's brisk and galloping farce 'L'héroïque Le Cardunois' was performed for the second time at the Little Theatre on Thursday night. Its world-old and now fossilized theme is the exposure of the pseudo-heroics of Le Cardunois. The play would have been more pointed to an audience of fifty years ago, when the Byronic cult of pictorial dauntlessness was at its zenith. The ingenious doublings of the hero, the credulity of his victims, and the final disillusion, led to some boisterous extravaganza, which provided broad merriment. One must either laugh at the grotesqueries of these farces, or grimace at them. The acting of the piece offered no complexities, and was carried through with a vigorous athleticism that suited the temper of the play.

THE ABBEY THEATRE COMPANY, whose Dublin season came to an end last week, produced two new plays before leaving Dublin—'Patriots,' by Mr. Lennox Robinson, and 'Judgment,' by Mr. Joseph Campbell. The former is a vivid and striking work, remarkable not only as a realistic study of Irish political life, but also for its fine dramatic qualities. Mr. Campbell's 'Judgment,' less successful as a play, is nevertheless an interesting study of the more violent aspects of Donegal peasant life.

WE are sorry to notice the death on Wednesday last from pneumonia of Miss Beryl Faber, the wife of Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, and sister of the well-known actor Mr. C. Aubrey Smith. Since her appearance in 'The Masqueraders' in 1894 at the St. James's Theatre, she had become well known to London audiences as a capable actress with a distinct personality which emphasized good looks.

MR. GRANVILLE BARKER is producing Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of the 'Iphigenia in Tauris' in the open-air Greek Theatre at Bradfield College on the 11th, 14th, and 15th of June. Miss Lillah McCarthy will be Iphigenia, and the rest of the cast substantially that seen recently at the Kingsway Theatre. At the latter theatre, from May 7th onwards, a series of special matinées is to be given of Mr. Maurice Baring's 'The Double Game,' under the same management.

To commemorate the centenary of the birth of Robert Browning the Special Centenary Committee announce a dramatic matinée (under royal and distinguished patronage) to be given on next Friday, at the Court Theatre. The matinée will be devoted to Browning's works, and will include the presentation as monologues of several of the Dramatic Lyrics and the production of 'In a Balcony.'

THERE has of late been much talk of national and other theatres—not only the London Shakespeare Memorial scheme, but also a proposal for Wagner festival performances of 'Parsifal' have been in the air, to be abandoned temporarily. A comprehensive plan for a Festival Theatre of all the arts appears in a book called 'The Shakespeare Revival,' published through Messrs. G. Allen & Co. This idea, which is explained at length, has the sanction of the Governors of the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Mr. F. R. Benson contributes the Preface. The plan is neither more nor less than a combination of the Bayreuth idea with that of a Shakespeare memorial.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. B.—R. S.—C. C. S.—L. G. C. M.—R. C.—A. M.—Received.

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Dr. FREDERIC G. KENYON, C.B., Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, will contribute Biographical and Bibliographical Introductions, and each volume will have, as Frontispiece, a Portrait of Robert Browning, several of the portraits appearing for the first time.

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* * * In the Autumn of 1901 Three Supplementary Volumes of the Dictionary brought the record of National Biography as far as Queen Victoria's death on January 22nd of that year. The new Supplement, which was determined on before the death of King Edward VII., will extend the limit of the undertaking by an additional eleven years.

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4411.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912.

PRICE
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Lectures.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT.

A LANTERN LECTURE by Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE on Discoveries at Tarkhan, Memphis, and Heliopolis will be given at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on MAY 15, 3.0 P.M.; MAY 16, 2.30 P.M., and at the Annual Meeting of the School, MAY 29, 4.30 P.M.
Admission without ticket.

GRESHAM LECTURES.—FOUR LECTURES
On 'ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY' (Fourth Series) will be delivered on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, May 13, 14, 15, 17, by W. H. WAGSTAFF, M.A. F.R.S.L., Gresham Professor of Geometry. The Lectures will be delivered at the CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C. at 6 P.M. and are free to the Public.

Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Incorporated by Royal Charter).

AN ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, May 16, at 5 P.M., in the Society's Rooms, 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, W.C., when a Paper will be read by Prof. C. H. FIRTH, LL.D., Litt.D., on 'The Ballad History of Charles I.'
H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The NEXT MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the ZOOLOGY THEATRE, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 8 P.M., when a Paper on 'COTSWOLD FOLK-LORE' will be read by Miss J. B. PARTRIDGE, and Mr. A. R. WRIGHT will show some Lantern Slides, specially prepared to illustrate Japanese Shinto Mythology and Folk-tales.
F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., May 6, 1912.

V I K I N G C L U B: SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

A MEETING will be held in the THEATRE, KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, on FRIDAY, May 17, at 7.30 P.M., when Ibsen's Play, 'THE PRETENDERS', translated by Jon Stefansson, Ph.D., will be read by Members of the Society, by permission of Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd.
A. JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretary.
29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the SOCIETY for the election of President and Council, &c., will be held in the THEATRE, BURLINGTON GARDENS, on MONDAY, May 20, at 3 P.M. the President in the Chair.
The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE, WHITEHALL ROOMS, at 7.30 P.M. for 8 P.M.
D. A. JOHNSTON } Honorary
H. G. LYONS } Secretaries.
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LITERATURE

The Posthumous Essays of John Churton Collins. Edited by L. C. Collins. (Dent & Sons.)

"WHAT is at present the bane of criticism in this country? It is that practical considerations cling to it and stifle it. It subserves interests not its own."

When Matthew Arnold wrote these words he was thinking mainly, perhaps, of political and religious considerations; but he would have equally included ethical considerations. Politics and religion dominated the criticism of the middle-Victorian era; religion and morality dominated that of the later Victorian era; and even to this day the primarily ethical standard—whether it be based on morality or not—is apt to assert itself in estimates of authors. We might, perhaps, take the late Canon Ainger as a type of the critic who in the later nineteenth century applied the ethical test with severity to literature. We might notice that even so sound and discriminating a critic in the realm of history as Lord Morley is prone to give an emphasis to moral issues which is opposed to the critical disinterestedness of which Arnold speaks; it is evident in his book on Rousseau, still more in his short 'Life' of Walpole.

We have no wish to limit criticism to the narrow confines allotted to it by Matthew Arnold. For the moment we are concerned with the fact that Prof. Churton Collins belonged pre-eminently to the school condemned by the great critic. He is one of those whose dicta lead us to imagine that "practical [or moral] ends are the first thing, and the play of mind the second." The accounts of his life which have been given since his unhappy death show him to have been a man of amiable and charming disposition, a stirring lecturer, a generous friend, and a devoted student of literature. He was

one who had read widely and carefully, who was possessed of an astonishing memory, and had the knack of stimulating popular audiences to his own enthusiasms. He was by profession a teacher of literature, and, so far as acquaintance with books and knowledge of the facts of literature are concerned, few, if any, popular lecturers were better qualified than he. But we cannot fail to observe that he always approaches literature with a strong ethical bias. He does not ask "What is this book?" but "What is the teaching of this book?" He is not interested in the mere fact that in this author and in that we have a unique expression of individuality; he is mainly interested to discover that an author's work favours the more generous virtues and springs from nobility of character. This is a perfectly legitimate and not unprofitable way of approaching literature; but it is also a limited one. It is that of the cultured curate who finds in Tennyson and Browning suitable thoughts for the weekday sermon. The advantage of this method of criticism is that it serves to propagate the common virtues; the disadvantage of it is that it ignores nearly all that is individual, unique, and characteristic in the great authors, concentrating attention on those qualities which they shared with their equally virtuous, but less distinguished fellow-mortals.

"It is a provoking and perplexing truth in relation to criticism [says Prof. Collins] that none but an enthusiast can understand an enthusiast, and of all critics an enthusiast is the worst."

This is no more than a half-truth, for it is the quality of a just critic to be an enthusiast in respect of that which is worthy of enthusiasm, and to suppress enthusiasm for that which is falsely praised. Prof. Collins was an enthusiast for authors in so far as they were virtuous, and for the most part indifferent to them so far as they were concerned with non-moral interests. He admires Dr. Johnson because he was a "noble example of self-subjugation, of heroic endurance, of duties faithfully fulfilled, of honesty, sincerity, humanity." He grudgingly admits that he was "far indeed from being able to supply us with everything we require in the way of guidance and admonition." He "was excellent in all the relations of life. He was an affectionate and dutiful son, a faithful and tender husband." Not content with this eulogy, the Professor endows him with the only remaining domestic virtue: "What he would have been as a father we may judge by his conduct to the children of others."

This same criterion the Professor brings to every author discussed in this volume:

"What will become more and more detractive from Milton's influence as time goes on and the world sweeps more and more into the broader day will be the hideous and revolting anthropomorphism of much of his theology—an anthropomorphism not like that of the Greeks, sanely, soundly, nobly symbolic, but often and more than accidentally un-sane, unsound, not noble."

One might hold, on the contrary, that the defect of 'Paradise Lost' is not that angels and Deity are conceived with ignoble anthropomorphism, but that they are not anthropomorphic enough. Satan, humanly portrayed, is alone sufficient to ensure the immortality of the epic, the interest of which would have been enhanced if the Deity had been endowed with a similar human-heroic spirit.

In like manner Wordsworth is considered, not really as a poet, not as a visionary, a seer, a man who perceived, but as a "teacher." The author has an extraordinary habit of dwelling upon accidental and unreal resemblances. There is some point in speaking of the Platonism of Wordsworth; he bears only a superficial resemblance to the Stoics. His Pantheism has little in common with the materialistic Pantheism of the Stoics. And to live according to Nature, as Wordsworth understood it, was wholly different from the ascetic Stoic virtue (*ἐὴν κατὰ φύσιν*). The author makes a similar barren comparison between Robert Browning and Bishop Butler. So far as the formal articles of faith are concerned, they belong broadly to the same theological school; they both believe in the existence of the soul after death, in life as a period of probation, and the progressive development of the soul before death and after. But whilst Butler is engaged upon the cold, logical analysis of theological doctrines, Browning, on the other hand, is mainly interested in the passion with which men perceive truths and strive after them; and it is just because he is interested in this passionate human process that he is a great poet before he is a theologian.

Prof. Collins was a whole-hearted admirer of Tennyson; and at a time when it has become fashionable to give Tennyson less than his due as a poet, it is pleasant to find a critic feeling for the great Victorian the naïve enthusiasm which he drew from his contemporaries. At the same time, it is following narrow issues to seek in poetry merely "a stay and a solace"; to say of Tennyson that he was "a noble teacher," that he was "as patriotic as Shakespeare," that he was "a loyal and devoted son of England." This is an appeal to the gallery which should have no place in a serious work of criticism. It is open to any minor bard to be as patriotic as Shakespeare, and you can be a devoted son of England without learning to write.

Once again we think the author takes a bourgeois view of poetry when, having admitted that one of its functions is to please, he declares that its other function is to

"teach us to solve the three great problems of existence. What do we know—what must we do—for what may we hope?"

We submit that this is not the true function of a poet, and that, if he "teaches" anything of the kind, it is in his capacity as teacher, not in his capacity as poet. There is nothing, indeed, in life which may not be the proper subject-matter of

poetry, and moral issues must always have a large and even dominant place in the poet's interests. Nevertheless a poet is concerned primarily with perception, not with conduct; it is his business to illuminate life rather than to prescribe for it; to reveal the finer issues, which are unconnected with rules; in other words, to endow life, through the medium of a poetic form, with that quality which, for want of a better word, we call beauty. "As patriotic as Shakespeare"! What a degradation of the poet's excellence! "Precious indeed is his [Tennyson's] political teaching"! Tennyson's political teaching is commonplace, and unworthy of serious study. It is his poetry that we care about. It is just this narrow, "practical" criterion of literature which makes the Professor select the following as a "striking and beautiful passage":—

Man for the field, and woman for the hearth:
Man for the sword, and for the needle she:
Man with the head, and woman with the heart:
Man to command, and woman to obey;
All else confusion.

We cannot find that this passage is either striking or beautiful. As truth it is conventional and debatable; as poetry it is lacking in charm. It is scarcely superior to the worst of the so-called "teapot poet."

But if Churton Collins, as thinker and critic, has little to tell us, we cannot but admire the breadth of his erudition and the large field of learning through which he ranged. His essay on Burke is well worth reading, for such a subject as this lends itself to his method. His essay on Shakespearean Theatres is informing, and that on Popular Proverbs is agreeable. From whatever point of view this book may be regarded, it will be found to contain much information condensed into a small space. It has, too, a useful index.

A New English Dictionary.—Th—Thyzle.
(Vol. IX.) By Sir James A. H. Murray.
(Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS instalment of our great Dictionary, which is nearer to a triple than a double section, brings us to the end of Vol. IX. There are, however, still two gaps: one from "senatory" to the last *sh*-entry, to complete Vol. VIII.; and the other from "sleep" to the end of the letter S in the first half of Vol. IX. We may therefore expect in January, 1913, a beginning of the tenth volume, which will carry the work to the end of the alphabet.

There are distinctive features about the portion of the English vocabulary treated in the pages before us. Out of 492 columns, we find not so much as two occupied by words which originated in languages other than Greek and the Teutonic group; while except four technical derivatives of modern Latin, "thea"=tea, and the Hindi "thug" (with 5 derivatives) and "thuggee," no occupant of the small fraction of space just mentioned is "fully naturalized." The other

occupants, acknowledged as aliens, are all Eastern, viz., "thakur," Hindi; "thamin" and "thitsi," Burmese; "Thammuz" and "Thummim," Hebrew; "thar," Nepalese; and the obsolete "thoral," from Latin *torus*. Nobody is very likely to question the propriety of classing these seven vocables as aliens, but we suspect that many are puzzled by the specimens of "naturalized" words given above being classed with familiar modern English words like "terminus," "terminal," and "tobacco."

Our reason for drawing attention to the few vocables of Oriental origin is that there is in this issue an unusually large proportion of technical and dialectal items, which at the first glance appear to be in general currency, some not being clearly distinguishable from common words until the quotations have been inspected, e.g., "thigging"=begging; "thing," verb=to plead a cause, &c.; "thirling"=a bringing into subjection; "thirling"=piercing; "tholing"=suffering, enduring. The multitude of words ultimately or directly from Greek, numbering "922 in all," ensure a superfluity of technical terms, of which fewer than a hundred are current in a strict sense. But so long as literary entertainers of the public use foreign words, technicalities, and local idioms in ever-increasing profusion, lexicographers seem only prudent in leaving readers to decide from time to time for themselves whether or no any particular word is yet entitled to the designation "English."

Another salient feature of our *th*-words is the large number that pertain to accident—article, pronouns, conjunctions, numerals, &c., with their derivatives, the admirable treatment of which might furnish a substantial contingent to a bulky philological English grammar. The thoroughness of treatment may be shown without plunging into depths of what our youths call "shop" by quoting an illustration of the use of "three" "with ellipsis of substantive," namely, "one and eleven three=1s. 11½d."

We should not like to assert that more valuable accounts of these important elements of our language have not been published before, but it is safe to say that their treatment in previous dictionaries is not worth mentioning in comparison with the clear and full display of their history given in this section, as also might have been said in each case of their scattered kindred, such as "he," "him," "I," "me," "one," which have appeared in earlier sections. The syllable "the," known to the English reader, when noticed at all, as "the definite article," takes up eleven columns which contain three separate articles, as is correct. The first and longest is devoted to the demonstrative adjective "('def. article')," with over 20 sections comprehending over 40 separate sets of quotations, all concerned with varieties of current signification; the second, to the obsolete "þa," "þe," a conjunction, adverb, and relative pronoun; the last, to the current adverb seen in "he

looks the better for his holiday....The more, the merrier."

Some of the subsections specify and illustrate three or four groups of nouns which are preceded by "the" regularly, under certain conditions, or exceptionally. We read of its use "with names of rivers....of mountains, groups of islands, or regions, in the plural;....of places or mountains in the singular, now only when felt to be descriptive, as *the Land's End*....*the Oxford Road*, *the Jungfrau*,....or when *the* has come down traditionally, as *the Lennox*, *the Merse*; exceptionally in *the Tyrol*. Formerly often used more widely." We are not told why "the (river) Shannon," "the (river) Tay," "Lough Ree," "Loch Lomond," are now correct parallels, perhaps because only conjectural reasons for the discrimination can be offered; but the mere notice of such various development of usage is of interest.

Whether "thing," sb., in its passage from its earliest meanings, "A meeting, assembly, esp. a deliberative or judicial assembly, a court, a council," to that of "An entity of any kind," has suffered in respect of dignity, may be left to the judgment of our readers, as it is more our proper function to observe that this change is shown to have been wrought between the ends of the seventh and ninth centuries, the intervening steps being "A matter brought before a court of law," &c., "cause, reason, account; sake....an affair, business, concern, matter, subject." Four of the "entity" sections contain quotations dated before or about 1000. This article is admirable in its fullness, and the novelty and correctness of its arrangement, which is suggested but not rigidly dominated, by, the chronology of sense-development.

Sundry errors found in earlier dictionaries are exposed, e.g., "thitling," given in some American editions, is a "misprint for Tithing, cited by Richardson from an edition of Milton's Prose Works"; "thrimsa," used by Selden (1614), Hume, Hook in 'Lives of Archbishops,' and Jevons, is an "erroneous name for the Old English *trimes* or *trims*, a coin (or money of account) representing the Roman *trēmis*," being the Old English genitive plural; and writers on botanical matters are reproved for taking "thrips" for plural, and curtailing a single insect, even when representing its genus, to "thrip." The common verb "throw" is not credited with an early *g* or *h* sound, and so connected with Latin *torqueo*, but traced to a Teutonic root *þræ*, pre-Teutonic *trē*, meaning "turn," as originally (with "twist," "curl") *throw* meant in Old English.

Among the host of words and combinations not hitherto registered in English dictionaries, the majority being obsolete or dialectal or technical (such as Grote's grecisms "thalassocracy," "thalassocrat," "theors or sacred envoys," and James Hinton's "thingal" for "real"), are the new trade terms "thermos (flask)" and "picture theatre"; Mr. Kipling's

"thutter"=to sound a conch-shell wind instrument; and Mr. W. J. C. Muir's needless revival of "thewness," probably intended for a novelty, in "the sinewy force of moral thewness." The article on "theolepsy" furnishes a word for the supplementary volume in the phrase "neither th., nor diablepsy, nor any other lepsy." After Chaucer, two of the three instances of "Theban." (Bœotian) are from Francis's translation of Horace and Paley's edition of Æschylus's 'Seven against Thebes'; while the third is valueless for lack of context, "To curb thy spirit with a Theban chain." Space would have been usefully economized by a reference to "pinion," where—to illustrate "the" used emphatically—the quotation for "Theban" is given, namely, Gray's reference to Pindar as "the Theban eagle" in his 'Progress of Poesy.' The earliest instance cited of "throw off," in the sense "cast off, put off energetically (something put on or assumed, as a garment)," is from Dryden (1681); though an index leads us to Milton (1667), 'P. L.,' iii. 362, "garlands thick thrown off," which comprises a fine example of the adverb "thick"; while, *ib.* 391, "threw down Th' aspiring dominations," seems to be a unique blend of literal and figurative significations worthy of note. To the combinations of "thick" (adverb) we should have added "thick-rammed" ('P. L.,' vi. 485) to his "thick-warbled....thick-woven"; and quotations for several other expressions, *e.g.*, "deep-throated" ('P. L.,' vi. 586, "a flame.... From those deep-throated engines belch'd"), as the combination is mentioned under "throated," and only Mrs. Browning's "hoarse deep-throated ages" quoted under "deep."

With regard to the verb "throb," it is not safe to say there is "no cognate word in Teutonic or Romanic." Prof. Skeat's connexion of the word with Latin *trepidus* may not be indisputable, but is as far, or farther, from being disproved. As to the sense relation to sounds meaning "turn," surely violent pulsation often accompanies what is vulgarly described as "such a turn." The explanation under "then" of the phrase "now and then" makes the "every now and then" of the 1763 quotation bewildering. The solution of the difficulty under "every," that in this phrase it is a mistake for "ever," might well have been referred to or repeated. An excellent example of "thin" used figuratively, and "thing" applied "to an attribute, quality, or property of an actual being or entity," occurs in Lamb's 'Essay on the Old Comedy' — "that thin thing (Lady Teazle's reputation)."

The admirable article on the sounds indicated in English by *th* contains one statement which seems to admit of qualification. We read apropos of the Middle English change of *þ* to *ð* in the demonstrative group "the," "that," and their kindred, and in the pronouns of the second person singular, that "these constitute the only words in English with initial (*ð*)."

Yet, in view of the number of words in this section which are now only dialectic, it would have been well to exclude certain dialects from the "English" of the above statement; as in parts of the South-West the initial of the adjective "thin," for instance, is like that of the ordinary pronominal adjective "thine." Tyndall's phrase "a thermo-electric pair, or couple" (1863), and Preece and Sivewright's 'Telegraphy' (1876) seem to be responsible for "pair" being mentioned in the first paragraph of the article on "thermo-electric" rather than "couple," the term now in vogue, as in p. 14 of C. E. Foster's 'Practical Pyrometry'; while in the next page we find the common term "thermo-electric pyrometer," omitted in the 'N.E.D.'

The interest attaching to the development of meaning of the Greek *θεολογία* is displayed in an excellent note at the end of the article "theology," which is unfortunately too long to quote and too compact to abbreviate. The words "thud," sb. and vb., were, it appears, originally Scotch and North dialects, meaning primarily "a blast of wind," "to come with a blast or gust," Douglas, 'Æneis' (1513). For the meaning "dull heavy sound" 'Adam Bede' (1859) furnishes the earliest literary quotation. One of the very few words in *th*- derived from French—of which "throne," from Old French "trone," is an example—"thyrse" to wit, was apparently only used after the seventeenth century by botanists and Longfellow in lieu of the commoner "thyrsus." This poet, O. W. Holmes, and Mr. W. D. Howells are cited for the quaint term "thank-you-ma'am" = "A hollow or ridge in a road, which causes persons passing over it in a vehicle to bow the head involuntarily, as if in acknowledgment of a favour." Among words derived from proper names we note "Thalian," "Thersitean," "Thespian," "Thrasonic," and "Thyestean" (earliest quotation, Milton, 'P. L.,' x. 688).

A further portion of S by Dr. Craigie is announced for July 1st.

The Ego and his Own. By Max Stirner. Translated from the German by S. T. Byington. With an Introduction by J. L. Walker. (A. C. Fifield.)

By a loose historical generalization, the Romantics have been called the prophets of the Ego. Unless Romanticism runs from Aristotle's *μεγαλόψυχος* to Mr. H. G. Wells's 'Rediscovery of the Unique,' the generalization may be dismissed as "easy, vulgar, and therefore disgusting." In the case of Max Stirner, whose chief work was published before the revolution of 1848, chronology gives it some support, but, in spite of numerous references to contemporaries who no longer interest us, he shares the wonderful modernness of the other egoistic philosophers. A generation ago 'Der Einzige und sein Eigentum' was just old enough to be utterly forgotten; probably not a hundred people in England knew it by name. Lately the Anarchists

of America and the Continent have revived it, and after nearly seventy years we have a translation published in this country. This is satisfactory, though occasionally irritating, as in the frequent use of dashes to mark the point of a *παρὰ προσδοκίαν*, and the title is not particularly luminous, for we lose the suggestion of uniqueness which is so important. But many philosophers have been worse translated.

Certainly the task was worth doing, for the value of the thought and for its anticipation of Nietzsche. Stirner, starting from similar premises, arrives by similar methods at a different conclusion. Both are agreed that God is the devil, might is right, and morality is the weapon of tyrants and the fetter of fools; but Stirner refuses to posit a tyrant or superman to resolve the "dissolute condition of masterless men." Nietzsche must surely have read his predecessor, and certainly one possible parallel of phrasing suggests itself: after certain ways of thought have been labelled Negroid and Mongoloid quite in the manner of Nietzsche, Stirner asks, When will men at last become "truly Caucasians"? In the light of the "good Europeans," this is interesting. There are, of course, obvious differences between the later and the earlier writer. The one is explosive and aphoristic, the other consecutive. The one is a poet in whom thought sometimes takes fire from its own intensity, and the pamphlet becomes a hymn; the other is strictly pedestrian, despite an occasional spark. So Nietzsche often writes as a frenzied prophet; Stirner almost always as a bourgeois, irritated by a narrow life and dull companions, cherishing a secret grudge against them, and at length rising up and crying out, "All things are nothing to me."

"The divine is God's concern, the human, man's; my concern is solely what is mine, unique as I am unique." But everywhere our author sees his fellow-men always "possessed," under the tyranny of a "fixed idea"—God, social duty, and the like. What we do for ourselves we are ashamed of. Then the winds of passion swell, and he begins to generalize. First, he finds that the ancients were possessed by the idea of the material world. Now, when the frogs asked for a king, Jupiter sent them a log, and they despised it; so he sent them a stork, and they were eaten. The God of the Christians came to relieve men from the material world, and entering into the house, empty, but swept and garnished, proved indeed a sevenfold devil. But after many centuries certain good men arose, Liberals as they were called (the name has survived down to our own times), and attacked this God, and one of their number who had a taste for poetry, as indeed many of them had, wrote a song of victory which ended as follows:—

Thou art smitten, thou God, thou art smitten;
thy death is upon thee, O Lord,
And the love-song of earth as thou diest resounds
through the wind of her wings—
Glory to Man in the highest! for Man is the
master of things.

The capital M is the rift in the lute. The Protean one has only assumed a fresh disguise; we have cut off a hydra's head, and the monster, not a whit perturbed, puts out a couple more. "They are rid of the Evil One; evil is left," and Humanity sits on the tyrant's throne, and the ego is once more cheated of its heritage.

Other writers have done all this before, and shown how the individual is dominated by law, morality, and social life, but Stirner has an unexpected way of delivering us from our ghostly enemy; or, rather, two ways, one ordinary, the other most interesting. The first is a union of conscious egoists, which no doubt has attracted the Anarchists. We naturally think of a nation of shopkeepers, and so forth, but that is not Stirner's view. A union is to have all the advantages of a society without its disadvantages, for a society only arises from a dead union, "sitting crowned upon the grave thereof."

But running through all this there is another and a contradictory strain. Perhaps he feared for his union. In any case he shifts his position, and having criticized the world from the standpoint of a member of a union of egoists, he tells us that *he* is the measure of all things, "not an ego along with other egos, but the sole ego." He therefore cares for nothing except as it tends to his satisfaction. But with an honesty rare among solipsists, Stirner goes on to explain the cause of evil. Men think. But for that, all would be well. Imagination makes things seem possible, and a standard is formed. Really, everything is the only thing it can be.

"As this rose is a true rose to begin with, this nightingale always a true nightingale, so I am not for the first time a true man when I fulfil my calling... but I am a true man from the start."

How, then, has he criticized the rest of the world? He is consistent and he is critical, which leads to a demand for a thralldom of the ego, and a possibility of the opposite. He is indeed "possessed," as other men are, but by the idea of the ego. Speech, judgment, belief, demand it, and if we are to be conscious we cannot be rid of "possession." We are driven back upon an instinctive and vegetable life. But "that you ought to become beasts is an exhortation which I certainly cannot give you, as that would be again a task, an ideal." Apparently we make up our world on these terms and in this religious fashion. "There is no God, and Bradlaugh is his prophet," was once a current saying, and it expresses the difficulty fairly well. Even in Stirner we occasionally see the fine repetition and the pyrotechnic utterance of the prophetic mind. His temper is stoical rather than prophetic, it is true, but a Stoic cannot escape the dilemma either. He must think, and actually does, though he sees that it means being "blind to the immediateness of things." Then in a moment of revelation he cries: "One must know how to put everything out of one's mind, if only that one may be able to sleep." But, though sleep is well, sleep is not life's crown.

TWO POETS OF TO-DAY.

THAT Mr. Doughty should have attained the poetic renown which is undoubtedly his in an age which is usually chary of any but surface valuations inclines us to the consolation that English criticism still retains portions of its sturdiness and solidity. To arrive at Mr. Doughty's essential merits as a poet is a feat similar to winning the goal after an obstacle race. Superficially, he is one of the most unattractive authors now writing. He seems to take a kind of wanton pleasure in inversion and circumlocution of all kinds. He flings his sentences violently on to the page, indifferent, as it were, to the final order they may assume.

His infelicities of expression are frequently distressing. He has a predilection for sheer ugliness of sound and abrupt elliptical cacophonies, almost naive in their revolt against the unchanging laws of beauty. His occasional recourse to onomatopœic measures, his contortion of phrase, are repellent to a disciplined ear. He is prone to writing Johnsonese, arbitrarily sliced up into blank verse. This may appear a sufficiently formidable indictment, nor may the man who tricks out his verse with dusty rhetoric seem worthy of any but the scantiest respect. But the author of 'Adam Cast Forth,' 'The Dawn in Britain,' and the prose masterpiece 'Wanderings in Arabia' cannot be dismissed in so summary a fashion. Mr. Doughty possesses to a singular degree the *perfidum ingenium* that seems to belong to a rugged and heroic antiquity rather than our own era. The substance and structure of his poetry are instinct with the full-mouthed strenuousness of the "vates" of pristine memory. The elegant refinements and subtleties of finished versifiers would be as incongruous to his elemental and granite-like cast of thought as 'Paradise Lost' would be, tinkered into the metrical amenities of the Augustans; so that the uncouth and barbarous dissonance of Mr. Doughty's verse may be almost regarded as a suitable medium for the vehemence and massive actuality of his thought. He has the defects of his qualities, and both are too boisterously in evidence to be ignored.

The volume before us, unfortunately, displays some manifestations of declining power. The prodigality of his invention shows less originality in bursting through into fresh layers of virgin soil, and the blemishes of style are more accentuated. His old Spartan fervour, his ferocious energy as undiminished as before, too often only reach self-realization by means of excrescences, diffuseness, and redundancy of phrase. So far as the subject-matter is concerned, he might be said to have surfeited himself upon a diet of *Morning Post* leading articles, the 'Eng-

The Clouds. By Charles M. Doughty. (Duckworth & Co.)

The Heralds of the Dawn. By William Watson. (John Lane.)

lishman's Home,' and the novels of Mr. William Le Queux.

England has become "the stagnant fen" where men have "exchanged swords for ledgers." On such foundations this modern prophet builds his jeremiad depicting the horrors of an invasion by the "Eastlanders," the burning of homesteads, the sacking of towns, the decimation of our countrymen, and a general catastrophe only retrieved by the timely assistance of our colonists. Such is the epic of this Rodin of the muse, and on the theme he lavishes—more, squanders—the resources of his statuesque mind and peculiar, almost exotic vocabulary.

With this "Atlantean load" he staggers on, a "weary Titan," over arid and stony tracts of blank verse, and we struggle painfully after him. To stigmatize 'The Clouds' as a failure would be to do its author an injustice. In itself, laborious as it is, it possesses a certain harsh and bulky impressiveness; considered in perspective with his other works, it is a similar achievement to that of Wordsworth after 1830. We think that the salient loss here is a quality of pungency and incisiveness which was wont in former volumes to compel our admiration in spite of artistic deformities, and almost in spite of ourselves. Only in the spaciousness of some of the allegorical and mythological groupings are his force and lustre retained untarnished. We quote the following as an instance of his tortuous and archaic style, and an earnest of what English poetry must owe to him. It is a dance of elves:—

With lifting knee-bows fast those featly tread;
And weaving to and fro of tinkling shanks:
Skipping with swift fetched sole-casts of light feet,
And many a beck, elves carol and tread round:
Likening the compassed heavens wide starry choirs.
Or else; where Pipits flute blows merry note:
With pulse of nimble feet;
Scorched sod those beat, they beat:
Tossing from smooth round napes, long bright
elf-locks.
Whiles thereby standing fayfolk roundsong chant:
(The melody and measure-wonders quaint to us!)
With goblin laughter, mingling oft their voice.
Last, who, fay-maid, is deemed to have danced
best;
And maze of wreathing arms, doth featly thread;
Fays dight with ouch of moonstone, glowing bright.

It would be rash to assert without reservation that Mr. William Watson has fallen into the autumn of his poetic inspiration. None the less, that reservation still lies stored, and it is with unmeasured regret that we read his latest volume without that intellectual and imaginative reaction which the high pomps of his verse were wont to evoke. His lyre is much softened, even muffled, and those "brave translunary things," the capture of which led many to think that the torch of the poetic inheritance had been handed from Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne to him, echo through his poetry no more. As in 'Sable and Purple,' his theme, roughly fashioned into dramatic form, is concerned with the realities of kingship—perishable if misdirected into tyranny, durable only where the king's governance is sage, mild, and in communion with the welfare and

aspirations of his people. Volmar, the victorious captain of the king's armies, is assassinated on the very threshold of his triumph by the man whose daughter he had maltreated. The simmering discontent of the people, fomented by the imprisonment of their leader Brasidas, finds explosive vent at the trial of the slayer, and the king, yielding to the pressure of events, abdicates in favour of his son, the representative of a more enlightened régime. Such, in skeleton, is the theme, slender enough in all conscience. Its symbolism is but barely adumbrated, and the significance of the conception, strangely isolated, is not confluent with the broad and stately passage of the verse. Mr. Watson's play lacks that unity of design which bears the stamp of inevitability in art; it is not even a tessellated mosaic; it consists rather in a number of detached episodes, somewhat fortuitously strung together. It is a painted description rather than a dramatic play.

Throughout the perusal of the poem we were deterred from an undiluted enjoyment of it by a subconscious suspicion that the blank verse was too plausible to reach the richer seams of mental and emotional expression. Mr. Watson appears to us to have compromised not with the world, but with his muse. He has clipped the wings of his verse, checked its feeling for adventure, and kept it tethered, so to speak, in the home pastures. One of his salient characteristics has been, and continues to be, artistry in words. His achievement in proportion, in the exquisite fusion of matter and form, has been such as no contemporary can emulate. To place him beside Mr. Doughty in this respect is to provide a rare fillip to the piquancy of contrast. They are the Apollo and Hephæstus of the modern poetic Parnassus, which is many leagues nearer earth than the cosmogonies of former ages. Mr. Watson's technique and craftsmanship can be of surpassing quality. Mr. Doughty is a leviathan in the workshop of art. Mr. Watson is not master of numerous stops and keys of blank-verse melody. He has the Marlowesque limitations of resource—the Marlowesque sonorousness and style of marshalling his lines into dignified battalions. His blank verse is a pageant, scrupulously purged of tawdry and extraneous elements. He is the trained poet, and makes us feel his poetry as a disciplined rapture, the consummation of the ordered, delicate manipulation of the capacities of language. In 'The Heralds of the Dawn' we are apprehensive that his method has overlapped, even submerged, his purely inspirational ebullience. The result is division; the captain of words has felled the poet. The fine, puissant outburst of Brasidas,

I do defy it
To lay a hand upon me. With a signal
I could call forth a host as from the ground,
Who, if you dared to cast me in yon prison,
Would batter down its walls founded in blood,
Its doors dabbled with blood, its towers that rise
Out of a fen and rank morass of blood,
Unpacified blood, not to be quieted,
Not to be put to sleep in the earth at all,

for all the weakness of the last line—the line "Thou wert more callous than the lean-lipped sea," and "I am hurt with flying splinters of the truth," are of exceptional potency. The standard of such resonance is not maintained. Mr. Watson's blank verse in this volume seems to relapse from imaginative prowess into smoothness, aptness, and an uncalled-for reticence. At times he is almost *raffiné*—his metrical instinct of too stoical and complacent a temper. The *primum mobile* of imagination droops and appears to have passed its full-fledged condition.

Perhaps this treatment by comparison, if not invidious, is a trifle unfair to Mr. Watson. His high qualities, though impaired, are distinctly perceptible in his new play. His expression lacks the zest of discovery; but it retains its choiceness, the grave ceremony of its harmonies. What full and measured utterance is conveyed by these lines!—

How covetable that strictly bounded mind,
No shreds of twilight hanging loose upon it!
Mine own leans out into the Dark, and so
Hazards its very balance, in hope to catch
The footfall of events ere they arrive,
And from the Dark wins nothing.

Gladstone and Ireland: the Irish Policy of Parliament from 1850 to 1894. By Lord Eversley. (Methuen & Co.)

WE have before us in this book a very candid and able statement, but the story is told from the standpoint of a very advanced and yet simple-minded Radical, who often sees only one side of a question, and takes no account of practical difficulties or losses which more than counter-balance theoretical gains. His volume is a commentary on the following thesis: "The moral to be drawn is that the best, in fact the only safe, guide for legislation for a community like Ireland, with separate interests and wants, is to be found in the demands of its representatives." This sentence expresses a confident belief in Parliamentary representation, and assumes that it expresses the will of the whole nation. It is, moreover, very vague in the expression "separate interests and wants," by which we suppose the author means "separate from those of England." But it would be far truer if it meant divergent or conflicting interests and wants among the Irish people, and if so, the demands of the majority of its Parliamentary representatives may be anything but safe, and far from just. The signal defect in the representation of Ireland was that for a long time it represented mainly the Protestant and land-holding minority. Now, on the contrary, it expresses mainly the interests and wants of the Catholic majority. Nor is it a case where any sane statesman can afford to neglect the minority, which is most valuable to the country by its wealth, its intelligence, and its high traditions. But if the majority of its representatives in Parliament were to vote the exile of Protestants, Lord Eversley would apparently think it a wise and safe thing to do.

We put a very extreme case, to show the unsoundness of his principle, for we have no such respect as he has for the votes of the ignorant majority of any nation. But in lesser matters the same thing is true. He speaks of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the State Church as a measure of unmixed good in allaying bad feelings and removing injustice. Probably it was on the whole a necessary measure, but not without the gravest drawbacks, and much damage to the whole country. It is only true in the sense of the very Low Church Protestant that the Disendowed Church has gained in vitality. In breadth and inclusion of strict Churchmen it has lost. Socially it meant the loss of a class of clergy who were all, since the religious revival of the early nineteenth century, resident gentlemen, living civilized lives, and spending their incomes among their Catholic as well as their Protestant neighbours. The former probably earned three-fourths of the wages paid by the Protestant rectors. This loss was never replaced by the appropriation of the fund to education or to charity. The local poor all lost heavily by the disappearance of the Established clergy and their households. The local squires also lost their best and most cultivated neighbours, and were encouraged by this and by land legislation to desert their homes and sell their places to common farmers. Then trees were cut down, gardens and avenues neglected, and the country allowed to fall back a century in civilization. These melancholy facts are not stated as a charge against Liberal legislation in Ireland. Some great change was necessary. The landlords as a class were idle, thriftless, and extravagant, and had lost control of their estates. The real owners were the creditors, who had no regard for the sufferings of the poor. But in the legislation which ensued, and which Gladstone undertook in a spirit of large justice and charity, it was impossible to distinguish between the honest, but oppressed poor and the idle, drunken, worthless tenant who was in arrear owing to his own vices, and not to the oppression of his landlord. The majority of those ultimately reinstated in their farms were idlers, while those who by a great struggle had honestly paid their rents got no consideration except that of having their future rents reduced, and of this unfairness they often complained very bitterly.

These are but a few of the difficulties which Lord Eversley, with his Radical optimism, has ignored. He goes even further when he tells us that the interfering with trial by jury, which has been so often practised in Ireland, was a great mistake, for the refusal of juries to find verdicts would have compelled the Government to remedy grievances a generation sooner than this was effected. There may, of course, be great public cases where a patriot is saved by a patriot jury from the persecution of the Crown; but in Ireland, and in the common affairs of life, juries brought up in opposition to

English law would find a thousand false verdicts, and refuse to find true ones, without any further effect than the demoralization of the people. No murderer who even pretended that his crime was agrarian or political would be convicted; prosecutions to maintain lawful rights would be balked, and a good part of the business at the country assizes would consist in tampering with the jurors beforehand. Lord Eversley, with his notions of English justice and fair play, does not appreciate the profound differences which exist in the Irish public. These differences are due, no doubt, to special causes—in particular the long misgovernment by England. But there are also influences of race and of religion which make it unsafe to argue that what is safe and sound in one country is safe and sound in the other. Nor do we for one moment think that a stray visit to Lord Clanricarde's country, and an inquiry which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (as he then was) made, helped him in any way to find out the truth. The Radical M.P. visiting Ireland is surrounded by such a cloud of plausible deceivers that not one in fifty succeeds in penetrating the mist and discovering the real facts. In this case we have excellent evidence that he did not find them out, so far as they justified or explained the landlord's side. We cannot but regret that he did not accept the post of Chief Secretary when it was offered him, for we are confident that, if he had made a deeper study of Irish affairs, he would have found the solution not so simple as he now appears to consider it. On the other hand, we think his severe strictures on Lord Salisbury's Irish policy largely justified. Twenty years of coercion is no real statesman's resource, and the cynical disregard of the Irish which Lord Salisbury disclosed more than once, even in public, showed that he was wholly unfit to deal with the Irish problem. Lord Eversley evidently thinks no better of Mr. Balfour, but we cannot discuss living politicians here.

Turning to his personal estimate of Gladstone, we cannot but admire his unstinted delight in, and wonder at, the great Liberal leader. And no doubt every word he says of Gladstone's amazing personality, his vigour, his earnestness, his *δευότης*, to use a peculiarly apt Greek word, is very true and loyal, and will touch a vibrating string in every Liberal heart.

But his account of the psychological idiosyncrasies of his hero, though perfectly honest, is sometimes comical when he comes to defend them. Here is a passage:—

"While a supreme master of lucid exposition, he was also an adept in the use of subtle distinctions, and of phrases, which tended to obscure rather than to throw light on the subject under discussion. There are occasions when a Minister cannot give a direct answer to an inopportune question without injury to the public service. I have known Ministers, and even Prime Ministers, who, unable to say either Yes or No, would resort to lies. To Mr. Gladstone there were

infinite varieties of shades between 'Yes and No. He was able to make a reply such that no one could distinguish or disentangle the facts. Some people [*sic*] called this casuistry or sophistry. I have heard high authorities say that the art of casuistry ought not to be neglected. Call it by what name we may, the use of language in this way is at times necessary in the House of Commons in the interest of the public or for the purpose of perplexing an unscrupulous [?] opponent."

We with difficulty refrain from writing a commentary on this delightful passage. But we shall cite from Lord Eversley's book an instance where it was obviously required. Chap. xviii. is entitled 'The Kilmainham Negotiations,' and in it is a detailed account of the various parleys held between Gladstone, Forster, and Parnell through the mediation of Capt. O'Shea. It resulted in a change of policy by Gladstone, the resignation of Forster, and the release of Parnell. Yet in the next chapter Lord Eversley quotes the words in which Gladstone announced Parnell's release: "It is an act done without any negotiation, promise, or engagement whatever." In anybody else such a statement would have been not only a downright lie, but also a piece of shameless effrontery, for the negotiations were known to many. But had Gladstone been challenged, he would no doubt have begun defining *negotiations* in so many ways as to evade the censure he justly deserved. The whole story brings to our recollection the very different judgment of Kinglake, which we commend to Lord Eversley's attention: "Gladstone, Gladstone! That man uses his conscience not as a guide, but as an accomplice, and it holds the dark lantern for him when he is going out to commit a burglary."

Here and there Lord Eversley omits important facts or important sequences of events. Thus in giving a sketch of Parnell's provenance, he absolutely ignores his father, so leading the reader to suspect that he was some objectionable person. We can supply the missing information, and gladly do so. John Parnell was a most respected squire—the brains-carrier of the county, to use an Irish phrase. He was consulted by all the gentry regarding their private affairs. He played cricket for his county, and kept a ground in his place for many years. It was this pre-eminence which induced the relatives of a young lord in the county who would run the risk of visiting the United States to insist on Parnell accompanying the wealthy youth. Parnell was equal to the task: he brought his young lord home safe, but was caught himself in the wiles which the county dreaded, for he married an American girl of violent anti-English opinions, which she transmitted to her son. There was no feeling stronger in both mother and son than hatred of England.

Here is another instance. When the Parnell-O'Shea scandal became public the Irish Nationalists expressed their continued support of the leader, in disregard of his private character. In this the Irish bishops acquiesced. For he was a Pro-

testant, and therefore a heretic whose morals could not be sound. But the English Nonconformist conscience flared up at once, and Gladstone felt compelled to become its trumpeter. Then the bishops met and followed suit. Here the sequence is interesting, and should have been told us. The author never tells us clearly what can be inferred from the facts, even as he states them, that the Nationalist party drew a distinction between the accidental murder of Lord F. Cavendish, which they deplored as a calamity, and that of Mr. Burke, concerning which their ominous silence spoke volumes. The latter crime had even been recommended in one Irish paper shortly before the event. He speaks of Sir G. Trevelyan as the very strongest of Chief Secretaries, and Sir M. Beach as among the ablest. The usual judgment in Ireland was that the former was a very sensitive gentleman of great charm, the second a most laborious official with an imperturbable temper.

But a critic who has lived all through the period in Ireland, and known almost all the men concerned, finds so much to qualify and question in the details of the book that no review could possibly contain it. To such a critic the book is of the highest interest and value, for it reminds him step by step of all the blunders and the very few successes of the English management of Ireland. The further observation, with which we will conclude, is this: Could any one venture to write a similar volume on the Tory policy during the same period?

THREE COUNTIES.

THE volume 'Life in a Yorkshire Village' will be of great interest to men of the North Country. Carlton-in-Cleveland has been selected as a type, though there seems to be little to make it surpass other villages in the vicinity. We have no doubt that long before the Domesday record was written Carlton was a quiet cluster of dwellings. Perhaps there may have been houses there even in the Roman time, and at a still earlier date the valley provided men with water and wood for fuel. But Robert de Brus is the first person of whom Mr. Blakeborough takes notice. He died in 1141, and was buried in the Abbey of Gisburne. Afterwards Carlton, with other large possessions, became the property of the Meinells. The author carries down the history of the place to the seventeenth century, when, as in most other parts of England, the working-classes were far less prosperous than their forefathers had been in happier days. "Times mended, however, during the next cen-

Life in a Yorkshire Village. By J. Fairfax Blakeborough. (Stockton-on-Tees, Yorkshire Publishing Co.)

Shropshire. By John Ernest Auden. "The Little Guides." (Methuen & Co.)

Rambles in Somerset. By G. W. and J. H. Wade. (Same publishers.)

A Somerset Sketch-Book. By H. Hay Wilson. (Dent & Sons.)

ture," says Mr. Blakeborough, who goes on to remark that the villagers were given to baiting bulls in the early part of the eighteenth century. It can scarcely be doubted that they enjoyed this exciting diversion long before the date he mentions. From the 'Lay of Havelok the Dane,' to quote no other authority, it is clear that bull-baiting was a favourite amusement of mediæval England. At Carlton the diversion probably did not die out till it was made illegal, which was, we believe, as late as 1839. Even now the bull ring may be seen.

Mr. Blakeborough has done well to collect the folk-lore and traditional customs of the parish; we wish that others would work as hard as he has done. He has ascertained that Carlton has no maypole now, though one was standing forty years ago. In North Yorkshire, Sinnington and Slingsby still have their maypoles, and we trust they may continue to retain them.

We are told that as late as ten years ago corn was threshed with the flail by the Carltonians. Though there are probably one or two of the implements left in the village, they are seldom used, yet it is pleasant to learn that on hill-side farms a mile or two away the old fashion still persists.

Shropshire is the largest of England's inland counties, and has within its bounds every variety of natural charm. To the student of home scenery an extensive knowledge of Shropshire is essential. Nevertheless, not a few cultured Englishmen, to whom the Lake district, Devonshire and Cornwall, Shakespeare's country, the Peak of Derbyshire, the Yorkshire and Northumbrian coast-line, or the quieter joys of Surrey downs and woodlands are quite familiar, have to plead guilty to a comparative ignorance of Shropshire. Those who know this county either well or partially can scarcely fail to welcome Mr. Auden's little book. We might, perhaps, have had with advantage more information about the attractions of scenery and mountains, and it is strange that only trifling incidental reference is made to the old forests of Shropshire. Fully half of the county was subject to forest jurisdiction under the Normans, and it has been shown in the 'Victoria County History of Salop,' vol. i., that the story of the forestry is of much interest. But those who know this border shire the best will find little to complain of in the matter of omission. Churches are dealt with on a generous scale. Many of them in the north are small, and have wooden belfries, but there are good cruciform examples, as at Ludlow, Shrewsbury (St. Mary's), and Ellesmere, as well as other interesting fabrics of different periods—such as Stanton Lacy, Heath Chapel, Acton Burnell, Chelmarsh, and Tong. The old castles, several of the half-timbered manor houses, and the ruins of monasteries like those of Buildwas, Lilleshall, and Much Wenlock, receive adequate and careful attention.

The word "Saxon" is affixed to a short list of mounds, and in all except one the

term is, we believe, rightly used. As efforts are now being made to insist that all such mounds are early Norman, it may be as well to give Mr. Auden's slightly qualifying note:—

"The use of 'Saxon' as a convenient descriptive epithet is in no way intended to exclude the possibility that some of the mounds are early Norman. Stockaded mounds were a simple form of defence peculiar to no special race. But, since Shropshire was debatable ground between the Saxon and the Welsh, even after Offa's day, the weight of probability inclines to the view that in this county such earthworks were mostly erected in pre-Norman times, when they would be much needed by the early West Saxon and Mercian settlers."

The index might have been better, being insufficient for those who desire to know where to look for references to such subjects as screenwork, low-side windows, and ancient glass, or for earthworks and Roman pavements. The 'Leicestershire and Rutland' and other members of this series have all these and other important subjects duly inserted in the index, and emphasized by being printed in italics. Surely the present volume should have followed the same plan.

To ramble in Somerset is a vast undertaking, if there is the slightest idea of doing it on any thorough scale. The area of this shire, embracing a great tract of diversified country, extending from the Avon to the Exe, is almost sufficient to provide rambles for a score of years. Much of the central fenland may be destitute of any particular attraction, but almost everywhere else the land is scored with hills and valleys. The fair surroundings of Bath, the rocky ravines of the Mendips, the timber-clad slopes of the Blackdowns on the southern border, the charming combes of the Quantocks, and still further west the rolling wastes of Exmoor or the wide vale of Porlock—all these ought to prove full of fascination for lovers of nature in either its more mellow or its wilder moods. Even in the less winsome fenlands there are the gleaming apple orchards of Glastonbury, the prodigal corn lands of Taunton Dean, and the mysterious mist-laden marshes of Sedgemoor. Here, too, in this plain district, prevented from relapsing into a morass by an elaborately planned system of drainage, there are infinite attractions for the antiquary and the ecclesiologist in the discovered haunts of the early lake-dwellers, the ruins of Glastonbury, and the yet standing fabrics of the great church of Wells and its surroundings.

With so much material, it is small wonder that Messrs. G. W. and J. H. Wade in their 'Rambles in Somerset' adopted a different plan from that followed by the books on Sussex and Surrey with like titles issued by the same publishers. In those two cases the authors gave chapters descriptive of real walks and rides or of actual rambles. In the book now before us a fairly successful attempt is made to cover a great deal of ground after an orderly method, but there is no endeavour to reproduce the charm of

a walk or drive in any particular direction. At times this substantial book waxes a little dull, as in the long-drawn accounts of the histories of Bath and Bristol, which are scarcely in accord with the title of the book. Nor has the penultimate chapter on Exmoor, entitled 'The Haunt of the Red Deer,' caught much of the spirit and romance of that district; in fact, it is too prosaic to please the true lover of that enchanting region. Nevertheless, it must be frankly acknowledged that the authors have given us several attractive chapters, foremost among which stand those of 'The Island Valley of Avilion,' 'Across the Mendips,' and 'Quantockland.' It may be remarked that the spelling "Quantocks" on the map is much to be preferred. The authors ought also to have known better than to give the name Hurlstone Point to the fine headland of Porlock Bay, the insertion of the letter *l* being a mere modern vulgarism, falsifying place-name history. The photographic plates are beautifully reproduced and particularly well chosen.

Miss Wilson's 'Somerset Sketch-Book' is a modest-looking volume of quite a different calibre. It is a series of charming country sketches, chiefly gathered in the Mendip country, and full to the brim of real "Zumerset" village life. Though there is but little definite topographical information, no other county could, one thinks, have produced the different characters and scenes in these twenty and odd descriptive tales and pictures of genuine peasant life. The effect of reading them one and all, and then rereading them, on a somewhat jaded elderly critic who knew and loved the sweetness of Somerset, especially the confines of Exmoor, in the days of his youth, was to fill him with a burning desire to revisit the slumberous old villages wherein such incidents occurred. 'The Ploughing Match,' 'The Sheep-Shearing,' and 'The Rat-Catcher' are full of delightful and sympathetic touches; pathos is aptly blended with humour, and the whole sweetened by fragments of the soft rich "Zumerset" dear to the ears that know it. When the rat-catcher's favourite cripple child lay a-dying, the mother had a visit from his half-sister, who was both dairywoman and henwife at the rectory. At the end of a page or two of eerie suggestions as to the cause and possible cure of the illness, she thus concludes:—

"If 'twere the ague, put a spider in the water, and drink 'en when he do curly up. That be a good cure, but if it be they fits, thou should'st make 'en swally hairs from the cross on a donkey's back. An' must be a she'un, look, since he'm a boy, or else Parson's donkey wu'd ha' done. But thou'd best not tell Parson. An' Parson too, look, he do pray beautiful, 'twould be good for the child if he'd say a prayer over 'en. But I'll send thee the hairs from Cox's donkey to Stoke, and mind thou don't let Doctor know or happen he'll not give thee his own stuff, an' it be mortal good, for sure, but there cassn't be no harm to use what them as went before us did use, for there be some things as the gentry don't know on. So mind thou don't tell Parson."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Lilley (James Philip), *FOUR APOSTLES: THE TRAINING OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES*, 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The four are the middle group of the twelve—St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthew, and St. Thomas. The aim of the book is analogous to that of a sermon, *i.e.*, personal edification (in this case tending towards the better realization of the ideal of a missionary) by means of the study of characters of the New Testament. Difficulties, critical or otherwise, are thus rightly enough left on one side. We notice some indulgence in sweeping statements, less easy to tolerate in a written than in a spoken discourse.

Ormanian (Malachia), *THE CHURCH OF ARMENIA*, translated from the French Edition by G. Marcar Gregory, 5/ net.

Mowbray

A significant contribution to ecclesiastical history, from an avowedly orthodox point of view. The historical does not clash so conspicuously with the doctrinal attitude as might be expected, and we are provided with an adequate, if not comprehensive survey of the evolution, doctrine, discipline, liturgy, literature, and prevailing conditions of the Armenian Church. The translation is finished and learned. There is a good index, and the two appendixes contain statistics of dioceses and a chronology of the Patriarchs. Bishop Welldon contributes an Introduction.

Priest's (A) Outlook: Passages from the Letters of Laurence Enderwyck, with a Prefatory Note by the Rev. H. F. B. Mackay, 1/ net.

Mowbray

A number of semi-devotional letters from the strict doctrinal Roman Catholic standpoint. The author seems to us somewhat narrow in outlook, and his style is cumbersome and heavy. Nor are the subjects of wide appeal. There is an excessive estimate of Oscar Wilde's verse.

Stock (Eugene), *THE SERVANT, A BIBLICAL STUDY OF SERVICE TO GOD AND MAN*, 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The chapters which give the different Greek words for "service" and "servant," with the instances of their use in the New Testament, may well prove useful to the reader who knows a little Greek, and wants a thread for reading and meditation. It is practically impossible at this time of day to find anything to say about the Christian's duty of service that has not been said—and said beautifully—before; we found the hortatory parts of this book less satisfactory.

Law.

Bowker (Richard Rogers), *COPYRIGHT, ITS HISTORY AND ITS LAW: BEING A SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF COPYRIGHT*, with Special Reference to the American Code of 1909 and the British Act of 1911, 21/ net.

Constable

This American book aims at being a comprehensive work on copyright, especially with reference to the new American code. Having taken part in the development of copyright law for many years, as editor of *The Publishers' Weekly* and *The Library Journal*, and as Vice-President of the American (Authors') Copyright League, Mr. Bowker is well equipped for his task. His book is a survey of the past history and present position of copyright in many

lands, and will be of interest and value to students of the subject and to those who require to know the main features of contemporary law on a wide scale. For the practising lawyer the work is obviously not designed, except for occasional reference. For ready use the index is unsatisfactory.

Jones's Book of Practical Forms for Use in Solicitors' Offices, Vol. I., 5/ net.

Wilson

Third edition, revised and enlarged.

Poetry.

Beesly (A. H.), *POEMS OLD AND NEW*, 1/ net.

Longmans

Mr. Beesly is a polished and versatile poet. He is most successful in his dramatic verse, which, if not profound, is infected with a happy, careless vigour which endows it with charm. He is, however, too thoughtless and impulsive, and should learn to cultivate rather than dally with the Muse.

Garrod (H. W.), *OXFORD POEMS*. Lane

These poems, which are terse, epigrammatic, and closely knit, have an erudite tone about them, exhaling a chaste and sober aroma. Their quality oscillates between the pedestrian and a gravity that is not without solemnity. In spite of the exactitude of the form, however, the thought is frequently commonplace. Some few of these superior little cameos remind us of Clough.

Goldsborough (F. C.), *POEMS AND SONNETS*.

Nutt

The author pours forth cataracts of images, metaphors, and analogies from an abundant conception, as yet undisciplined by a mature regard for form. His imagination is long-sighted, but entirely incapable of controlling its exuberant impulses. Banalities are rife among things well worth a second perusal. In spite of prolixity and verbosity, there is vitality in the verse.

Graves (Charles L.), *THE BRAIN OF THE NATION, AND OTHER VERSES*, 3/6 net.

Smith & Elder

Mr. Graves has a pretty turn for a rhyme and an "esprit" which covers many sins. His satires are gay and irresponsible little flourishes that will ensure an otherwise idle hour being plausibly spent. He rejoices in small darts of careless and good-humoured criticism thrown haphazard, at all angles, and in prolific numbers.

Haswell (John), *POEMS*, 5/ net.

Sunderland, Hills;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

It is no light task to discover the driving force of Mr. Haswell's verse. He is a fluent writer, obviously seasoned to metrical composition, and addicted to ingenuities of versification. He hardly ever writes bad verse, and seldom good verse. We find nothing salient in his book.

Thomas (Gilbert), *BIRDS OF PASSAGE, AND OTHER VERSES*, 2/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

We meet with no adventures in Mr. Thomas's verses, but his natural speech and quiet spirituality have a certain power of appeal. He is at home with the placid things of life, "the good green earth," or a grandfather clock; yet his smoothness tends to monotony, and betrays, we think, a lack of strength. Some of the pieces are reprinted from *Country Life*, *The New Age*, and other journals.

Thyrea: A SONNET SEQUENCE FROM A SANATORIUM, by J. F., 6d. net.

Melrose

We can see little justification for the publication of these five sonnets, inspired though they are by genuine feeling.

Young (Eveline), *BALLADS, SONGS, AND POEMS*, 1/6 net. Fifield

The author asks the reader's forbearance with such an air of genuine modesty that we are disarmed. Her book is the expression of a placid optimism and a gentle piety which have, indeed, no necessary connexion with poetry, but she has in her smooth and unobtrusive verse a suitable medium for her thoughts. Some of the shorter poems are reprinted from *The Quiver*.

Bibliography.

National Library of Wales: BIBLIOTHECA CELTICA, a Register of Publications relating to Wales and the Celtic Peoples and Languages for the Year 1910.

Aberystwyth

Sonnenschein (William Swan), *THE BEST BOOKS*, a Reader's Guide to the Choice of the Best Available Books in every Department of Science, Art, and Literature, with the Dates of the First and Last Editions, and the Price, Size, and Publisher's Name (both English and American) of each Book, Part II., 14/ net.

Routledge

This Part supplies (1) fourteen sections dealing with Law of all kinds, Political Economy, Commerce, and Education under the heading 'Society,' and (2) nine sections concerning Geography, Ethnology, Travel, and Topography. Our examination of the book shows that considerable pains have been taken to bring it up to date, while the details added in smaller type are always illuminating, *e.g.*, Mr. Henry James is described as "a liter. man resid. in Rye—not a typical Amer.-in-Eur." The list of books under 'English Counties' is decidedly well done. But we miss Compton Wynyates, which has its monograph, under Warwickshire.

The index, which is necessary to facilitate the ready use of the book, is reserved for Part III., to be issued shortly.

History and Biography.

Anethan (Baroness Albert d'), *FOURTEEN YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE IN JAPAN*, with an Introduction by H.E. Baron Kato, 18/ net.

Stanley Paul

Miscellaneous jottings and gossip revolving round the diplomatic world of Tokyo, Yokohama, and other centres of Court and official life between the years 1893 and 1906. Baroness d'Anethan, the wife of the Belgian plenipotentiary, writes her reminiscences in diaristic form, and mingles much that is superficial, and ephemeral with more interesting matter. The chronicling of endless rounds of social engagements is as tedious for the reader as lists of dates.

Borst-Smith (Ernest F.), *CAUGHT IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION: A RECORD OF RISKS AND RESCUE*, 2/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

This book relates an episode which, fortunately, was of an isolated character. It illustrates the dangers of the missionary life in China, and the curious temperament of the Chinese people. When the revolt of the troops at Wuchang early in October last became known at Sianfu, and the Manchu garrison fell victims to revolutionary fury, it was contrary to the intentions of the leaders of that movement that the wife of a Swedish missionary, six children, and their tutor were massacred by the mob. Of two parties concerned in the outbreak—one composed chiefly of scholars, the other of adherents of a secret society—the latter were responsible for the murders. At this moment there were other missionaries, belonging to the Baptist Missionary Society, residing at

Yen-an-fu and other places north of Sianfu, and in great danger. Advice to leave for the coast without delay having been received from official sources, they started for Sianfu, where order had been restored. Meanwhile a band of brave men set out from Tai-yuan-fu—graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Continental universities, nine in all—to effect their rescue. Starting on December 3rd, they overtook the author and his companions on their way south, and in spite of all obstacles brought them in safety to Sianfu on Boxing Day. Ten days later the party—now numbering, with Chinese, 150 persons, of whom twenty-six were Swedish and English missionaries, married and single, besides several children—was able to proceed to Honan-fu, where a special train, sent for their relief by Yuan Shih-kai (now President of the Republic), awaited their arrival. It is pleasant to be able to record that on this part of their journey, when they had to cross the lines of the retreating insurgents and advancing Imperialists, the latter courteously deferred an intended attack for twenty-four hours that the foreigners might pursue their way unharmed.

Cheiro's Memoirs: the Reminiscences of a Society Palmist, 7/6 net. Rider

Our author tells us that "memories, like jewels, are sometimes bright, sometimes clouded." They are also apt to be paste. The records of the present volume are simply the parings of observations upon notable people. We are not impressed by the conversational powers of the "celebrities."

Clarke (Abp. Henry Lowther), STUDIES IN THE ENGLISH REFORMATION, 5/ S.P.C.K.

These are the Moorhouse Lectures for 1912, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne. In his Preface the author explains that their character was conditioned "by the needs of the hearers, to many of whom Church History is a largely unexplored region." Accordingly, in a clear and painstaking way, and with conspicuous fairness, he has set forth—as if telling them for the first time—facts already familiar to most readers in this country. They are thrown into the form of half a dozen biographies, and illustrated by copious notes and quotations. Appendixes deal briefly with the ecclesiastical problems which, in modern times, have grown out of the Reformation. In so far as the judicial balance inclines at all, it is towards leniency in regard to Henry VIII. and the Protestants; while the treatment of Laud betrays some want of sympathy.

Conway (John Joseph), FOOTPRINTS OF FAMOUS AMERICANS IN PARIS, 12/6 net. Lane

Mr. Conway's volume is more interesting for its portraits than for its text, and more interesting in its earlier than its later half. While Franklin, Jefferson, and Rumford were persons of character and of some genuine importance, the useful, respectable, dull American Parisians of the nineteenth century furnish but poor reading. It seems also a little unnecessary at this time of day to proclaim so insistently the superiority of the republican to the monarchical system of government.

Horne (C. Silvester), DAVID LIVINGSTONE, 1/ net. Macmillan

This biography of the great missionary and explorer has been written in anticipation of the centenary of his birth, which occurs next year. It describes sympathetically his continuous struggle against the horrors of the slave trade, his appreciation of the good qualities of the natives, and the intense devotion he inspired in them, as shown so

remarkably by their conduct after his death in conveying his body from the centre of Africa to the coast. It is printed in bold type, and has a good index. The map, however, is on a painfully small scale, and names are occasionally spelt in different ways—e.g., Lake Moero in the text, Mweru on the map, and Meroe in the index. The terms in which the Royal Geographical Society is referred to on p. 137 are to be regretted.

Lovat-Fraser (J. A.), JOHN STUART, EARL OF BUTE, 2/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

This brief account of George III.'s unpopular minister is clear, just, and comprehensible; and its failure to give any living impression of Lord Bute's character is probably due mainly to the reserved and uncommunicative disposition of that nobleman. As a statesman his faults were that he was on the wrong side, that he came too late in life to politics, and that he was personally inaccessible and unsociable—shortcomings that have ruined the careers of stronger men than he. It was not by any of these, however, that he was driven from public life, but by the irrational prejudice of his English contemporaries against Scotchmen. The frontispiece fails to confirm the tradition of Lord Bute's good looks; but the unpleasant discrepancy in the size of the two eyes may, perhaps, be due rather to Ramsay the painter or Purcell the engraver than to nature.

Melville (Lewis), SOCIETY AT ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, AND AFTER, 10/6 net. Nash

Mr. Melville's book is disfigured both in its text and illustrations by a certain amount of padding. Portraits of Fanny Burney and of Beau Nash that have already often appeared might now enjoy a period of repose; the latter worthy's 'Rules to be observed at Bath' have been reprinted several times already, while the verses that form the appendix might, with advantage, never have been reprinted at all. But there are a good many extracts from eighteenth-century correspondence, most of which are fresh, and some new illustrations. The portrait of Mary Berry as an elderly woman in a cap is delightful, and that of Queen Victoria at the age of about twelve particularly interesting as a likeness, though of no artistic merit. It is convenient to have so much information about Tunbridge Wells thus brought together.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada: Vol. XVI. PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR 1911.

Toronto University Press

A useful book of reference; but would it not be of more historical value if fewer books were noticed, and the more important at greater length?

Shaen (William), A BRIEF SKETCH, edited by his daughter, M. J. Shaen, 3/ net.

Longmans

A simple record of a life spent in arduous and honourable service. Shaen's activities were very wide, but he will be best remembered for his championship of the cause of women. He was connected with Bedford College from its foundation; and Girton, Newnham, and Somerville owed much to him in their early days.

Statesman's Year-Book, 1912, 10/6 net.

Macmillan

To praise this most useful book year by year is to become monotonous. It is as up-to-date and as accurate as ever. Recent legislation in Great Britain and other countries with reference to insurance of workpeople and with regard to old-age

pensions is duly noted. There are many valuable tables in the preliminary part of the book. The one which deals with tin production is of special interest at a moment when there is much talk of Nigerian tin, and it should be noted that the total production of Nigeria is wholly unimportant when compared with the output of many other British colonies. We had hoped to find a table of the oil production of the world, but it is missing, and the facts can only be ascertained by search under the heading of each country. This makes us still wish that it were possible to enlarge the index, for such things as oil and tin find no place there. We also wish that the index could be brought up to date, so as to include the 'Additions and Corrections.' In the 'Additions,' for instance, we are given the latest Cabinet of New Zealand, but there is no allusion to it in the index.

The new maps are as good as possible. The most useful, perhaps, is that which shows the rearrangement of Indian provinces, but the map of Morocco and Tripoli will also be much consulted.

One trifling misprint in last year's volume still exists in the list of publications relating to Greece, and in that list we would suggest that Sir Richard Jebb's 'Modern Greece' and an excellent book on 'Greece in Evolution' (published in English and in French) might be included. We again see the omission of Murray's Guides for some countries where Baedeker is given, and note that the edition of Baedeker's 'Eastern Alps' is not the latest published.

Under Turkey we are told that the first Turkish Parliament was dissolved this year, and we have a good paragraph about the forms of the Constitution; but it is impossible for Englishmen to understand the extraordinary way in which the Young Turks "gerrymandered" the constituencies in the recent elections. Englishmen have not yet sufficiently realized that a packed committee has taken the place of what was at first supposed to be a Constitutional Parliament.

Geography and Travel.

Canuck (Janey), OPEN TRAILS, 6/ Cassell

A series of incomplete and disjointed sketches, descriptive of Canadian life and scenery, which will, we fear, prove of scant interest to the serious reader. The author is obviously a keen and sympathetic observer of nature, and possesses some facility of expression; but she overwhelms us with a multitude of haphazard anecdotes and impressions, presented with little regard to construction, and with a lack of definite purpose. Further, over-anxiety to maintain the interest leads her to write in a sort of breathless and garrulous haste. The style is colloquial, and often unduly sententious and egotistical. The text is plentifully illustrated with some little pen-and-ink sketches, and there is a frontispiece in colour.

Clinch (George), LONDON, 2/6 net. Methuen

Mr. Clinch is already well and favourably known as a writer on particular phases of London topography. It is, however, a comparatively easy matter to write at length upon a given district, such as Bloomsbury or Marylebone; but it requires a rare combination of wide general knowledge, critical acumen, and common sense to produce a good book of less than 250 small pages on so vast a text as London. These qualities Mr. Clinch possesses. We have tested the book severely in various directions, and can pronounce it with confidence to be free from almost any kind of blunder. Though adopting the useful method, characteristic

of the Little Guide Series, of arranging the descriptive matter in alphabetical order, the book opens with several carefully written introductory sections, wherein Mr. Clinch is seen at his best. They deal respectively with London in Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Mediæval days, and also supply interesting, condensed information as to literary associations, trades, and street signs. The brief descriptions of places are subdivided under special headings, such as 'Bridges,' 'Churches,' 'Parks,' 'Streets,' and 'Old Theatres,' so that some care is required in consulting these pages, and an index is a necessity. Here is a good one, so far as it goes, but it will be well in another edition to improve it by the insertion of such entries as Picture Galleries, Libraries, and a few other subjects, of which there are no summaries in the general text. By the by, we fail to see any reference to the really noble library of the Guildhall, with its fine collection of MS. records of the City parishes; nor is the notable Williams Library in Gower Street named. There are several good appendixes.

Cobb (Rev. G. H.), THE PILGRIM'S GUIDE TO LOURDES AND THE CHIEF PLACES EN ROUTE, 1/ net. Sands

Contains a good deal of practical information in a convenient form, with a Preface by the Archbishop of Westminster.

Fascination (The) of Switzerland, written and photographed by L. Edna Walter.

Black
The subject of Switzerland is so hackneyed that it argues some temerity to write about it. This little book, except for some instructive matter upon glaciers, adds little to the countless records, personal, historical, descriptive, and geographical, which we already possess.

Macleod (Olive), CHIEFS AND CITIES OF CENTRAL AFRICA: ACROSS LAKE CHAD BY WAY OF BRITISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN TERRITORIES, 16/ net.

Blackwood
"A simple, unexaggerated narrative of travel through little-known regions" is the author's own description of this work. There are many such, of course, and, if any part of Africa continues to be little-known, it will not be for lack of a multitude of commentators. But these journeys to and from Lake Chad are good reading, without too much adventure of a highly coloured kind, and we get the right sort of information upon native life and customs. Incidentally Miss Macleod pays a high tribute to British administration. There are numerous illustrations, a map, and a classified list of plants collected by the author and her companions. The book is unnecessarily cumbersome.

Reynolds-Ball (Eustace), JERUSALEM: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO JERUSALEM AND ITS ENVIRONS, 2/6 net. Black

A second edition of this well-known guide-book, which has been revised and enlarged.

Sociology.

Kenngott (George F.), THE RECORD OF A CITY, A SOCIAL SURVEY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, 12/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

In a recent issue we drew attention to the importance of collecting and marshalling the facts of industrial conditions preliminary to social legislation. In no country has the examination of such conditions been undertaken more thoroughly than in the United States, and it is doubtful whether any University elsewhere would have gone to the

length of Harvard, not merely in accepting a local social survey as the subject of a doctorate thesis, but also in actually promoting the inquiry by the provision of a fellowship. Dickens, after his American visit of 1842, paid a special tribute to the factory girls of Lowell in 'American Notes,' while about the same date Miss Martineau favourably reviewed in the columns of *The Athenæum* the *Factory Offering*, an organ conducted by these girls. To-day the city is entirely different. Of its hundred thousand inhabitants a fifth alone are native-born of native parents, and about a half are aliens from non-English-speaking countries. The city therefore presents problems of special difficulty to the social investigator. Complete budgets were obtained from 228 families, all of whom belonged to the "respectable, sober, industrious, and thrifty wage-earners of Lowell, who constitute nearly one-fourth of the population." These show an average yield from food of 5,510 calories per man per day (including waste), and are satisfactorily above the standard requirement for a man with moderate muscular work of 3,500, as calculated by Prof. Atwater, and the figure of 4,181 obtained by Mr. B. S. Rowntree from the study of 20 servant-keeping class families of York in 1899. Fruitful results are obtained by grouping according to races. The Irish inhabitants, for example, have a drunkenness-rate of about four times that of the remainder of the population. There are certain obvious gaps in the author's survey. He devotes little attention, for example, to families who have not the virtues enumerated above, nor has he studied the seasonal fluctuations of employment or inquired fully into the status of the woman worker. The book is illustrated with numerous excellent photographs and maps.

Education.

Education by Life: A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE SCHOOL EDUCATION OF YOUNGER CHILDREN, by Various Writers, edited by Henrietta Brown Smith, 3/6 net. Philip

Embodies useful suggestions as to the art of reading and methods of inculcating the love of it. The choice of literature and its results upon the childish mind are important and neglected educational studies, well worth the examination the author has devoted to them.

Heck (W. H.), MENTAL DISCIPLINE AND EDUCATIONAL VALUES, 3/6 net.

Lane

This book, which is apparently a second edition—although the title-page gives no indication of the fact—belongs to that wearisome class of publications which present a series of passages by various authors upon some debatable topic. The repeated changes not only from one point of view, but also from one style to another, exhaust the attentive reader, and leave in his mind a chaos of uncertainty. The experiments, which form the really valuable portion, lose much of their value by being described obscurely.

Mann (C. Riborg), THE TEACHING OF PHYSICS FOR PURPOSES OF GENERAL EDUCATION, 5/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

The latest volume in the Teacher's Professional Library is a careful and earnest inquiry into the place and value of physics in education. The author claims with justice that physics, rightly taught, may be "cultural" as well as "vocational," which, in plain language, means that it is worth studying. He then passes in review the

teaching of the subject down to the present day, avowing himself at the same time a "new physicist" and a democrat. He then discusses the method of the science, its pedigree and biography, and indulges by the way in some loose and exaggerated rhetoric against Greek thought. There are patent faults, but the work as a whole is readable and stimulating.

Philology.

Burkitt (F. C.), THE SYRIAC FORMS OF NEW TESTAMENT PROPER NAMES, 2/ net.

Frowde

An erudite and exhaustive treatise embodying the latest research upon the subject. It should be instructive to those engaged in elucidating this intricate problem of language.

Edmonds (J. M.), SAPPHO IN THE ADDED LIGHT OF THE NEW FRAGMENTS, 1/ net. Cambridge, Deighton & Bell; London, Bell

A pamphlet containing a paper read at Newnham College in February last, which gives a pleasant picture of Sappho and translations of the Fragments ascribed to her, old and new. Mr. Edmonds is bound, like other scholars, to enter the region of conjecture, but his possibilities are plausible enough to make us interested in the text and translation of the Minor Lyric Poets which he promises. He gives references here in each case to the original text of the pieces translated, but he would have added to the interest of students by printing them all at the end, or at any rate such as have been recently discovered.

Manilius (M.), ASTRONOMICON, LIBER SECUNDUS, edited by A. E. Housman, 4/6 net. Grant Richards

The Preface is an exposition in English of the astrological contents of the book, with parallels. The notes are in Latin, as in Prof. Housman's edition of Book I., which appeared in 1903, and included some of the conjectures here adopted. Alike in explanation and conjecture the editor is brilliant, and his comments are, as usual, incisive. He supports all his views by a wide knowledge of MSS. and language. One of the best conjectures is the reading in l. 7092, "et sæpe in peins deerrat natura maremque," for the "in pecudes errat" of the MSS.

School-Books.

Hall (H. S.), A SCHOOL ALGEBRA, Parts II. and III., 2/6 Macmillan

Part II. takes the student through Progressions, Indices, Surds, Logarithms, Ratio and Proportion, Variation, and the Theory of Quadratics, with numerous miscellaneous examples. Part III. deals with the remainder of the subject up to the standard required in schools and colleges. Throughout the work is well arranged, explanations are clear, and examples are of the most modern type.

More (Sir Thomas), UTOPIA, edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by William Dallam Armes, 2/6 net.

Macmillan

A plain and agreeable edition of the 'Utopia,' the first edition of the first English translation, as reprinted by Dr. Lupton, forming the basis of its text. Spelling and the arrangement of clauses are modernized, though not offensively. The Introduction is substantial, but far too prone to head-lines and classification. The notes, glossary, and index are complete enough; in fact, they tend (especially the notes) to supply a superfluity of information.

Shakespeare, MACBETH, edited by S. E. Goggin, 2/ University Tutorial Press

A capable summary of the problems of the play is supplied in the Introduction. The editor has a somewhat dull style, but covers the ground well, and does not shirk difficulties. The notes are satisfactory alike in explanations and in the quotation of parallel passages.

Thole (F. B.), QUALITATIVE ORGANIC ANALYSIS, with an Introduction by A. E. Dunstan, 1/6 Methuen

The instructions given in this book on practical organic chemistry should prove helpful to aspirants for a degree in science. A logical method is followed throughout, from the determination of elements to the final characterization of the compound.

Unwin (S. R.) and Abbott (G.), A SKELETON ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 1/ net. Fisher Unwin

We recognize in this publication some of the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Terminology, but we fail to see how a grammar which eliminates from nouns and pronouns the neuter gender can be adopted either for the study of English alone, or as a help to the study of Latin, as intended by the authors.

West (Alfred S.), THE REVISED ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS, New Edition, based upon the Recommendations of the Committee on Grammatical Terminology, 1/ Cambridge University Press

This new edition may be safely adopted by those who accept the recent recommendations on terminology. The only drawback is the small type so much in evidence, which is due to the author's desire to deal fully with his subject in a limited space. Definitions and rules are clearly stated, and examples are commendably brief.

Fiction.

Atkinson (Eleanor), GREYFRIARS BOBBY, 5/ Harper

Bobby was a faithful Skye terrier whose life-story of devotion will certainly be read with interest by many dog-lovers, especially if they are Scots. For it must be explained that Bobby's career began and ended in Edinburgh, and we think that many "foreign" readers will find the dialect difficult.

Barr (Amelia E.), SHEILA VEDDER, 6/ Fisher Unwin

The story of Sheila Vedder is altogether commonplace, and the local colour of the Shetland Isles is by no means interesting enough to impart originality to it. Critical readers will be irritated by the affected and didactic archaism of the style; but the simple-minded will doubtless be impressed by it.

Beresford (J. D.), A CANDIDATE FOR TRUTH, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

The character study in 'The Early History of Jacob Stahl' is continued in the present volume, which is written with a certainty of detail which is admirable. But this very conscientiousness will mislead many readers as to the fascination for women with which the hero is evidently intended to be endowed. The questions as to whether law is but expediency, and convention a synonym for convenience, are without doubt debatable; and that the dictates of the individual conscience are the true guide to morals many will doubtless agree. But for Jacob,

living apart from his wife, cut by his former mistress Lady Paignton, and only just having escaped the net cast for him by the designing Mrs. Latimer, to talk of expediency and convenience with regard to his desired relations with Betty, a partner in a Bloomsbury boarding-house—this is surely going a little far, even for one of those "Candidates for Truth" who are lauded by Emerson because of their aloofness from all moorings. The further volume which is promised will be awaited with interest.

Böhme (Margarete), THE DEPARTMENT STORE, translated from the German by Ethel Colburn Mayne, 6/ Appleton

The theme of this German novel may be described as the art of moving with the times—particularly the mercantile and commercial times. It is a painstaking work, and arouses an interest of sorts, but the atmosphere of the emporium is scarcely exhilarating, and English readers may find the characters lacking in individuality and distinction.

Bosher (Kate Langley), THE MAN IN LONELY LAND, 3/6 Harper

This is a pretty story of love and sentiment of a type that seems peculiar to America: precocious and charming children; a strong, stern man of the world; the beautiful girl who comes into his life to blow away his cynicism for ever. "The Man in Lonely Land" fulfils his destiny, and his story will be read with pleasure by the unsophisticated.

Buckrose (J. E.), A BACHELOR'S COMEDY, 6/ Mills & Boon

There is nothing very virile in this account of a country parson's love-affair. His sacrifice of the woman he loves to a drunkard strikes us as more futile than generous, and that worthy's elopement with another girl at the last moment is suggestive of a time-worn convention. The author's style does not impress us, and the characterization is weak.

Colly (F. and A.) and Baker (Nellie), A TWO-FOLD MISTAKE, AND OTHER STORIES, 3/6 Drane

There is an amateurishness in these short stories, in the mechanical movement of events, the lack of sequence of ideas, and the studied school-essay style of writing, which is not to be covered by the supposed realism of a series of unhappy endings. Such endings, the authors might be advised, are not the only requisite of an artistic short story.

Dorrington (Albert), THE RADIUM TERRORS, 2/ net. Nash

The nefarious doings of a party of Japanese desperadoes, who succeed in blinding their victims by means of radium, provide plenty of excitement of the usual transpontine order. The narrative describes a sort of intellectual duel between the arch villain, a doctor, and the inevitable and preternaturally stupid detective.

Hardy (Thomas), FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD, 7/6 net. Macmillan

The second of the "novels of character and environment," with the same characteristics of equipment as the first of this handsome new edition. Mr. Thomas Hardy contributes an interesting Preface to this volume, explaining that 'Far from the Madding Crowd' was the first novel to which the appellation "Wessex" was applied by him, *The Examiner* of July 15th, 1876, being the first to adopt one of the happiest place-name crystallizations that have obtained universal currency in English literature. Mr. Hardy deplores the

loss of "local traditions and humours," consequent upon the modern tendency to migration. The frontispiece shows a typical village street.

Hill (Headon), MY LORD THE FELON, 6/ Ward & Lock

The adoption of a burglar by an Earl as his long-lost son and heir is a wonderful but fitting opening to a story that gathers excitement on every page, so full is it of plots and counterplots. We will not divulge any secrets that might detract from the pleasure of the reader who loves mysteries and thrilling situations, but will content ourselves with remarking that the style of writing is in every way suitable to the matter.

Holland (Clive), IN THE VORTEX, A LATIN QUARTER ROMANCE, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

'In the Vortex' is far too long, and is put together in a clumsy, helpless way. The singular inaccuracy of some of the French raises a doubt as to the author's complete familiarity with the Parisian life that he describes.

Knott (Stephen), THE CUP AND THE LIP, 6/ Murray & Evenden

The ease with which the unattractive characters of this book are allowed to fall in and out of love with one another may convince those who believe with the author that "love stands but a poor chance if weighed against lucre"; but such gymnastics of affection are unlikely to appeal to any one else. The philosophy of this novel, what there is of it, is superficial, the characters are unconvincing, and the style is not good.

Leigh (Edgar), A DAUGHTER OF FATE, 6/ Murray & Evenden

We cannot think that this novel was worth publishing. Characterization, construction, grammar, and narrative are all below the standard that criticism can recognize. Moreover, from first to last, the author never clearly explains what his story is about, what the papers are for the possession of which people are kidnapping and killing one another, nor what are the aims pursued, apparently, by two opposing groups of conspirators.

Lone (C.), JOURNEYS END, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

We have read this book with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret—pleasure in the vividness of much of the writing and in the truth of the feelings portrayed, and regret at the choice of the subject. The central idea is morbid, the situations evolved are puerile and impossible, and the whole plan unworthy of the writing. We shall, however, look forward to another book by the author.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), A KING AND A COWARD, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

The loyalty and long-suffering nobility of the hero, the despicable meanness of the villain, the sweetness of the heroine—all these things could never be excelled, and only equalled in a Drury Lane melodrama. Each character seems to possess some quality which he absorbs and makes peculiar to himself. This naturally gives a singleness of purpose to his aims in life, and often leads him to excesses. Readers who like an exciting story will not be disappointed in this book.

Shore (W. Teignmouth), OH MY UNCLE, 3/6 net. Stephen Swift

The title of this book belies its nature, for it is not really boisterous. It consists of a not unpleasing jumble of airy fancies and amusing *contes*, which, while they scarcely merit the lengthy eulogy on the cover, will

yet serve to while away some time for those who have not entirely lost their love of fairies. The occasional poetry is weak.

Snaith (J. C.), FORTUNE, 7d. net. Nelson
This novel formerly appeared in Messrs. Nelson's Two-Shilling Library. A book of so whimsical and excellent a fancy well deserved a reprint.

Swain (E. G.), THE STONEGROUND GHOST TALES, compiled from the Recollections of the Rev. Roland Batchel, Vicar of the Parish, 3/6 Cambridge, Heffer
Nine short stories describing various supernatural episodes at a country parsonage in the Fen district. Some of the tales are quaint and original, but the benign and inoffensive character of the ghosts is at variance with the traditional awe they inspire. The style is at times a trifle prosy, but is often relieved by a certain dry humour.

Vachell (Horace Annesley), BLINDS DOWN, A CHRONICLE OF CHARMINSTER, 6/ Smith & Elder

Hog Lane was an eyesore to those inhabitants of Charminster whose good fortune it was to reside in the more pleasant parts of that diminutive English village. The house which was the residence of the leading spirits of the local élite, two somewhat supercilious but worthy spinsters, was so unhappily situated as to overlook the squalid exterior of the poverty-stricken and unsavoury street before mentioned. The Hon. Misses Mauleverer had cultivated "the habit of ignoring what they did not wish to believe," dreaming placidly of things as they had been rather than as they existed when the story opens. With them resided a young and beautiful stepsister, whose nature, although antagonistic in many ways to that of her sisters, possessed in common with them the power of enduring and enjoying respectively the hardships and opportunities of life. The story is divided into two sections, the second being in many ways a repetition of the first, which forms a romantic narrative of the multitudinous and varied aspirations of the sisters. The author's descriptive powers as applied to English country life, and the careful study and portrayal of his characters, will compel interest from beginning to end, though subconsciously the reader may be aware of a lack of originality in the incidents.

Wodehouse (P. G.), THE PRINCE AND BETTY, 6/ Mills & Boon

Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, whose fertile invention and airy style wooed grown-up readers to the pages of *The Captain*, has given us a novel—we had nearly said an ordinary novel—in 'The Prince and Betty.' It is gay, well written, just enough exaggerated to be piquant, and not devoid of clever characterization; but there is nothing in it so good as the delightful impertinences of the admirable Psmith in 'Psmith, Journalist.' But 'The Prince and Betty' is an original and humorous variant of the Zenda motif.

General.

Allingham (William), BY THE WAY: VERSES, FRAGMENTS, AND NOTES, arranged by Helen Allingham, 5/ net. Longmans

"A few felicitous lines have given Richard Lovelace a place in English Literature, a place whereto one kindly welcomes him, looking at his portrait, the handsome, high-bred, melancholy face." So writes the author of this book (p. 103), and, if we put Allingham for Lovelace, the sentence might serve well enough for his own literary epitaph. The present collection of fragments in prose and verse will add nothing to his reputation; but those to whom his

best work is familiar will find pleasure in another opportunity of communing with a genuine lover of good letters. In the first half of the volume we are introduced to the poet's workshop, and see him inventing phrases, coining similes, and seeking this way and that to find expression for the beauties of nature, which he loved so intimately and observed so closely.

The phrases are not always notable, nor are the expressions invariably happy. But if we are left to wonder at the fatuity of the word "motionless" in this,

And like a solid vapour, motionless
A gray-blue mountain on the horizon stood,

we are quickly rewarded by such a fine, imaginative phrase as

The forest leaves in pleasant idleness
Are fingering the cool air.

But though these pages reveal Allingham as an artist in words ever striving after great phrases and the magic of words, here, as elsewhere, he seems to achieve real success when he is most simple, with something of the artful *naïveté*, the *curiosa simplicitas* of William Blake:—

In the Night Time,
Before the Sun was made,
I heard sweet music chime
Through the world-shade.

The remainder of the book is composed of reflections upon literature and contemporary authors, little essays in criticism, in manner not dissimilar to those 'Guesses at Truth' which delighted an earlier generation. As a critic Allingham knew his own mind, and could express his point of view in telling phrases. But that point of view was not inevitably right. After a generous eulogy of Browning, and the acute observation that Clough wrote in verse, not from any natural impulse, "but because it lent his shyness a veil, and excused his dislike of uttering a definite opinion," he commits himself to the opinion that FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam' is commonplace beyond expression, and "not worth thinking twice about," and Meredith's 'Egoist' is "excessively clever, and tedious." As a critic, for all his eager love of literature, Allingham seems to have been more honest than inspired.

Bayley (Stanhope), THE CAMPAGNA OF ROME, A SYMPHONY; IN THE SLEEP OF THE SUN, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

These prose poems are in a strain of mellifluous sentiment which cloy after a page or two. The author is familiar with the elements and the sun and the hills and the trees and the stars and the sky. He is also much interested in beauty, and appears to be conscientious in his art, but a touch of real life or a gust of passion destroys the baseless fabric, and leaves us with the notion that the whole business is only a trick, and the style only a skilful mosaic. If any one likes poetic prose, he will find it here, with all its vices, and, at any rate, some of its virtues.

Begbie (Harold), THE ORDINARY MAN AND THE EXTRAORDINARY THING, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

Mr. Begbie tells us that he has been asked by many readers of his 'Broken Earthenware' to write a book describing the conversions of "ordinary" men. In the book under notice he gives us the history of the Young Men's Christian Association, and describes many striking instances of the influence of that institution. He lets most of his characters tell their own story, so that the book as a whole savours of the journalistic interview. We have seen far better work from his pen.

Critchell (James Troubridge) and Raymond (Joseph), A HISTORY OF THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE, 10/6 net. Constable

This exhaustive and monumental work must necessarily exercise a restricted appeal, for its scope does not extend into the social and economic aspects of the industry. It is simply an account of the ramifications and development of the trade in frozen and chilled meat, the methods of transportation, preparation, and marketing. The accuracy and completeness of the survey are unimpeachable, but we should have liked some information as to the conditions of the workers.

Langdon (Ida), MATERIALS FOR A STUDY OF SPENSER'S THEORY OF FINE ART, a Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University in Candidacy for the Degree of Master of Arts.

Ithaca, New York, the author
Miss Ida Langdon's 'Materials for a Study of Spenser's Theory of Fine Art' consists of 120 pages of quotation from the poet's prose and poetry, and a mediocre Introduction of half that length. Considering the unreality and barrenness of Elizabethan criticism, we should not expect much light from Spenser as a deliberate and theoretic critic. It is chiefly with his deliberate, or apparently deliberate, pronouncements that Miss Langdon has dealt. She has discovered for us little or nothing that can reasonably be supposed to represent the poet's own view or experience. Thus she quotes the passage where "birdes, voices, instruments, windes, waters, all agree" in one harmony, with the critical opinion, cited by Hallam, that "to a person listening to a concert of voices and instruments, the interruption of singing birds, winds, and waterfalls would be little better than the torment of Hogarth's enraged musician."

But it is not from such a poet that we can expect a clear-eyed theory of poetry or account of his own practice. He spoke of the poet as inspired by "celestial rage of love," and also by "lavish cups and thirftie bits of meate." He said that it was the pride of poets "virtue to advance and vice deride." He declared it his own particular end "to fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline." As to the Irish bards, they were "of another mind, and so far from instructing young men in moral discipline, they themselves do more deserve to be sharply disciplined" for praising the bold and lawless, &c.; but he does not deny them the title of poets. Miss Langdon has not inquired what relation there was, if any, between Spenser's practice and his scattered fragments of theory. To understand the value of Spenser's words his debt to his predecessors must be studied with exquisite closeness, yet, we believe, with no great hope of success; for to succeed would mean accomplishing the impossible task of getting at what Spenser intended, as well as at what he does, in fact, convey.

Mickle (Alan D.), THE DARK TOWER, 3/6 net. Melbourne, Lothian; Walter Scott Publishing Co.

This small volume of rather jerky essays and aphorisms seems to be little more than a restatement of the Superman theory of life. It lacks charm of style, but gives the impression of genuine sincerity.

Stevenson (Robert Louis), WORKS, Vols. XI.-XV. Chatto & Windus

The volumes before us of the Swanston Edition include 'Catriona,' 'The Master of Ballantrae,' 'The Wrecker,' 'A Child's Garden of Verses, and Other Poems,' and

the four plays written with Henley. The illustrations are of exceptional interest, offering some characteristic portraits of Stevenson in the South Seas. One of them presents him and his household on the back verandah at Vailima, and another dictating to Mrs. Strong in his study at the same place.

Trevelyan (G. M.), THE POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY OF GEORGE MEREDITH, 2/6 net.

Constable

A hearty welcome is due to this pocket edition of Mr. Trevelyan's examination of the genius of George Meredith. It is in the main an appreciation, couched in full and dignified language, and bearing the impress of a mind that has passed over the borderland of superficial analysis into the more pregnant realization of Meredith's mental and imaginative driving force.

Tripod (The), A MAGAZINE OF ART, LITERATURE, AND MUSIC, No. 1, April, 6d.

Cambridge, Heffer

This new periodical cannot claim much intellectual and æsthetic merit. Its musical articles are better done and better informed than its literature, which is mediocre, and its verse, which is bad. The most interesting contribution is Signor Marinetti's 'Le Futurisme Pictural.' The paper as a whole has no particular point of view.

Villiers (Brougham), MODERN DEMOCRACY: A STUDY IN TENDENCIES, 7/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

A book which should be the means of crystallizing a good deal of vague thinking.

Pamphlets.

Sinclair (May), FEMINISM, 3d.

Women Writers' Suffrage League

This is one of the many refutations which a recent attack by a man of science on the Feminist movement has brought forth in abundance.

Wihl (Oscar M.), ELECTORAL REFORM, 6d.

P. S. King

An able little pamphlet, lucidly setting forth the anomalies of our present electoral system, and suggesting drastic alterations, not only in the matter of proportionate representation, but also in the conduct of elections themselves. The author suggests that the age limit should be raised to twenty-five, and that women should gradually be admitted to the franchise, a start being made by giving a vote to those over thirty-five. He adds slyly that there would be few fraudulent applications.

FOREIGN.

Education.

Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Erziehung und des Unterrichts, Vol. I. Parts I.-IV., 8m. yearly.

Berlin, Weidmann

This periodical is a continuation, and extension, of the *Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für deutsche Erziehungs- und Schulgeschichte*, which has been published for twenty years, and has long been more than a mere report of the proceedings of the society. Appearing now in a new guise, the journal will be open to the discussion of any educational question of general or typical interest, belonging to any country or any age, but so far as concerns questions of merely local or national interest will be restricted to Germany.

The first article is Dr. Barth's study of the relation between Montaigne's theory of education and his general philosophy. His philosophy, which disparaged pure reason, concerned itself most with practical—that is ethical—questions, and with pædagogy largely as a branch of practical ethics. In an easy and luminous style Dr. Barth shows also how Montaigne's scepticism and stoicism,

and likewise his view of nature, affect his educational system. Montaigne's ideas of pædagogy are so attractive and comprehensive that Dr. Barth has done well, at the end, to point out where they are open to criticism.

The second number is almost entirely German in scope, beginning with Dr. Schuster's reprint of the long and interesting "instructions" concerning the education of the two young Markgraves Erdmann August and Georg Albrecht of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, addressed in 1630 and 1637 to their tutor by their father. The third number has an important article by Dr. Richard Bitterling on the literary and other remains of Fröbel now in Berlin. In the fourth number Dr. Kammradt's discussion of Tieck's ideas upon education is the article which English readers will probably find most attractive.

General.

Jakob (Gustave), L'ILLUSION ET LA DÉ-ILLUSION DANS LE ROMAN RÉALISTE FRANÇAIS.

Paris, Jouve

M. Jakob makes a valuable contribution to the study of the transitional period between Romanticism and Naturalism in France. His book is an attempt to apply the results of modern psychology to literature. Essays of this nature are still rare, for psychologists have concentrated rather on the sources of literary inspiration than on actual literary production. The difficulties of such a study are evident, for certain psychological questions are still the battle-ground of controversy. M. Jakob, avoiding contentious matter, gives us what is really an admirable book. The motive of illusion and disillusion has been treated in the period 1851-1890, and the author limits himself to the exposition of the works of five contemporary authors—the Goncourts, Flaubert, Daudet, and Maupassant. Basing his thesis on Taine's theory of knowledge, he shows that reality is only a true hallucination—that is to say, what is commonly called the realism of a novel is, to a great extent, only reality seen through the disillusion of the principal character of a book. Such is the case in 'Don Quixote,' or in 'L'Educateur Sentimentale.' French realism is the artistic expression of a revaluation of romantic illusions, and this revaluation was to a great extent occasioned by the political events of 1851 and 1871, producing first spontaneous, and afterwards voluntary, attention on the part of the nation, menaced socially and politically.

The plan of the book and the choice of citation are equally excellent, and M. Jakob is illuminating in his treatment of Flaubert. 'Madame Bovary' is a striking example of illusion, and its consequent indirect realism is analyzed in a clear and convincing manner.

In the light of the author's theory the somewhat abrupt termination of the realist movement becomes explicable: certain beliefs once relinquished, the æsthetic effect of their destruction was exhausted, and with the reabsorption of the element of illusion, disillusion found no effective standing ground.

It is to be regretted that M. Jakob has found no place for Zola in his study, for in spite of Zola's faulty and unconvincing psychology, there is much that would have further illuminated the author's contention.

The theory of illusion and disillusion further permits us to explain the lack of a realistic movement in German literature before 1885. Disillusion, instead of clothing itself in the artistic garb of realism, finds its reaction in pessimism, as notably in the case of Schopenhauer.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MAY

Theology

13 Book of Prayers, by the late Rev. James C. Street. Lindsey Press

31 Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus, by Prof. Arthur Drews, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6/ net. Watts

The Liturgy and Ritual of the Ante-Nicene Church, by the Rev. F. E. Warren, Second Edition, revised, 5/ S.P.C.K.

The Life and Times of St. Dominic, by the Rev. De Lacy O'Leary, D.D., 2/6 S.P.C.K.

The Sacrament of Holy Baptism, by the Rev. De Lacy O'Leary, D.D., 2/ S.P.C.K.

Apollos; or, Studies in the Life of a Great Layman of the First Century, by the Ven. G. R. Wynne, D.D., 1/6 S.P.C.K.

An English Churchman's Profession of Faith, by the Rev. J. K. Swinburne, with Preface by Canon Randolph, D.D., 6d. S.P.C.K.

The Pathway of Salvation, by the Rev. T. A. Lacey, 6d. S.P.C.K.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

The Latest Light on Bible Sites, by P. S. P. Handcock. S.P.C.K.

Poetry.

13 The Choice, and Other Poems, by Mrs. Victor Campbell, 2/6 net. Lynwood

History and Biography.

14 An Injured Queen: Caroline of Brunswick, by Lewis Melville, 2 vols., 24/ net. Hutchinson

Folk-lore.

The Folk-lore of Herefordshire, collected by Mrs. Leather, with Introduction by E. Sidney Hartland, 21/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

Education.

Rationalist English Educators, by Geraldine E. Hodgson, D.Litt., 3/6 S.P.C.K.

School-Books.

15 Sir Guy of Warwick, 1/6 Harrap

JUNE
1 Alternative Extracts for Composition in French for Middle and Senior Classes, compiled and edited by J. E. Mansion, with Vocabulary, 1/6 Harrap

1 Das Nibelungenlied, by Dr. Vilmar, edited, with Introduction, Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary, by E. Hugelshofer, 1/6 Harrap

MAY

Science.

16 Man and the Universe, by Sir Oliver Lodge, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen

Chemical Research in its Bearings on National Welfare, incorporating a Lecture delivered by Prof. Emil Fischer in Berlin, Jan. 11, 1910, Romance of Science Series, 1/6 S.P.C.K.

Juvenile Literature.

Log-House by the Lake: a Tale of Canada, by W. H. G. Kingston, New Edition, 1/ S.P.C.K.

Arthur; or, The Chorister's Rest, New Edition, 1/ S.P.C.K.

Fiction.

13 A Cluster of Shamrocks, by Edmund Burke, 6/ Lynwood

14 Seymour Charlton, by W. B. Maxwell, New Edition, Sevenpenny Library. Hutchinson

15 Sevenpenny Novels: The Bondman, by Hall Caine; The Ebb Tide, by R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne; The Call of the Wild, by Jack London; Soldiers of Fortune, by R. H. Davis. Heinemann

16 Zorah, by "Taj," 6/ Methuen

17 The Novels of Maurice Hewlett: New Canterbury Tales, and Halfway House, 2/ net each. Macmillan

20 Crowns, by Winifred M. Macnab, 6/ Lynwood

24 Under the She-Oaks, by E. Boyd Bayly, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.

25 A Black Martinmas, by Mrs. Disney Leith, 6/ Lynwood

JUNE

The Heritage of the White Rose, an Historical Romance, by Edith O. Browne, 6/ Lynwood

Corn in Egypt, by Edgar Newton Bungey, 6/ Lynwood

The Sentence of the Judge, by Hilare Edith Barlow, 6/ Lynwood

Amongst the Classes, by Albert Althouse, 6/ Lynwood

Rosamond, by F. Hope, 6/ Lynwood

The Common Problem, by Rachel King, 6/ Lynwood

MAY

General.

16 Great Analysis, a Plea for a Rational World-Order, with an Introduction by Gilbert Murray, 2/6 net. Methuen

Literary Gossip.

THE celebration of the Browning Centenary at Westminster Abbey on Tuesday afternoon last was impressive. Sir Hubert Parry's setting of some lines from 'Saul' as a bass solo was fine; and the music, to words of Mrs. Browning, composed by Sir Frederick Bridge for Browning's funeral, was happily revived, and rendered in a style worthy of its beauty.

The papers read afterwards revealed no striking novelty, which, indeed, is hardly to be expected at this date. Verses by Canon Rawnsley are a familiar feature of these occasions. Two speakers suggested that Browning should be read aloud in order to simplify difficulties—a view we have heard contested more than once. "Browning thought in shorthand," said the chairman, Lord Crewe, quoting Aubrey de Vere.

The Committee of sympathizers were presented by the poet's publishers, Messrs. Smith & Elder, with a neat little book containing their names and the addresses delivered.

ON the same afternoon two interesting discourses were delivered before the Academic Committee of the Royal Society of Literature at Caxton Hall. Sir A. W. Pinero, a craftsman of long experience in the drama, dealt faithfully with 'Browning as a Dramatist.' The poet's failure was both technical and psychological. He suffered from inability to make his story clear to his audience, also from a "serpentine discursiveness."

In 'The Novel in "The Ring and the Book"' Mr. Henry James had a subject which suited his fine powers of analysis, and gave a remarkable appreciation of Browning's unique treatment of the theme on an unprecedented scale. We look forward to reading in a worthy form his subtle and delicately worded address.

AT the Victoria and Albert Museum a small collection of original manuscripts and early editions of Browning is on show, occupying two cases in Room 108. The exhibits are part of the Forster Bequest, and testify to Browning's regard for his "early Understander." With the books are exhibited a portrait of Browning by Legros, and some photographs, including another fine portrait by Mrs. Cameron.

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD, has appointed Mr. A. M. Hocart, late Open Scholar, to a Senior Studentship, tenable for two years, in order that he may undertake anthropological research in Fiji and the neighbouring region. Mr. Hocart has already taken part in fieldwork with Dr. Rivers in the Solomon Islands, and has since resided in Fiji, where he has acquired a knowledge of the native dialect.

AT a meeting of the Committee on Monday last, Principal H. B. Workman, was unanimously elected a member of the Committee of the London Library.

THE London County Council's work of indicating houses in London which have

had notable residents goes on steadily. A stone tablet has been affixed to No. 28, Finchley Road, N.W., to commemorate the residence of Thomas Hood, who lived there from 1843 until his death two years later; and a bronze tablet has been affixed to No. 32, Craven Street, Strand, where Heine lived for a few months in 1827. The cost of the latter tablet is being borne by subscriptions obtained by Mr. R. B. Marston.

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, having decided to develop the teaching of geography, have appointed Mr. L. Rodwell Jones as Assistant Lecturer in Geography in the Department of Economics.

MR. J. W. OZANNE, the chief Paris correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, is leaving the city after thirty-three years' residence. His departure will be regretted by many friends.

The Cambridge Review of this week notes the lively interest of University scholars in the study of early Greek religion. Recently we had Miss Harrison's remarkable 'Themis,' and in the near future we may expect books by Mr. A. B. Cook and Mr. F. M. Cornford, as well as further researches from the original and always stimulating pen of Prof. Ridgeway.

THE *Revue Historique* for this month contains a well-deserved tribute to Prof. Gabriel Monod, the admirable French historian, who died on April 10th. The founder of the *Revue* and its busy editor for a long term of years, he was a distinguished teacher and writer of history. 'Jules Michelet: Études sur sa Vie et ses Œuvres' attests one great enthusiasm of his career, but he was too scientific in his methods to follow any one master. Director at the École des Hautes-Études from 1868 to 1905, he won the respect and affection of his pupils as much by his sincerity and goodness as by his learning.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly a monograph, by Col. J. Shakespear, of interest to students of anthropology, entitled 'The Lushei Clans.' The work forms one of a series, of which a volume on 'The Kacháris,' by the Rev. Sidney Endle, and another on 'The Nāga Tribes of Manipur,' by T. C. Hodson, have already appeared. Col. Shakespear has avoided enunciating any theories or making deductions, considering it wiser to limit himself to as accurate a description as possible of the people, their habits, customs, and beliefs.

The same publishers have nearly ready 'Principles and Methods of Municipal Trading,' by Mr. Douglas Knoop. He has attempted to study municipal trading at work, and devoted considerable space to an examination of the policies and methods commonly adopted by local authorities in their trading undertakings. He has further considered the various reasons which appear to have led to a development of municipal trading, and given a good deal of attention to the financial aspects of the problem.

THE REV. E. D. STONE, who was formerly a master at Eton, has compiled a volume of selections from the writings of the late Dr. Herbert Kynaston. The book, which will be entitled 'Herbert Kynaston: a Short Memoir; with Selections from his Occasional Writings,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

'THE PRINCESS OF CLEVES,' by Madame de la Fayette—a lively romance of the Court of Henri II.—is a book to be issued by Messrs. Harper in one volume, with etchings and other illustrations. Anatole France, in an interesting Preface, refers to the work as a classic, and classes the author with Molière and Racine. Hitherto it has been available only in an édition de luxe.

MESSRS. HORACE MARSHALL & SON will publish immediately *The Journal of English Studies*. Appearing three times a year, in May, September, and January, it will be mainly concerned with the study of English in schools and universities, but will also contain articles of a general character. In the first number, due on the 20th inst., contributions from Mr. William Archer, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Secombe will appear.

WE regret to learn that the distinguished Swedish author and dramatist, August Strindberg, is at present lying seriously ill in Stockholm.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM STUBBS, the Bishop of Truro, who died on Saturday night last in his sixty-seventh year, was a fluent and agreeable writer. His numerous books and sermons on questions of democracy and labour are regarded as the best expositions of Christian Socialism. An accomplished writer of verse, he devoted his Hulsean Lectures in 1904-5 to 'The Christ of English Poetry.' His 'Cambridge and its Story' is a capable monograph, and his 'Handbook to Ely Cathedral,' where he was Dean for several years, deserved its success.

FROM California, by private cable, comes news of the death of Mr. Robert Cameron Rogers, the writer of many excellent verses, and of one very popular piece—'The Rosary'—made everywhere familiar by the setting of Ethelbert Nevin. A keen sportsman, he loved the region round about Santa Barbara, where also he had ties as the proprietor of a newspaper; but he was a frequent traveller, and had troops of friends in England, to hear now with grief that, in the prime of life, he has died after undergoing a particularly severe operation.

CAPT. LIONEL JAMES TROTTER, who died on Sunday last in his eighty-fifth year, served from 1847 to 1862 in India, and turned his experiences to account in several biographies of Indian soldiers and statesmen. His *Life of John Nicholson* is, perhaps, his best-known book, but not equal to his biographies of Warren Hastings, Dalhousie, and Lord Auckland. His 'History of India' reached a third edition in 1899. He was for some years a contributor to our columns.

SCIENCE

Principia Mathematica. By Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell. Vols. I. and II. (Cambridge University Press.)

A FRENCH lady, shown a phonetic transcript of a familiar passage in her native tongue, looked at it with bewilderment, and then timidly guessed that it might be Breton or possibly Welsh. Even a trained mathematician, for a similar reason, might be equally puzzled by the present work. The fact is that new notions require for their expression new notations, in some form or other; and modern research, in dealing with the elements of mathematics, has invented a new calculus, which may prove as lasting as that of Leibnitz or Newton. At any rate, the facts which it embodies are of the highest importance, and some of them, at least, every scientific thinker ought to appreciate. For two hundred years or so mathematicians dealt with a vague infinity and an equally vague zero; they are now acquainted with just two precisely defined infinite cardinal numbers, and are eagerly searching to see if they can find any more. Corresponding to the first of these, they have an unlimited set of ordinal numbers, the simplest of which is typified by the natural scale 1, 2, 3, &c., *ad infinitum*; the second has all sorts of apparently paradoxical qualities, being the number of points on the contour of any circle, and *also* the number of points within that contour, and so on. In fact, the first chapters of a sort of transcendental arithmetic have been written.

Besides this, one effect of Cantor's great discoveries has been to concentrate attention upon the logical foundations of ordinary arithmetic (and, indeed, of mathematics in general). It has been realized that the study of numbers properly follows that of aggregates, or classes, and this brings us to the borderland of logic. Reversing the order, Messrs. Whitehead and Russell begin with a treatise on formal logic; thence they proceed to the calculus of classes and relations; to cardinal arithmetic; to relation-arithmetic; and then to series, the sections on which conclude their second volume. The main results they reach are the definitions of arithmetical addition, multiplication, and raising to powers in a way which does not assume that the numbers concerned are finite; the definition of the simplest transfinite cardinal as the class of those classes which can be arranged as progressions (or, in other words, the class of countable aggregates); and the deduction of the properties of this transfinite number.

Technical criticism would be out of place here, and we shall content ourselves with a few more general remarks. In the first place, the enormous number of

separate propositions (something like 10,000) cannot fail to strike the reader. Paradoxical as it may seem, the greater the number of propositions the better, provided that none of them can be shown to be superfluous; and here the *onus probandi* is on the critic. We are concerned with the analysis of certain concepts such as "number," "order," "magnitude," and so on, and every step which resolves them into complexes of really simpler concepts is a scientific gain. Practically the whole of this work is based upon the chain—"if *a*, then *b*," "if *b*, then *c*," and so on, with the fewest and most fundamental *a*'s. Intuition, of all things, is to be distrusted; most people take "two and two is four" as one of the most certain and obvious of truths, whereas "two" has two arithmetical meanings, and "four" is a complex concept derived from "two" and many other matters.

Another illustration is afforded by the authors' attitude towards what is known as the Zermelo axiom. One form of this is "If we have a class of classes, then a class can be formed by taking one member from each of them." This seems obvious enough; but consider, for instance, the class of colours and the class of sounds: can we derive from them a class of one colour and one sound? In order to do so, there must be a common property of a colour and a sound which will serve as a class-property uniting them. As it happens, physics supplies the possibility of such a relation; sound and colour are both associated with frequencies of vibration, and any one—one relation between frequencies will give us a relation between a colour and a sound. But do *any* two classes supply a correlation of this sort? And if they do not, how can we deduce a selected class, such as the Zermelo axiom requires? Our authors refrain from giving an opinion upon this very troublesome question. Metaphysically, either all things are one, or any two things must be in some sort of relation (*e.g.* difference); the question seems to be whether every relation can be made a class-property.

Admirable as the notation is in many ways, it is a pity that it hides so much from the ordinary reader. Perhaps this is inevitable, but it would be a great thing to have the gist of these recent discoveries put into words, even at the cost of diffuseness and condensed analysis, because the effect upon science and philosophy would undoubtedly be felt in many ways. For instance, the authors' Introduction points out clearly a source of many fallacies—the attempt to define a thing in terms of itself—and the whole work is a lesson on the proper use of the principles of induction and deduction. Finally, it emphasizes the duty of every scientific writer, whatever his subject: that of clearly explaining, so far as that is possible, what are his undefinable terms. In a certain sense these are the data of every scientific theory, and the fewer they are, the more complete the theory may be said to be.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Armstrong (John), *THE MOTOR*, an Interesting Practical Work of Original Information and Reference for Owners and Makers of Motor-Cars, 10/6 net.

Stanley Paul

Mr. Armstrong has written a most interesting book on motors. He has avoided technical terms, so that the layman can follow his reasoning and explanations. The book deals with construction, showing how the present form has been evolved from the earlier models. Mr. Armstrong seems to have had intimate experience in motor manufacture since the beginning of the industry, and his views on the modern developments of the petrol electric car and alcohol fuel will repay perusal.

Bryce (Alexander), *THE LAWS OF LIFE AND HEALTH.* Melrose

This is an excellent little book which will be of great service to the public as well as to the medical man. It is very well up to date, and is clearly expressed. Prof. Karl Pearson's views on heredity are not so generally accepted by the medical profession as Dr. Bryce imagines. In fact, it is doubtful how far our judgment should be influenced by the mathematical statistician.

Duchêne (Capt.), *THE MECHANICS OF THE AEROPLANE: A STUDY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF FLIGHT*, translated from the French by John H. Ledeboer and T. O'B. Hubbard, 7/6 net. Longmans

This book gained the Monthyon prize of the Academy of Sciences in 1911. In view of the intricacies of the subject, the author deserves commendation for presenting his arguments in a simple and readily comprehensible manner. The translators have done their work well, and the volume contains numerous explanatory diagrams and a mathematical appendix.

Edridge-Green (F. W.), *DICHROMATISCHES SEHEN.* Bonn, Hager

In this highly interesting monograph are set forth in German the results of Dr. Edridge-Green's work on colour-blindness, and, in particular, on dichromatic vision, *i.e.*, the ability to see no more than two colours besides white. These have already been contributed to different societies in England, and embodied in the author's book on 'Colour-Blindness and Colour-Perception.' In his opinion dichromatic vision is essentially a reversion to an earlier stage of phylogenetic development, in which two colours only were perceived—these, he is convinced, are red and violet. He shows by many tabulated examples how widely dichromatic persons differ among themselves in power to distinguish between tones of colour, in perception of light and shade, and as to the extent of the monochromatic trait in the spectrum.

Geological Survey of India, Memoirs, Vol. XXXVI. Part III., 2/8
Calcutta, Geological Survey of India

Ziwet (Alexander) and Field (Peter), *INTRODUCTION TO ANALYTICAL MECHANICS.* 7/ net. Macmillan

A thorough work, although, perhaps, too entirely theoretical for any but the advanced students of English schools. Friction, for example, receives the comparatively scanty treatment of four pages.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 2.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Prof. Haverfield, V.-P., read his Annual Report on the last year's work at Corbridge. After giving a short retrospect of the results obtained in the past five years, the striking masonry and buildings, the lion and other remarkable sculptures, the pottery, coins, &c., and after pointing out that the site differed entirely from any other in the North of England, he described the principal results gained in 1911: (1) the inferior houses, yards, furnaces, &c., which filled the western part of Corstopitum, and the objects of interest found among them—a curious carved slab of probably funeral character, the tombstone of the Palmyrene soldier Barates (already known from South Shields), and the large hoard of 159 gold coins; (2) the further examination of the so-called "forum," probably a storehouse, but never completed; and (3) the collection of inscriptions and sculptures, mostly destroyed by fire or weather, which were found in the ballast of the latest stratum of the main road through Corstopitum. In conclusion, he directed attention to some points connected with the gold hoard, and also to the large ingot of iron found in 1909, and recently studied afresh by Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. J. E. Stead. This ingot had been built up of small iron blooms, smelted separately and welded one on to another. Apparently the process had not been completed when the ingot was abandoned, and the purpose of the iron mass is by no means clear.

Mr. W. A. Littledale exhibited impressions of the hitherto unrecorded seal of the Priory of Ellerton-on-Swale in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The seal is circular, with a representation of the Agnus Dei and the inscription S. COM'UNE DOMUS D'ELLERTON. It is of approximately thirteenth-century date.

Mr. H. Clifford Smith exhibited a fine cupboard of late fifteenth-century date. It is of English work, and was recently procured from a farmhouse in Shropshire for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

LINNEAN.—May 2.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The first paper was by Miss T. L. Pranker, 'On the Structure of the Palæozoic Seed *Lagenostoma ovoides*, Will.' The author explained the paper in detail, under the heads of the Integument, Vascular System, Nucellus, Pollen, Prothallus, and Invading Fungus, showing a series of lantern-slides in exemplification. The President, Prof. F. W. Oliver, and Dr. Marie Stopes contributed remarks on the subject of the memoir.

The second paper, by Dr. Karel Domin, communicated and read by Dr. Otto Stapf, was entitled 'Additions to the Flora of Western and North-Western Australia.' The account was drawn up from undescribed material in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, consisting chiefly of collections by Dr. E. Clement and Capt. A. A. Dorrien-Smith. Besides many new varieties, the author characterizes fourteen new plants, one being *Casuarina Dorrieni*, eight grasses, three being species of *Panicum*, and five other Monocotyledons. Dr. Rendle and Dr. Stapf commented on certain points of the paper.

The next paper was by Mr. G. H. Wailes, and was entitled 'Freshwater Rhizopoda from the States of New York, New Jersey, and Georgia, with a Supplementary Account of some Species from the Seychelles.' It stated that little attention had been paid to this group in the United States since the appearance of Leidy's work in 1879. The gatherings forming the basis of the present paper were collected in the autumn of 1911; the Rhizopod fauna is summed up as being rich in species and individuals, about 80 per cent being similar to those found in Europe. The remainder of the paper was devoted to a systematic account of the species found, including three new species of *Nebela*, one of *Euglypha*, and many varieties.

Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb exhibited several specimens of the extremely rare British woodlouse, *Lygidium hypnorum*, and explained the circumstances in which he obtained these specimens from Great Warley, Essex. The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing adverted to his first finding the species in Britain, and the relations experienced with the then leading authorities on the group; Prof. Dendy also joined in the discussion.

The Rev. R. Ashington Bullen had sent a box containing cochineal insects for exhibition; he expressed a fear that they would be dead before they could be shown, which was the case. The General Secretary referred to the unfortunate experience of Carl von Linné, who had laboured so hard to procure living insects; when at last they reached Upsala, they were cleaned off by the gardener, without the Professor's knowledge, and to his deep chagrin.

The General Secretary placed before the meeting a summary of his recent investigation of the Linnean Herbarium. He stated that a full catalogue of its contents had long been desired, but difficulties have stood in the way of a complete catalogue. The present list was on a modest scale, and only aimed at indicating which of the Linnean types are represented in the Herbarium verified by himself, and these will be shown in the list by special type. This will probably obviate much correspondence, and many useless references in search of species not contained in the Herbarium. It is hoped that the 'Index' may be printed by the autumn of the present year. It was found in the course of investigation that Sir J. E. Smith had transferred no fewer than 110 species to genera other than those assigned to them by Linné; these have now been restored to their original position. Three signs which had been a puzzle to botanists since the days of the younger Linné have been interpreted; and another discovery shows that Linné had catalogued his plants as late as 1767, making three enumerations. Still another interesting find was that the insects and shells were marked off in copies of the tenth edition of the 'Systema,' 1759, and the twelfth edition, 1767. A short series of slides in illustration closed the exhibition.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—May 8.—Mr. W. H. Rylands, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. F. Legge read a paper on 'The Lion-Headed God of the Mithraic Mysteries,' in which he described Mithras as the God of the Celestial Light, enthroned above the firmament, and the Demiurge and fashioner of all terrestrial things. He showed that in the Mithraea the statue of a monstrous figure, having the body of a man, with four wings, the head of a lion, and the feet of a reptile, and a serpent coiled round the body and legs, was kept in a closed niche or recess, and exhibited on occasions through a kind of peephole. This figure M. Cumont, the great authority on Mithraism, has declared to be *Zervan akerene*, or Boundless Time, whom he makes to be the supreme god of the system and the father of both Ormuzd and Ahriman. Mr. Legge dissented from this view, and gave reasons for believing the lion-headed statue to be the representation of Ahriman, the God of Darkness and Ignorance, but the ruler of this world. Mr. L. W. King and the Chairman also spoke.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—May 6.—Mr. Wm. Yorath Lewis read a paper on 'Intermittency: its Effect in limiting Electric Traction for City and Suburban Passenger Transport.' Progress in transit so far has been wrongly directed in the endeavour to solve the city and suburban passenger transport problem. The character of the traffic is that of a continuous stream of varying volume; yet all attempts to meet its requirements have been made on the distinctly intermittent plan of operation. These limitations due to "intermittency" demand heavy and bulky trains, with correspondingly long stations and spacious tunnels. The permanent way has to be heavily constructed with duplicate feeder rails, the tracks being further complicated by elaborate signalling apparatus. The trains require costly labour for their operation, and consume much energy, of which about half is wasted at the brake blocks, resulting in high maintenance charges. A greater amount of rolling-stock than would suffice at higher speeds has to be provided, requiring spacious car sheds and yards. Extensive lighting, ventilating, and other apparatus is required, entailing further heavy energy consumption. The equipment comprises a very complicated fourfold power plant in several distinct classes, one being mounted on and hauled by the trains. The cost of the subway train system is about 600,000*l.* per mile, and the operating cost, including fixed charges, works out at between 0.18 and 0.2*d.* per seat mile. Consequently, even at prevailing high fare rates of 0.6*d.* per passenger mile, the receipts do not balance the costs, and further developments are held up in all directions.

HELLENIC.—May 7.—Prof. Sir W. M. Ramsay read a paper on 'The Shrine of the God Mên Askaënos at Pisidian Antioch.' He said that the most interesting feature of primitive Asia Minor was the influence of the great religious sanctuaries, at which the priest represented the god, wearing his dress, sometimes bearing his name, always exercising his power as lord and guide of a dependent population which was bound to the soil, not by law, but by custom, and which was in a sense enslaved to the god. What was the

origin of that theocratic system, on what influence over human nature it rested for its power, what was the character of the social system and economic relations between the god and his tenantry which it established, we desired to know, and were gradually learning. Except beside the Ægean coast, where the great sanctuaries were affected by a veneer of Hellenic manners, there is no case where we could point to the exact site of any of the greatest sanctuaries, except at Antioch, the Phrygian city towards Pisidia, where (as described in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 12, 1911) the hieron of Mên Askaënos was discovered recently. As Strabo says, it lies πρὸς Ἀντιοχείᾳ, towards or over against Antioch, on a mountain peak. The appearance of the site was described: the great altar, the temenos, the dedicatory inscriptions, the sacred spring, the theatre (?), and the church built out of the stones of the altar and of the temenos wall. The difficulty of the questions connected with the nature of the god Mên was described, and the possibility of his being a foreign deity intruded into a native Anatolian religion was indicated: the two forms in which he is represented, a standing figure (especially at Antioch) and a horseman, point to two totally different conceptions.

On these and many other questions it is to be hoped that the excavations to be undertaken this summer may throw some light. The amount of soil to be removed is in parts very slight, in other places considerable. Only where there is a sufficient depth of soil can discoveries be looked for.

The lecturer discussed the meaning and etymology of the word Askaënos, and drew attention to the words *dáos* and *τεκμορεύω*, used in the inscriptions of the associations connected with the shrine of the god; *τεκμορεύω* was a verb coined from the Homeric *τέκμων*, and *dáos* was also an Homeric word.

The lecture concluded with a sketch of the final struggle between the allied paganism and Imperial power on the one hand, and the Christians on the other, which resulted in the destruction of the pagan sanctuary. In this connexion Sir William Ramsay pointed out the significance of the word *πρωτανάκλιτος*, the title of the official who presided over the ceremonial feasts of the Tekmoreian Associations, and the possible light thrown by the word *διπύρος* on the nature of these feasts [*ἐτεκμόρευσαν σ[τ]έλτω διπύρῳ ἐπὶ.....*]

A discussion followed, in which Prof. Percy Gardner, Sir Henry Howorth, Mrs. Esdaile, and Dr. Farnell took part.

FARADAY.—April 23.—Sir Robert Hadfield in the chair.—The meeting was devoted to a general discussion on 'The Magnetic Properties of Alloys.' Geheimrat Dr. E. Gumlich (Berlin) read a paper on 'The Magnetic Properties of Iron-Carbon and Iron-Silicon Alloys.' Prof. E. Wedekind (Strasbourg) read a paper on 'Relations between the Magnetism and the Stoichiometrical Constitution of Chemical Compounds.' Dr. J. G. Gray and Dr. A. D. Ross (Glasgow) presented a paper 'On the Magnetic Properties of a Variety of Special Steels at Low Temperatures,' read by Dr. Ross. Dr. Ross also read a paper 'On the Magnetic Properties and Microstructure of the Heusler Alloys.' A paper by Dr. S. Hilpert (Berlin) and Dr. E. Colver-Glauert (Sheffield) on 'The Magnetic Properties of Nickel and Manganese Steels with Reference to their Metallographical Composition' was read by Dr. Colver-Glauert. Dr. S. Hilpert and Dr. T. Dieckmann sent a paper entitled 'The Magnetic Properties of the Compounds of Manganese with Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony, and Bismuth.' This was also communicated by Dr. Colver-Glauert. Dr. E. Take (Marburg) and Dr. F. Heusler (Dillenburg) presented a paper on 'The Heusler Alloys,' as did Prof. A. F. Knowlton and Dr. O. C. Clifford (Utah). Prof. Pierre Weiss (Zurich) also sent a paper entitled 'The Magnetic Properties of the Iron-Nickel, Iron-Cobalt, and Nickel-Cobalt Alloys.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Society of Arts, 8.—'Heavy Oil Engines,' Lecture III., Capt. H. R. Sankey (Howard Lectures).
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'Some Principles in the Valuation of Land and Buildings.'
- TUES. Horticultural, 3.—'Gardening and Drought,' Prof. I. B. Balfour.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Bateson.
- Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 4.30.—Annual Meeting.
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Settlement by "Whites" of Tropical Australia,' Mr. J. M. Creed.
- WED. Folk-lore, 8.—'Cotswold Folk-lore,' Miss J. B. Partridge.
- Geological, 8.
- Microscopical, 8.—'British Enchytræids IV. The Genus *Henlea*,' Rev. H. Friend.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Manufacture of Nitrates from the Atmosphere,' Mr. E. K. Scott.

- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ice Formation in Canada: I. The Physical Aspect,' Prof. H. T. Barnes.
- Royal, 4.30.—'The General Theory of Colloidal Solutions,' and 'The Tension of Composite Fluid Surfaces and the Mechanical Stability of Films of Fluid,' Mr. W. B. Hardy; 'Studies on Enzyme Action: XVI. The Enzymes of Emulsin (II.): Prunase, the Correlate of Prunasin,' and 'XVII. Enzymes of the Emulsin Type (II.): The Distribution of β -enzymes in Plants,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Messrs. E. F. Armstrong and E. Horton; and other Papers.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Indian Railways,' Mr. N. Priestley.
- Historical, 5.—'The Ballad History of Charles I.,' Prof. C. H. Firth.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 7.45.—Annual Meeting; 'Condensers in Series with Metal Filament Lamps,' Mr. A. W. Ashton.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'On Azo Dyestuffs of the Triphenylmethane Group,' Messrs. A. G. Green and R. N. Sen; 'Aniline Black and Allied Compounds,' Part II., Messrs. A. G. Green and A. E. Woodhead; 'Action of Grignard Reagents on Esters of Dibasic Acids,' Preliminary Note, Messrs. J. T. Hewitt and D. B. Steinberg; 'Chemical Examination of the Bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*,' Mr. H. Rogerson; and other Papers.
- FRI. Viking Club, 7.30.—Reading of Ibsen's 'Pretenders,' translated by Dr. Jon Stefansson.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'High Frequency Currents,' Mr. W. Duddell.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Interpretation in Song: (2) Rules,' Mr. H. Plunket Greene.

Science Gossip.

THE total rainfall at Greenwich in the month of April just past was only seven-hundredths of an inch, a monthly total which is almost, but not quite, the smallest in the record. From a tabulation of the Greenwich rainfall by Mr. W. C. Nash for the years 1815 to 1903, it may be learnt that for smallness this quantity has been equalled or excelled on only four occasions. In February, 1821, the total was .04 in.; in February, 1891, .05 in.; in April, 1817, .06 in.; and in August, 1818, .07 in. Besides these, in only three other of the 1,068 months was the total rainfall as small as a tenth of an inch. Light monthly falls of rain are spread principally through the months January to September, with a preponderance in the spring, whereas the heavy falls happen generally in the last seven months of the year. In the month following each of the four above named the rainfall was considerably above the average, so that, to judge from these precedents, the present month should be a wet one.

ON Tuesday next, at three o'clock, Prof. W. Bateson begins a course of two lectures at the Royal Institution on 'The Study of Genetics'; and on Thursday Prof. H. T. Barnes delivers the first of two lectures on 'The Physical and Economic Aspects of Ice Formation in Canada.' The Friday evening discourse on the 17th inst. will be delivered by Mr. W. Duddell on 'High Frequency Currents'; and on the 24th by Mr. A. D. Hall on 'Recent Advances in Agricultural Science: the Fertility of the Soil.'

THE CORPORATION OF GLASGOW have authorized an exhibition to be held in Kelvingrove Museum from July 1st to December 31st to celebrate the centenary of the inauguration of steam navigation by the steamer *Comet* in 1812. The exhibits will illustrate the history and development of marine propulsion into steam navigation. The engines of the *Comet* were given in 1862 to South Kensington Museum by Messrs. Robert Napier & Sons, and it will not be possible to transfer them to Glasgow for exhibition. The Admiralty has promised to co-operate with the local committee, and will arrange for a naval display on the Clyde.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly 'The Depths of the Ocean,' based on the recent scientific researches of the Norwegian steamer *Michael Sars* in the North Atlantic. The work has been written by Sir John Murray and Dr. Johan Hjort, and contains contributions from Prof. A. Appellöf, Prof. H. H. Gran, and Dr. B. Helland-Hansen.

SOME curious facts as to the cost of different modes of artificial lighting have lately been given in a French technical journal. Taking the cost of coal-gas as an illuminant at 30 centimes the cubic metre, electricity at 70 centimes the kilowatt, and petroleum at 44 centimes the kilogramme, the writer finds that "gas lighting with incandescent mantles is by far the cheapest." Next to this comes electric lighting by incandescent metallic filaments, and below this again gas lighting by "argand" burners and naked flames, in this order. Most expensive of all is lighting by petroleum. It is worth noting that the last two methods of illumination are used almost exclusively by the poorest members of the community.

M. ARMAND GAUTIER has just given his views about the phenomena of life by way of introduction to a recent lecture by M. Jean Friedel. He says that experiments made with the "Respiratory Chamber," constructed by Atwater fifteen years ago, show that the number of calories, or units of energy calculated as heat, produced by the human subjects shut up therein for a number of days corresponds almost exactly with that which the aliments consumed by them during their confinement would have produced if burnt in a furnace. From this he argues that consciousness, thought, will, and the exercise of the power of reasoning involve no expenditure of material energy, with which they have nothing in common. It is a curious piece of reasoning, and is worked out by the learned Academician in his usual lucid style.

THE ANDREWS PROFESSORSHIP OF ASTRONOMY in the University of Dublin, which carries with it the title of Royal Astronomer of Ireland, left vacant in February by the transference of Dr. Whittaker to the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. C. Plummer, assistant since August, 1901, in the University Observatory at Oxford. The new Royal Astronomer is the son of the present Director of the Bidston Observatory, Liverpool.

THE "abridged edition for the use of seamen" of 'The Nautical Almanac' is now published for the year 1914, the form and matter being considerably different from those of the similar publication for previous years, and from 'The Nautical Almanac' proper. The smaller volume supplies the seaman with all the astronomical data he requires for finding his position or for rating his chronometer by observations of the celestial bodies, and in this revised and amended form the quantities are given only to a degree of accuracy comparable with the data obtainable by sextant observations—as a general rule to 0'1 of arc and 0'1 of time. Certain auxiliary tables are included to lessen the labour of interpolation.

PROF. PERCIVAL LOWELL has published a paper in which he seeks to prove that the Grand Gallery of the Pyramid of Cheops is directed at the star Alpha Draconis, and must have been erected in the year 3430 B.C. It was, he tells us, a gigantic gnomon, or sundial, telling not, like ordinary sundials, the hour of the day, but, on a more impressive scale, the seasons of the year. He is further of opinion that the Pyramid was constructed by "Chaldaean" astronomers, and that its purpose was to cast the king's horoscope during his life, and to serve as his tomb when dead. The Great Pyramid seems to exercise an irresistible attraction for discussion, though most people are now convinced that the dozens of pyramids in

Egypt and Nubia, of which that of Cheops is only the finest example, were never built for anything but tombs, and that their design evolved regularly from that of the Egyptian *mastaba*.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Irish Academy two papers were submitted by Mr. George Coffey. One of these dealt with an important find of amber beads from the Baltic, made at Coachford, co. Cork, along with two gold fibulae and a number of bronze celts. This was the first clear case of amber beads having been found in Ireland with datable objects of the Bronze Age.

The second paper dealt with a find of moulds at Kilmeady, co. Antrim, amongst which was an important mould for casting unsocketed sickles, of which no examples have hitherto been found in Ireland.

FINE ARTS

An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire. By the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage. Vol. II. (Wellington, Shropshire, Hobson.)

THE tenth and final part of Mr. Cranage's exhaustive work on the architectural features of the churches of Shropshire has now been issued. Other parts, the first of which was issued in 1904, have received laudatory notices from time to time in these columns. This last part, profusely illustrated with plates, plans, and drawings, forms a fitting conclusion to an authoritative and monumental work. Its contents are in the first instance devoted to the fine series of churches within the Liberties of Shrewsbury. This is followed by an appendix of additional facts about a large number of churches which have come to light during the many years that the work has been in progress. The physical features and early history of the county, the development of religious institutions, architectural periods, the construction of the old churches, and their furniture and fittings are successively and lucidly discussed.

The single index is thorough and comprehensive, and more useful than if it had been divided into persons, places, and subjects.

As to old church fittings of every kind, the general survey is complete and of much value to ecclesiologists. A certain class of dogmatic writers persist in saying that English churches knew nothing of altar rails until the Laudian days. It is here pointed out that Sutton, Salop, still possesses interesting Elizabethan railings dating from 1582.

Careful attention is given by Mr. Cranage to all good or curious work, both in wood and stone, of post-Reformation and even of Georgian times. He draws due attention in the survey to the beautiful example of a gallery at Moreton Say,

dating from 1634. Minsterley has a fine gallery of the days of William and Mary, and the quaint one at Melverley probably dates from 1718.

Of thorough work the two subjects of squints and low-side windows are good examples. The remarkable instances of squints at Acton Burnell and Ruyton were fully dealt with under the respective churches, but all other cases are here given with detailed measurements. Low-side windows are described and catalogued in exhaustive fashion. No other county has received such satisfactory treatment with regard to these puzzles:

"I had hoped [says Mr. Cranage] that a careful examination of only 36 examples of different types would bring some conviction to the mind as to the purpose of the openings, but it has not been so. Serious objections to all the suggested theories cannot but be felt, together with the strong impression that no one explanation will account for all the examples."

Certain comments, however, appear on another page. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Cranage has not a syllable to say in favour of the leper theory. On the whole, the opinion of competent experts continues to crystallize in favour of the sanctus-bell theory as applicable to the majority of cases.

It will surprise not a few students of roodlofts and screenwork, unacquainted with Shropshire, to learn that the existence of a loft can be proved in only some twenty-five cases. But by this statement Mr. Cranage must surely mean so far as the evidence of the present structures is concerned. An English church of the fifteenth century without a roodloft would surely be an anomaly, and altogether exceptional. If mediæval wills and other early records were carefully searched, after the plan adopted by Mr Aymer Vallance in dealing with various counties, the list of known Shropshire roodlofts could scarcely fail to be materially increased. Mr. Cranage remarks that at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, "there was a veil before the roodloft, doubtless to hide the figures placed thereon." He has apparently forgotten the fact that a veil invariably hung before the great rood—irrespective of the altar Lenten veil—throughout Lent, which was dramatically raised by pulleys during the Gospel on Palm Sunday.

Mr. Cranage has now brought his work to an exemplary conclusion. We offer him our cordial congratulations, and cite the final paragraph of a happily conceived retrospect:—

"After more than 10 years' work the prevailing feeling in laying down the pen must be one of relief, but there must also be regret that so many pleasant associations with people and places in the county are over. There must be few parts of England which combine in so high a degree beauty, romance, and archæological interest; few, too, where such old-world courtesy is still found among high and low. Each county has its local patriotism and its special interest. I trust that a native may be forgiven if he expresses the view that in nature, in history, in dialect, in manners, none is more attractive than the county of Salop."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Artists' Sketch-Book Series: EDINBURGH and LONDON, both by L. G. Hornby; and ROCHESTER, by Katharine Kimball, 1/ net each. Black

These three volumes consist entirely of pencil drawings. They are not remarkable, but betoken a certain subdued and careful workmanship. Some of the detail of the buildings is delicate, intricate, and executed with feeling. The microscopic attention to outline is the best characteristic of the drawings. Those which blur their effects, in order to arrive at atmosphere, are less pleasing.

Phillipps (Evelyn March), THE VENETIAN SCHOOL OF PAINTING, 7/6 net.

Macmillan

"A certain acceptance of the obvious," which is noted as characteristic of Titian, is, perhaps, the principal common feature of the Venetian School. Even the sensationalism of Tintoretto finds utterance through the medium of the normal laws of lighting and of space measurement, which he used in a way which no one had approached before and no one has surpassed since. Venetian types are never exaggerated; Venetian anatomy is always suave and well-rounded (the angularity of Cima and Crivelli being readily recognizable as exotic). Venetian colour, as is duly noted, is never crude or fantastic, but is imbued with the moderation of nature. No other race of artists has made the everyday amenities of life so convincing: even in Tintoretto, the naughty boy of the school, there is incorporated an enormous fund of agreeable commonplace, the inclusion of which makes Venetian pictures the most easily acceptable of all fine pictures to the average man. If we have a fault to find with our author's insight into the art of painting, it is that she hardly lays sufficient stress on the corrupting influence of Titian's ready contentment with just so much plasticity of design as was commercially desirable. When she speaks of him as "perhaps of too intellectual a cast of mind to be quite typical of the Venetian spirit in the way that Tintoretto is," she hardly does justice to the essential grandeur of mind of the superficially less elegant painter. Similarly, she undervalues the philosophy embodied in the methodical painting of Canale, and reproduces opposite p. 324 surely one of the worst examples of Guardi's aimless picturesqueness. The book on the whole, however, contains so much sound appreciation of the works it deals with as to afford an excellent introduction to the study of the Venetian School.

Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, Part I., 7d. net.

Cassell

Contains reproductions of forty-one exhibits by R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s, including three pictures each by Mr. Mark Fisher, Mr. Napier Hemy, Mr. David Murray, and Mr. Charles Sims; Mr. Arnesby Brown's 'Norfolk Landscape,' and Mr. Lavery's 'La Mort du Cygne: Anna Pavlova.'

Vasari (Giorgio), LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT PAINTERS, newly translated by Gaston Du C. de Vere, Vol. I., 25/ net.

Macmillan, and Medici Society

The first issue of the new Vasari is very satisfactory, and should ensure an extensive public for the remaining nine volumes. The lives contained are not on the whole among the best of the collection, the distance of time which separated Vasari from the

men dealt with limiting to some extent the intimacy of his picturesque narrative style. Again, it is hardly from so decadent an artist as Vasari that we should look for sympathetic insight into primitive work. It is creditable that he should respect them so much as he does, and maintain the instinctive historic sense which makes allowance for the circumstances and standards of the period. We are not sure that the up-to-date artist of our own times is often so tolerant of the work of yesterday.

Among the lives in the volume are the intrinsically important ones of Cimabue, Giotto and Orcagna, and the Pisani.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

THE necessarily prompt report of our first impression of this year's exhibition needs revision in one particular. The arrival of Mr. Bacon's insipid *Coronation* picture (149) emphasizes our sin of omission in not welcoming *The Investiture of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle* (383), by Mr. Christopher Williams. It is one of the most tolerable of these modern ceremonial pictures we remember to have seen. Frankly obvious, it gives with considerable truth the look of what seems to have been a gay, but not impressive *mise-en-scène*, and should serve as a pleasant souvenir. We can hardly fancy any actor in Mr. Bacon's tableau vivant able to look his painted self in the face with comfort.

In this second notice we may judge of the merit of the exhibition with closer reference to the standards obtaining among those who visit it than was possible in our first article. Mr. Arnesby Brown, it appears, has, on the whole, painted the picture of the year (No. 237), and Mr. Sargent's landscapes share with it the glory of representing the vital and progressive art of the time. Mr. Bernard Priestman and Mr. Hornel among landscape painters, and Mr. Charles Shanno and Mr. Lavery among figure painters, are others who represent the painting of the future for *habitués* of the Academy, for a large number of whom evidently painting which has not been seen at Burlington House does not exist.

We hold no brief for the conservative as against the innovator in art, but to official exhibitions like the Royal Academy admission is so difficult for the revolutionary that it will be always easier to find good old-fashioned work on its walls. Security from comparison with painters of real initiative, however, has produced a race whose mission it is to utilize the results of yesterday's research for the making of exhibition pictures. In the advanced wing of the landscape painters of the Royal Academy we see reflections of the New English Art Club exhibitions of bygone days.

Mr. Sargent's *plein-air* subjects (121, 186, 549) are typical products of the modern school of Southern Europe, such as are associated with the name, say, of Sorolla y Bastida, and, as with the foregoing, the attention they excite is that due to novelty in these surroundings. There is far more first-hand study in Mr. Poole Smith's charming picture *Matin de Novembre* (442), which is delicate in execution and carefully designed, while the movement of the figure is gracefully rendered, with none of the over-emphasis which might so easily have vulgarized it. The sentiment of the fresh morning air is captured with modest and unconscious art. Akin to Mr. Sargent's work is Mr. Richard Jack's *Rehearsal with Nikisch* (400), which is painted the least bit more

ponderously than it might have been by the Academician, but with more sincerity. It is the best picture we have yet seen by the artist. Mr. Clausen's landscapes are far better than his figure picture, and in these we do see an attempt to add to the research into outdoor illumination the grace of a more studied design than pioneers of the school had time or inclination to cultivate—an attempt made on familiar lines in No. 683, *Stars Coming Out*; with more freshness, if not quite such complete success, in No. 287, *The Road*.

Mr. Waterhouse's *Penelope and the Suitors* (21) may be compared with Mr. Charles Shannon's picture as representing a similar impulse to compromise between the painter's interest in form and colour and the public interest in sumptuous accessories, the comparison in the present instance being rather in favour of the younger generation. The sequence of colour is more firmly held by Mr. Shannon, and all his personages being women, and the subject belonging to some unemancipated past, their sentimentality is less oppressive than with Mr. Waterhouse. There are probably few things more difficult to keep in touch with for a long term of years than the public estimate of what is romantic, and inevitably the younger generation scores here also. Mr. Shannon's picture (247) being probably the only one in the Academy which will impose itself upon popular imagination from this point of view, unless we include Mr. Lavery's *Pavlova* (415), but here the invention of pose and lighting belongs to the *danseuse*; the painter has rather weakened them than otherwise.

Mr. Moira's *Bathers* (294) shows a more attractive colour-scheme for decorative purposes than any other in the Academy, and it is to be regretted that the form is not a little more significant. The drawing of the child with the net is odd as coming from a Professor of Art at South Kensington. It is, perhaps, also to the aspiration after decorative brilliance that we are to trace the stridency of Mr. Strang's *Bank Holiday* (712). Here the surface of almost every object in the picture shines in competitive glossiness, and the artist seems to trust to time to tone the right ones down.

THE AUDLEY HARVEY PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 3rd inst., the important collection of modern pictures belonging to Capt. John Audley Harvey. The following were the chief prices:—

British School.—Edgar Bundy, Antonio Stradivari, the violin-maker standing in his workshop examining a violin, his assistants around him, 204*l.* G. Clausen, Propping the Rick: a Stormy Day, 367*l.*; Sons of the Soil, three men and two boys hoeing in a field, 199*l.* 10*s.*; Twilight, October, a peasant digging potatoes, a young woman seated on the left, 294*l.* D. Farquharson, Flowery May, the Downs overlooking the sea, 262*l.* Cecil G. Lawson, Sunset, a peasant driving a herd of cattle towards a pool in the foreground, trees on the right, 892*l.*; Twilight Grey, a view on the Slaney River, Clonigal, co. Carlow, 294*l.* W. Orpen, The Colleen, a girl, with auburn hair, wearing a black dress of Japanese material, and large green hat with cock's feather, 630*l.* E. Stott, Washing Day, 367*l.*; Flamingoes, 273*l.*; "Where the dark earth sleeping lies": a Cloissonné Sky, cattle returning across a common towards a mill in the distance, moonrise, 210*l.* J. M. Swan, The Polar Bears, 1,627*l.*; Tigers at Dawn, 588*l.*; The Goatherd, a boy seated near some ruins overlooking the sea, behind him his flock, 546*l.*

Continental Schools.—E. Boudin, Le Port d'Anvers, 231*l.* J. C. Cazin, La Route: la Nuit, a rough road winding round a green bank on the right, a new moon appearing above the clouds, 399*l.*; La Route: le Soir, a view looking along a road, with cottages on either side, 336*l.*; La Ferme, a harvest-field in the foreground, with farm buildings and hayricks beyond, 241*l.*; La Chambre, two peasants on a rough road by the side of some cottages, moonrise, 304*l.*; Levé de

Lune, a view over a rough common, with a pond in the foreground, 294*l.* H. Harpignies, A View in the Campagna, a river flowing across the foreground, a clump of trees on the further bank: sunset, 1,281*l.*; The Campagna, four trees on a green sward, a glimpse of a river beyond: evening glow, 1,386*l.* Fritz Thaulow, La Somme à Peignigny, the old wall of the town, with the church, on the hill, red-roofed cottages on the river-bank, 399*l.*

A drawing by Harpignies, Le vieux Chypre, fetched 105*l.* The total of the sale amounted to 15,055*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

SALES.

AT Messrs. Christie's sale on Monday last T. S. Cooper's early picture A Summer Noon, exhibited at the Academy in 1836, fetched 262*l.*

Messrs. Sotheby sold on the 2nd inst. the collection of coins formed by the late Lieut.-Col. Simonet of Weymouth. This included a silver twenty-dollar piece of British Columbia, 1862, by F. Küner, which fetched 151*l.*

Fine Art Gossip.

THE third exhibition of the Society of Graver-Printers at Messrs. Goupil's Gallery shows the Society as hovering between two policies. Mr. Theodore Roussel, the President, most patient of artists, may carry his designs to a high pitch of elaboration, yet they are always craftsmanlike, and remain pure colour-prints. *L'Agonie des Fleurs* (second state, uncatalogued) and *Dawn* (13) an oddly artificial but charming composition, stamp him as the best of all the exhibitors. Mr. E. L. Lawrenson's *West Bay Harbour* (16)—in the tradition of lithography of the sound early school—is also a capable design in terms of his material, while there are other exhibitors with the ambition, at least, of clear planning and clean printing. There are some works, however—Mr. Mackie's *Incoming Tide* is the most attractive of them—which show a tendency to drop into the loose and picturesque manner which has ruined the movement in France, and made it a device for the manufacture of cheap imitations of painting. We trust that Mr. Roussel will be able to keep his team together in the difficult, but direct path of deliberate design.

A CHARTER has been granted, under the Great Seal of Ireland, to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of that country.

MR. SHIRLEY FOX writes:—

"In the report last week of the British Numismatic Society's meeting I am credited with having exhibited a 'groat, half-groat, penny, and farthing of Henry VI.' The last-named piece should have been a halfpenny, and it is, as stated, the first of the particular issue which has been noted. The farthing is quite unknown."

THE Egyptological Section of the Congress of Orientalists, held last month at Athens, seems to have been a very small one, and met only once. Dr. Naville was the President, and among the papers read was one by Prof. Burrows (of Manchester), dealing with the Twelfth Dynasty, in which he sought to prove that the chronology put forward by Prof. Eduard Meyer (of Berlin) was in the main correct. Among other evidence, he adduced that of a broken "Minoan" vase found by Prof. Garstang in the same tomb with a Twelfth Dynasty cylinder-seal; and he would have nothing to do with the calculations as to the date of the heliacal rising of Sirius at one of the supposed Sothic periods made at the 'Nautical Almanac' office, and published in M. Maspero's 'Recueil de Travaux' some three years ago.

IN a recent volume of Prof. Harnack's "Texte und Untersuchungen" Herr Ivar A. Heikel, who has before published a critical edition of the works of Eusebius of Caesarea,

returns to the charge as to the authenticity of the 'Discourse to the Assembly of Saints,' generally attributed to the Emperor Constantine. He again attempts to prove, by the methods of internal analysis characteristic of the "higher criticism," that the Discourse is not by the Emperor, the style being, according to him, that of some petty rhetorician. A French critic, however, reminds Herr Heikel of a passage in the 'Vita Constantini' in which Eusebius describes with unconscious unctiousness the fondness of the yet unconverted Emperor for gathering together a sycophantic audience to whom he would discourse on matters of philosophy. When he touched upon points of theology, we are told, the Emperor would drop his voice, as if initiating his hearers into the mysteries of divine teaching; and on applause breaking out, he would stop and raise his eyes to heaven "as if asking his audience to transfer their praises to the Master of All." These are the very oratorical tricks, says M. de Labriolle, which Herr Heikel finds fault with in the Discourse.

DR. HOPE MOULTON'S Hibbert Lecture of Tuesday last dealt with Zoroastrian Eschatology, and drew a curious parallel between the Avestic ideas of the punishment after death of sinful souls, and the traditions of the Teutonic, and especially the Scandinavian, race. The lecturer thought that the conception of a hell, one of whose torments was that of cold, could only have been formed in a cold country, and mentioned both the rainbow and the Milky Way as the possible origin of that of the bridge "Chinvat." He also remarked, although without insisting much upon either point, that the Pahlavi documents known as the later Avesta might have been framed upon Gáthas which have been otherwise lost, and that the worship of Mithras preserved some of the features of Iranian religion before Zoroaster.

MR. HAMILTON JACKSON is one of the first authorities on the Gothic architecture of Europe, and a good deal of interest will be aroused in archaeological circles by his new book 'Rambles in the Pyrenees,' which Mr. Murray is about to publish. Amongst the districts also visited by Mr. Jackson were Gascony, Pays de Foix, and Rousillon. Not only has he studied the architecture, but he has also much to say on the people, their costumes, and the historical incidents which have occurred in that extremely interesting part of France. The work is illustrated by many drawings by the author.

THE Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies will be held in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on Tuesday, May 14th, at 4.30 in the afternoon.

PROF. AURIGEMMA has rediscovered a tomb at Gargaresh near Tripolis which had been covered up again after its original discovery nine years ago, and which presents several remarkable features. Its interior is covered with frescoes and inscriptions. According to the latter, it would seem to be the tomb of a married couple: the husband a native of the place, the wife of Semitic origin. Both were worshippers of Mithras.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Barbour, architect, Dumfries, one of those who, from his interest in archaeological research, stimulated the excavation of Roman sites in Scotland, through the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He supervised the excavations of the camp at Birrens, Dumfriesshire, and recorded them in plans and drawings; and did the same for other excavations in the South-West of Scotland.

MUSIC

BROWNING AS THE POET
OF MUSIC.

II.

THE last stanza of 'Abt Vogler' has been the subject of considerable questioning. From a common chord—evidently a major one is meant—Vogler modulates to a minor key: as he does this "sliding by semitones," it cannot be the "tonic" minor, and the "relative" minor was evidently that in the poet's mind. If the bass of the relative minor chord be "blunted"—that is, lowered—one degree, the upper notes remaining, the result will be the interval of a ninth; if the upper notes rise one degree, the bass being "blunted" only a semitone, the result will (according to many theorists) be a chord, though not interval, of the ninth. Both, if reached sliding by semitones, are "alien" to the original major chord, and therefore a vantage-ground from which the player could recall his previous more extreme modulations (changes of key). The return to the original major chord would follow easily. In the abstract there is nothing more natural about a major than any other key. But as it needs no flats or sharps—on a keyboard no black notes—it has come to be regarded as the "natural" key. Here it obviously means that after intense elevation of feeling Vogler returns to plain, prosaic, everyday life. It may be remarked in passing that Browning seems partial to "relative" minors. See 'Charles Avison,' stanza ix., last lines.

Baldassare Galuppi, born in 1706 on the island of Burano near Venice, was chiefly known as a composer of comic operas, of which he wrote fifty-four. Accordingly 'A Toccata of Galuppi's' is mainly a reverie on the superficiality of Venetian life of the period:—

Dust and ashes, dead and done with, Venice spent
what Venice earned.
The soul, doubtless, is immortal—where a soul can
be discerned.

Galuppi's music is not less "dust and ashes" than the life of which it was once a concomitant:—

"Dust and ashes!" So you creak it.

In you come with your cold music till I creep
through every nerve.

But this barrenness to the modern ear only emphasizes the recognition in stanzas vii. and viii. that in its own day Galuppi's "plaintive and commiserating music" served a useful purpose. It arrested, though perhaps but momentarily, the frivolity of ball, mask, and carnival. It not only "told them something" which raised the question "Must we die?" but refused to desist till its warning was heeded. So I interpret the line already quoted:—

Hark, the dominant's persistence till it must be
answered to!

Galuppi, however, was no busybody propounding problems for which he had no solution:—

So, an octave struck the answer. Oh, they praised
you, I dare say!
"Brave Galuppi! that was music! good alike at
grave and gay!"

The only musical poem in which Browning makes no allusion to this thought is 'Flute-music, with an Accompaniment,' unless 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin' be included among the musical poems.

But in the last, longest, and, musically, most technical of Browning's poems, 'Parleyings with Charles Avison,' the theme is treated in a wholly different manner. Music is the primary subject: philosophy is only brought in when necessary to illustrate or explain its phenomena. Browning speaks of the march which recalled Avison to his mind as a "thinnish air," with "no lure of novel modulation," and

Three crotchets to a bar: no change, I grant,
Except from Tonic down to Dominant.

For this

Bold stepping march, foot stept to ere my hand
Could stretch an octave, I overlooked the band
Of majesties familiar.

Such an air, popular in its own day, but long since forgotten, suited his theme—or suggested it—as a more enduring work would not have done.

His contention in the poem is that the function of Art is to represent

How we feel, hard and fast as what we know;
to

Make as manifest
Soul's work as Mind's work;
and that of all arts Music "the most
attains thereto, yet fails of touching." Notwithstanding this, the fabric of music is more transient and changing than that of other arts. Thus, on the one hand,

The Painter's Eve, the Poet's Helena,
Still rapturously bend, afar still throw
The wistful gaze! Thanks, Homer, Angelo!
Could Music rescue thus from Soul's profound,
Give feeling immortality by sound,
Then were she queenliest of Arts. Alas!
As well expect the rainbow not to pass!

On the other hand, Handel's 'Radaminta' and 'Rinaldo,' of which contemporaries are supposed to have said that "love attains therein to perfect utterance," are now useless as presentments of passion:—

Once all was perfume—now, the flower is dead.

Handel is represented as superseded by Gluck, Haydn, Mozart. Nor was Handel even supreme in his own day:—

By no means! Buononcini's work is theme
For fit laudation of the impartial few.

Geminiani—of whom Avison was a pupil—and Dr. Pepusch are also mentioned. Though the music of Avison's day is "all alive once more," it is as "the figured worthies of a wax-work show." As representing "to-day's music-manufacture," the reader is referred to "Brahms, Wagner, Dvorak, Liszt."

Browning, however, has only sarcasm for those who, contemptuously recognizing the transience of all other music, imagine that the creations of their own idol will last for all time. So, anyway, I interpret the line

Since fatal Wagner fixed it fast for us.

At this stage of his argument, and judged by this poem alone, it would not be unnatural to regard Browning as availing himself of a "poet's licence" to over-estimate the fickleness of "Religion's Handmaid."

For music, while in its harmonic aspect the youngest, is melodically the oldest of the arts. Leastways, it is the first mentioned in the Hebrew Scriptures. Fragments of song are extant, which are said by the Nile boatmen who sing them to be as old as the Rameses, and prior to or contemporaneous with the oldest known attempts at painting—Egyptian frescoes. To this day the Hindoos use melodies in their worship the origin of which is ascribed to the gods; the Jews use one or two temple-songs believed to date from the time of the Exodus; and the Plainsong chants used throughout Christendom are of much earlier origin than John van Eyck (b. 1390), the generally accredited founder of oil painting. The same is probably true of thousands of folk-tunes still sung and danced to all over the world. To come to modern times, if Handel's operas are dead, his oratorios are not. If Galuppi's harpsichord toccatas are known only to the antiquary, his masses are still occasionally sung—or were in Browning's own day.

It is only in its notation that music is the junior of other arts. Hence it is a moot point whether harmony is a modern development or not. Had the staff been invented at the time letters were, polyphonic music might still be extant as comprehensible to us moderns as is the 'Iliad' or 'Odyssey.'

It is, however, only in regard to its "garniture" that Charles Avison's admonitor seems to under-estimate the duration of music. "That's truth," he declares, "which endures re-setting." And I take this stanza—xiv.—to concede that even Avison's simple diatonic march only needs "Sharps and flats, Lavish at need," "ophicleide and bombardon's uproar," to make it fit "march music for the Future."

As Hope,
Fear, Joy and Grief,—though ampler stretch and
scope
They seek and find in novel rhythm, fresh phrase,—
Were equally existent in far days
Of Music's dim beginning—even so,
Truth was at full within thee long ago!
Stanza xiii.

In 'Fifine at the Fair,' stanza xcii., speaking of Schumann's 'Carnival,' the poet says:—

The stuff that's made
To furnish man with thought and feeling is
purveyed
Substantially the same from age to age with change
Of the outside only for successive feasters.

The forms, the themes—no one without its
counterpart
Ages ago.

Nor do these passages touch the limit of his appreciation of music's permanence. Witness Don Juan apostrophizing Schumann in stanza xc. of 'Fifine,' and declaring that his thought

instead
Of words, sought sounds, and *saved for ever*, in the
same,
Truth that escapes prose,—nay, puts poetry to
shame.

(Italics mine.)

Of music that conserves the assurance, thou as
well
Wast certain of the same! thou, master of the
spell,
Mad'st moonbeams marble, didst record what
other men

Feel only to forget!

(Italics Browning's: they occur in a pre-
vious use of the word.)

It would, of course, show a strange mis-
conception of the function of poetry to
estimate the service it renders to an art
by the number of implements mentioned.
Yet a musician cannot but be interested
to observe that in a comparatively short
poem like 'Charles Avison' Browning
alludes to no fewer than five musical
"forms"—such as Sonata, Fugue, Suite—
nine instruments, and fifteen composers!

CLEMENT ANTROBUS HARRIS.

Musical Gossip.

At the second of the series of concerts
which Mr. Donald F. Tovey is giving
at the Æolian Hall, the programme was
entirely devoted to his music. A one-
composer programme is seldom successful.
Mr. Tovey is an accomplished musician,
and what he writes shows thorough ac-
quaintance with the technique of his art.
There were three works in his programme—
a pianoforte trio, quartet, and quintet—
but it was only in the last that he really
created interest. In the first movement he
has bold and ably developed themes; in the
second, though somewhat lengthy, are both
character and charm; while the Finale is
clever and spirited.

MR. BALFOUR GARDINER gave his last
concert at Queen's Hall on the 1st inst.
There were many interesting numbers;
but the most striking was Von Holst's
Oriental Suite, 'Beni-Mora,' especially the
Finale, in which realism plays a prominent
part, yet as a means, not an end. The com-
poser furnished a brief outline of the pro-
gramme to which he worked; but even
without that help, one could feel atmosphere,
colour, and skill in the music. A second
series of these interesting concerts is
announced to take place in the spring of
next year.

MADAME CARREÑO gave a pianoforte
recital at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon.
Her rendering of Beethoven's 'Waldstein'
Sonata was tame; of *brío* in the first move-
ment there was virtually no trace; while
in Chopin's Nocturne, Op. 48, and Fantaisie-
Polonaise, Op. 61, the playing, if technically
fine, was almost soulless—a curious absence
of qualities which have won for the pianist
so high and well-deserved a reputation.

SEÑOR CASALS gave an orchestral concert
at Queen's Hall last Saturday. Of his fine
playing of Bach's 'Cello Suite in c, the only
criticism we offer is that some of the
soft passages are not heard to the best
advantage in so large a hall. But there was
a novelty in the programme—an orchestral
suite, 'Ma Mère l'Oie,' by Maurice Ravel.
Each of the five movements is of short
compass, and the quaint music is enhanced

by delicate colouring and restrained realistic
touches. The suite was originally written
in the form of a piano duet.

THE 'Ring' is to be performed in its
entirety at the Bristol Festival, which will
take place October 23rd–26th, and un-
satisfactory as this concert performance
may appear to those who have opportunities
of hearing the work with stage action, it
will be without doubt welcome to many
lovers of music in the West. Wagner
himself, already in 1852, gave portions of
his early operas on a concert platform, and
Richter and Mottl followed the composer's
example, though on a much larger scale;
and by such means they prepared the way
for the later music-dramas.

WAGNER was a prolific letter-writer, and
among other signs that the centenary of
his birth is not far off, a complete uniform
edition of his letters, under the editorship of
Carl Fr. Glasenapp, is being published by
Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel. Seventeen
volumes are announced, but letters have still
to be collected from the Wahnfried archives,
and others from various parts of the world;
in the editing of these Paul Hans von
Wolzogen will co-operate.

THE eight days' festival which was to
take place at Salzburg has, for various
reasons, been postponed until next year.

VERDI'S complete correspondence will
shortly be published. Madame Marla Car-
rara, his heir, has placed all the material
at the disposal of the editor, Signor
Scherillo.

THE report has been spread so often that
Arrigo Boito's 'Nerone' was about to be
produced that one really began to wonder
whether it was even written. It is now
definitely stated that it will be given at
La Scala during the season 1912–13.

IN the current quarterly issue of *The
Antiquary* Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood gives
an interesting account of Sebastian Westcott,
an organist of St. Paul's who is not even
named in "so careful a compilation" as
J. E. West's 'Cathedral Organists'; yet,
as Mr. Flood shows, he must have been a
person of prominence in musical circles, and
as Master of the Children he is of real
importance in the early history of the drama.
The first known reference to him by name
occurs in February, 1551/2, in the 'House-
hold Expenses of the Princess Elizabeth
during her Residence in Hatfield.' He prob-
ably died in 1584.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| SUN. | Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. |
| — | National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| MON.—SAT. | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| MON.—SAT. | London Opera-House, Kingsway. |
| MON. | Auriol Jones's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Grace Thynne's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bridgewater House. |
| — | William Murdoch's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Bessie Mark's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Mina Roda and Fred Helwig's Violin and Vocal Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Meta Diestel's Song Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall. |
| — | Handel Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| TUES. | Titanic Disaster Fund, Matinée, Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| — | Gregory Haast's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Ernst von Lengyel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Nathan Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Evelyn Dawkin's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Vivian Gosnell's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Tamini's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall. |
| WED. | F. S. Kelly's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Vera Bianca's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Smallwood Metcalfe's Choir, 8.10, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Drew's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Donald Tovey's Chopin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| THURS. | Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Pablo Casals's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Yvonne Astruc's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Grainger Kerr's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Armida Senatra's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Sonia Darbell's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| FRI. | Adila, Hortense, and Jelly von Arányi's Chamber Concert, 3, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Marian Jay's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | St. Petersburg String Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Gwendolen Logan's Song Recitals, 3.30 and 8.45, Steinway Hall. |
| — | May Mukle's Cello Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Montague F. Phillips's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Beatrice Dunn and Clive Carey's Folk-Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| SAT. | Mary Law and Norman Wilks's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Witnizki's Violin Recital, 3, Æolian Hall. |
| — | Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms. |

Dramatic Gossip.

IT is pleasant to be able to congratulate
Mr. Maurice Baring on having produced at
last a really good play. Technically con-
sidered, 'The Double Game' is far and
away the most satisfactory stage work he
has turned out. Here is none of that
discursiveness or lack of decision which
marred his earlier experiments. This is a
carefully planned, well-made play, with a
plot that marches boldly forward and never
loses itself in side issues. Grimly undeviating
is its story of the Russian girl revolutionary,
who found her lover to be a spy, and killed
herself from shame and despair; clear and
intelligible stand out the personalities of
the devoted heroine, the traitor and his
suspicious rival.

But Mr. Baring's drama is something more
than a neat piece of mechanism. It handles
unsensationally material which might seem
instinct with sensationalism. It is upon the
mental and emotional states of his trio of
leading characters and their mutual re-
actions that he fastens his and our attention,
not on the melodrama of their circumstances.
Similarly natural and unexaggerated is
his treatment of the background of his
tragedy. What strikes us, and what he
means us to be struck with, is the unim-
passioned, almost apathetic mood in which
the heroine's middle-class boarding-house
associates receive news of revolutionary
events and discuss their consequences.
Mr. Baring knows his modern Russia, and
his contrast between the girl's enthusiasm
and the calm acceptance of facts by the
majority is obviously intentional.

Where the author still seems at fault is
in his reliance on rhetoric and in his in-
ability to individualize his creations briefly
and economically. His men and women
cannot explain themselves, except in long
speeches, and when, as in the case of his
subordinate figures, this resource is not
available, he fails to differentiate them
one from another, and a comment made
by one of them might just as well come
from any of half a dozen others. Still, in
this new play the three protagonists emerge
definitely enough, though at the expense of
the rest, and it is to their representatives,
therefore, at the Kingsway that all the
opportunities of acting fall. Mr. Claude
King's staccato manner suits the part of the
spy admirably; Mr. Harcourt Williams's
trick of explosiveness is telling in the
jealous rival's tirades; and Miss Ernita
Lascelles as the heroine shows nervous
intensity without ever being betrayed into
violence that is inartistic.

'THE NEW SIN,' Mr. Macdonald Hastings's
clever play which has fired the popular
imagination, has been put into the evening
bill at the Criterion, and gives every sign of
justifying its promotion. Dialogue so witty
and thoughtful, scenes and characters so
unconventional as are to be found in this
piece, deserved a wider recognition than
could be secured at matinée performances,
and the enthusiasm of last Monday
night's Criterion audience suggests that such
acknowledgment will be fully accorded. The
cast is virtually the same as that which was
engaged at the Royalty, except that Mr.
Hallard now takes the hero's part. This is
as much as to say that the play is brilliantly
acted.

WHEN a new author makes a success in
the theatre, commissions are apt to rain
upon him and the playwright becomes in
too much of a hurry to satisfy managerial
impatience. We surmise this is what has
happened in the case of 'Love—and What

Then?' which Mr. Cyril Maude has staged at the Playhouse, or it may be an earlier effort than 'The New Sin.' It certainly has not the compactness of plot and the compelling interest of story that are that work's great recommendations. A clergyman's young wife, who wants to widen her experience and invites kisses from an officer she cares nothing about, is the character for whom attention is chiefly solicited; while a bishop of the "human" and "broad-minded" type, provides the comic relief. The talks between the bishop and the rebellious girl-wife are amusing, but the business of osculation would have been better omitted. Mr. Maude proves the most genial of bishops, and his daughter Margery plays the heroine with an agreeable lightness of touch.

A STAGE fairy-tale, constructed out of the fortunes, legendary or historical, of the Rothschild family, sounds odd at first. Such is the fare in Carl Rössler's comedy of 'The Five Frankforters' which Mr. Basil Hood has adapted for the Lyric Theatre.

Artifice is of the play's essence. The very costumes—of 1822—would seem to have had their quaintness exaggerated. The distinctions drawn between the four famous banker-sons who attend in procession to pay homage to their unpretending mother on her birthday are patently accentuated in the direction of caricature. Fantastic is the atmosphere of the principality which bold Baron Samuel proposes to annex by marrying his daughter to its reigning duke, and farcical is the behaviour of his Jewish brothers at Court. Even the courtship of pretty Rachel and that cousin David whose attractiveness the family overlooks has the old-fashioned formality of a minuet, though it serves to balk the ambitions of finance. Yet the sentiment, picturesqueness, and humour of the piece make a thoroughly successful appeal, especially as a cast including Miss Henrietta Watson, Mr. C. M. Lowne, Mr. Louis Calvert, Miss Gladys Guy, and Mr. Henry Ainley furnishes acting which is just in the right vein, and throws into relief the idyllic qualities of the story.

Miss HORNIMAN's company from Manchester is now on a visit to London to remind us that the repertory theatre still thrives in the provinces, and that there is plenty of good acting in other than West-End theatres. Her season at the Coronet began with revivals of Mr. Galsworthy's 'Silver Box' and Mr. Bernard Shaw's 'Widowers' Houses,' both of them works which have contributed to the development of the drama of ideas, and both of them pieces which, by reason of the balance each of the playwrights preserves between his various characters, enable the company to show its all-round merit. It was not till Wednesday night that Miss Horniman offered any novelties. Then came two at once—'Miles Dixon,' a two-act play by Mr. Gilbert Cannan, and succeeding this, Mr. Stanley Houghton's comedy in three acts, 'The Younger Generation.'

The scene of Mr. Cannan's miniature drama is a lonely farm in the Lake district, and the hero who gives it its title is a wild vagabond with the imagination of a poet, whom a farmer's handsome wife drives from her side after she has temporarily surrendered to the magic of his lawless tongue. Years later, when she is a widow, and her boy, who is obviously Miles's son, wishes to go, as did Miles himself, into the wide world, the once gay and reckless ne'er-do-well calls at the farm, grey-haired and reduced to the trade of a travelling huckster; still eloquent, but no longer confident, he dissuades the lad from his proposed adventure, and then

slips quietly away. The piquancy of the play, apart from the beauty of much of its language, consists in the contrast between the fiery rhetoric of the opening scene and the subdued tone of that which follows. Acted superbly by Miss Irene Rooke and Mr. Milton Rosmer in the two chief parts, 'Miles Dixon' thoroughly deserved its enthusiastic reception.

'The Younger Generation' is of a much lighter texture, but this gay little comedy is quite in the movement. As its title would suggest, it deals with the topic which many of our more thoughtful playwrights have found fascinating—the revolt of present-day youth against the restraining influences of age. Mr. Houghton's manipulation of this theme pictures three children of a well-meaning Nonconformist protesting against their father's narrow notions, and insisting on shaping their lives to suit their own wishes. The humours of the piece are sometimes almost farcical in their extravagance, but the author has the knack of individualizing every one of his characters, and in addition he has high spirits and manages to keep his theme constantly in evidence. The interpretation was satisfying, Mr. Stanley Drewitt's performance in the part of the harassed father perhaps standing out from the acting of the rest. Mr. Houghton, it should be remarked, relies on the new convention of the "fourth wall."

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY is to give the Rede Lecture next June at Cambridge, and has chosen as his subject 'The Chorus in Greek Tragedy.' The oldest part of Greek drama, the chorus, is in modern productions the chief stumbling-block. Uncertain how to treat it, we are at least sure that it does not represent the views of the "ideal spectator," as was formerly declared. Rather, it seems to suggest Mrs. Grundy, and, like an up-to-date Censor, doubts concerning propriety in the wrong place.

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1780-1908,' catalogued the series of club publications which are the best certificate extant of the historical spirit in Scotland. The old history-makers were thus not neglected—far from it. Nevertheless, there was room for some such co-ordinating study as Sir Herbert Maxwell has undertaken.

His book, dedicated to the veteran antiquary Dr. Joseph Anderson, is the material of a Rhind Lecture course in archæology following that of Dr. Maitland Thomson, who gave the first connected account of the Public Records of Scotland, developed somewhat after the mode suggested by Mr. Pike and Mr. Hubert Hall for English archives. The chronicles are much more stirring and picturesque stuff than the rolls and registers. Official registers rarely stoop to gossip, while dramatic life is unfailing in the narrative of an interested annalist. Sir Herbert Maxwell has moved about among the chroniclers now for so many years that he has by his adventures as translator and otherwise got inside their guard, and ought to know their secret, their foibles, their charm and variety. Although the monkish sort preponderates among chronicles, there are fine examples of the knightly type, perhaps the best of them all (unnoticed by Sir Herbert) being the 'Vrayes Chroniques' of Jehan le Bel. But it had a close rival in Gray's 'Scalacronica,' a fourteenth-century Northumbrian marchman's narrative whose Old French Sir Herbert first englished. Scarcely less military in tone, despite its monkish or Minorite authorship, was the (Latin) 'Chronicle of Lanercost' which he has also translated. Both were choice specimens of what Border annalists could do.

From these it was a natural transition to a discursive survey of the whole series of mediæval chronicles. In its aim a compromise between the objectives of erudition and entertainment, the survey follows the system of description of contents, and illustration by extracts, with a thread of connecting account and a dash of criticism. Thus in rapid course are traced the distinctive qualities of the Roman historians, the hagiographers of Ninian, Columba, and Kentigern, the Anglo-Saxon annalists, and an array of later writers from Ailred of Rievaulx and Walter of Coventry to the Scottish Fordun, Barbour, and Wyntoun. All the authors dealt with are in print: manuscript is not an effective word in Sir Herbert's vocabulary. Telling passages are chosen to illustrate such themes as Brunanburh, the battle of the Standard, the blood-covenant of the Galloway Picts, and the endless controversy of the homage of the Kings of Scots.

Incidentally it cannot escape observation to what a degree the field of the book has been covered by Mr. A. O. Anderson. No doubt the debt to him is gracefully enough owned, but it would have saved reviewers and others trouble had references to his work accompanied some three-fifths of the foot-notes. The Preface expresses a modest intention to indicate lines of truth among con-

flicting statements; and not less modest are the disclaimer of original critical contribution, and the warm homage to Sir Archibald Dunbar, Mr. Anderson, and the work of Sir Archibald Lawrie, whose name by some slip must have fallen out of the mention of his book in the Preface. In consequence of dependence on these far deeper workers, especially Mr. Anderson, Sir Herbert has discarded all bibliographical apparatus. This has its disadvantages, and we are troubled to find him ignoring Canon Fowler's edition of Adamnan, Mr. W. M. Mackenzie's edition of Barbour's 'Bruce,' and Mr. Amours's five-volume text of Wyntoun.

While the chronicles selected are representative, some omissions are as notable as the inclusions, whether English or Scots. Of English writers Pierre Langtoft might have been included as specially interpreting his time in its indignation against Wallace and Bruce; and certainly the 'Passio Scotorum,' in a class of satire all its own, and the 'Political Songs' should not have been ignored. Among Scottish writings we miss the early 'Chronicon Elegiacum,' which made a special contribution to the structure of the later chronicles. We miss, too, particularly the leonine battle pieces.

Barbour is generously noticed, though improperly called the earliest vernacular poet. He is, moreover, censured at a point where his defence is irresistible. Sir Herbert condemns the fifteen days he gives Bruce to reach Dumfries from London in 1306. Now the passage is admittedly one which Wyntoun copies, and Wyntoun proves that Barbour wrote, not the "fyften," but the "fyft" day. The serious misestimate of Bower's 'Scotichronicon' argues on Sir Herbert's part a contempt for what, in spite of all faults, is a main treasure-house of Scottish chronicle. Some errant perversity has induced a remark which looks gratuitous and cruel, that McPherson, editor of Wyntoun, "was the son of a tailor in Edinburgh"—an offence which might have been forgiven! Goodall, the editor of Bower, and the object of a worse scandal than base descent, has more happily escaped. A misprint on p. 115, 'Libellus de Primo Adventu Saxorum,' has its amusing side. Reddene (p. 172) is not Raughton in Cumberland, but is in Sprouston, Roxburghshire, where "Reddenburn" saw many a March-Warden's gathering.

Probably a wise reticence hindered this pleasantly toned conspectus of early chronicle from claiming to be a critical specialist's contribution upon the *Quellen* of the authors, their relative historic achievement, and their capacities of literary expression. Many are the interesting questions suggested. How far, for instance, did these chronicles reflect national standards, opinions, and antipathies, which were to crystallize so differently on the opposite sides of the Border? How far did the Scottish chronicles in particular at first interpret, and afterwards inspire, national feeling and national literature?

Anglo-American Memories: Second Series.
By George W. Smalley. (Duckworth & Co.)

MR. G. W. SMALLEY'S recollections and appreciations of various eminent men, living or dead, on both sides of the Atlantic are distinctly entertaining. As London correspondent of *The New York Tribune*, and as Washington correspondent for some years of *The Times*, he has had exceptional opportunities of meeting politicians and others of note, and he has used his opportunities with an eagerness characteristic of his countrymen. He can tell a story neatly, and he can sum up his impressions of a man with practised ease in a few pages. He thinks that he is an impartial observer—"politics I eschew," he says in one place; but this is a harmless delusion. His book would not be half so amusing if it did not betray on every page his strong prejudices—against Gladstone, for example, or against unorthodox Republicanism in America.

Mr. Smalley gives half his book to English people of note, dividing his space between those who are still with us and those who are gone. Mr. Chamberlain, his chief hero, has the first place and a sympathetic eulogy. The author is wrong in suggesting by a vague phrase on p. 9 that Mr. Chamberlain ever encountered Disraeli in debate, for he made his maiden speech in the House (August 4th, 1876) just a week before Disraeli left it on his way to the serener air of the House of Lords. The well-known episode of 1880, when the late Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain forced Gladstone to admit one of them to the Cabinet, is said to be narrated as Sir Charles gave it to Mr. Smalley at the time, but we have good reason to believe there is unintentional misrepresentation. Mr. Balfour the statesman and party leader is severely handled, with a word of rebuke for his former secretary, whose name is misspelt; but Mr. Balfour the metaphysician, "the child of Pascal" and the popular squire, is a favourite of the author's, along with Lord Rosebery and Lord Wolseley. Mr. Smalley forgets in his denunciation of Gladstone for delaying the Gordon Relief Expedition that it was sent in 1884—not 1885. His recollections of Mr. Winston Churchill in boyhood are amusing. He notes his "passion for work," and somewhat curiously remarks that he is "by nature and temperament a Dissenter," which is hardly, we think, the right word. He comments harshly on Sir Edward Grey and Lord Haldane as politicians, and has a slight paper on the present Speaker and his three immediate predecessors.

The late Duke of Devonshire seems to have made a profound impression upon Mr. Smalley, who notes his capacity for work and play, his independent nature, and his keen sense of justice. The Duke told Mr. Smalley—we have the remark twice over in the first few pages—that the South African War was "no more Chamberlain's war than it is mine. When I say

'our war,' I mean it of the whole Cabinet. We were all agreed at the beginning. We are all agreed now." The Duke's moral courage is illustrated by a story of how he settled a social scandal, not named here, but not forgotten, by securing and burning the compromising letters, with the dry remark, "I do not think it will be necessary to carry this matter further." The late Duchess of Devonshire has a chapter to herself, with some piquant anecdotes. An ambassador once interceded vainly with her on behalf of a lady who had not had a card for her famous fancy-dress ball at the Jubilee of 1897; at the end the Duchess relented so far as to say, "If she likes to come without a card, she may come." To the Duchess Mr. Smalley attributes an ambition to see the Duke Prime Minister; the fact remains that he thrice—not twice—refused the offer of the place, showing a wisdom that did him infinite credit. Mr. Smalley has no very definite impression to give of Sir William Harcourt, but his friendly sketch of the late Earl Spencer is just and pleasing. He recalls the "Red Earl's" good service in Ireland during the dark days of the Phoenix Park murders; and he recalls, too, Lord Spencer's sale of the Althorp Library, an heirloom of which he was proud, but in which he confessed himself unable to take any real interest. Goschen's dogmatic style is amusingly described. There is an attractive sketch, too, of Goldwin Smith, although Mr. Smalley is, we think, wrong in saying that the historian shook the dust of Oxford off his feet mainly because he was not elected a Fellow of Oriel. To the late Lord Pauncefoot Mr. Smalley pays a glowing tribute, which is, perhaps, the most important chapter in the book, as it shows how a genial personality in our Embassy at Washington, backed by a strong Foreign Secretary in the late Lord Salisbury, contrived to change for the better our relations with America.

In Mr. Smalley's little gallery of American portraits, that of Mr. Roosevelt is the most elaborate. He seems to admire and distrust the ex-President by turns. He recalls with a smile how Mr. Roosevelt, in his early days, paid a call on the famous "boss," Mr. Platt, and carried discretion so far as to talk solely about early Macedonian history: "Mr. Platt's face meanwhile was a mask." He seems to wish that Mr. Roosevelt could be as discreet nowadays. Mr. Smalley refers in some detail to Mr. Roosevelt's mediation between Russia and Japan while the Peace Conference was sitting at Portsmouth, and discusses the same subject more fully in a chapter on Count Witte, to whose diplomatic skill he attributes the honourable terms gained by Russia. Possibly American public opinion influenced the negotiators; but Mr. Smalley omits to consider that the Japanese Government may have been "bluffing" as well as the Russian Government, since Japan, as we now know, had imperative reasons for desiring to end the war after Mukden. Mr. Smalley's reminiscences of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the late

Speaker Reed, the late J. S. Morgan and his son Mr. Pierpont Morgan, of Mr. Carnegie and his sale of the Homestead works to the Steel Trust for a fabulous price, and of Mr. W. W. Astor are all full of interesting gossip.

As a relief from politics and society, Mr. Smalley devotes a few chapters to the arts, exemplified by Whistler, W. S. Gilbert, Irving, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and Aimé Desclée, whose love-letters the younger Dumas published. The appreciation of Irving is very good, but better still is the description of a meeting between him and the great Sarah, after she had been taken to see Irving in 'The Bells.' "Mais il m'énerve; dans le bon sens, bien entendu," said the actress, with her eyes fixed on the Mathias. "He does things, some things, which no French actor can do. He makes no mistakes. He never misses a point." She went on to praise his stage-management as "an intellectual triumph." Sarah's remarks on Irving, as recalled by Mr. Smalley, are precious indeed.

Egyptian Literature.—Vol. I. *Legends of the Gods*, the Egyptian Texts, edited, with Translations, by E. A. Wallis Budge; and Vol. II. *Annals of Nubian Kings, with a Sketch of the History of the Nubian Kingdom of Napata*, by E. A. Wallis Budge. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THESE two volumes open a fresh group of works in the series of "Books on Egypt and Chaldaea," which was called into existence by Dr. Budge a number of years ago. The imposing list of thirty-one volumes so far published deals with the subjects of religion, magic, history, and language, two of the instalments bearing the respective titles of 'Babylonian Religion' and 'Assyrian Language,' and all the others being concerned with the Egyptian side of the topics named. But, as Dr. Budge rightly says, the time seems to have arrived "when the publication of a series of groups illustrating Egyptian Literature in general might well be begun." Hence the fresh and laudable direction that is now given to the series; and, in order to make the exact style of the undertaking clear at the outset, Dr. Budge states in the Preface to the first volume that

"these volumes are intended to serve a double purpose, i.e., to supply the beginner in Egyptian with new material and a series of reading books, and to provide the general reader with translations of Egyptian works in a handy form."

With this well-defined purpose in his mind, Dr. Budge has naturally not considered it necessary to aim at producing anything novel in these volumes, but has confined himself to the republication of texts that are well known to specialists, and had already been translated into one or more European languages. His notes and introductions to the different parts bear, much to the advantage of those for whom the volumes are mainly intended,

the same non-specialist character; and the numerous plates which adorn the volumes are evidently also calculated to serve a wide rather than a strictly scholastic purpose.

The texts appear to us happily chosen. The plan adopted in the first volume, of making each page of translation face the corresponding one of hieroglyphics, is the best that could be devised; though the method followed in Vol. II., of printing the translation below the text, is serviceable enough. Besides the translations, Dr. Budge gives in his introductory chapters, in an easy and genial manner, summaries of the legends and histories. The reader will thus pleasantly pass from part to part. From the Legend of Creation, with which Vol. I. opens, he will proceed to the story of the destruction of mankind (or, as we should rather say, the destruction of some part of mankind). The chapter which tells the interesting story of the snake-bite of Rā and the artfulness of Isis reminds one a little (in a rather far-off way, it is true) of the story of Merlin and Vivien, as told in Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King,' with this great difference, however, that Vivien was both artful and meretricious, whilst Isis was artful only.

Three chapters are assigned to different parts of the story of Horus. The wonder-working power of the image of a god is well illustrated by the 'Legend of Khensu Nefer-Hetep and the Princess of Bekhten'; and the dependence of Egypt for its food-supply on the regularity in the rise of the Nile is brought out in the story of a seven years' famine, supposed to have taken place in the reign of Tcheser, a king of the Third Dynasty. It was, in our opinion, a happy thought to conclude Vol. I. with the history of Isis and Osiris taken from Plutarch's treatise 'De Iside et Osiride,' which affords the learned editor an opportunity of adding comparative notes from the standpoint of the fuller Egyptological knowledge of modern times.

In Vol. II. Dr. Budge supplies narratives—not unmixed, of course, with many references to the gods—of the principal events which took place in the Nubian kingdom of Napata from about 750 B.C. to 500 B.C., as recorded on the famous seven stelæ "which originally stood in a group in the great temple at Gebel Barkal, some ten miles from the foot of the Fourth Cataract, in the Egyptian Sudan," but most of which are now preserved in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo. As, however, the inscriptions on the stelæ "leave many gaps," and "tell us nothing about the origin of the kingdom, or of the general relations of Nubia to Egypt from the Fourth to the Twenty-Third Dynasty," Dr. Budge decided to supply the information in his Introduction to the text taken from the stele of Piankhi, with which the volume opens. We thus get a pretty complete narrative of the history of the Northern Sudan and its relation to Egypt from early days down to the beginning of the fifth century B.C., though readers desirous of fuller informa-

tion on certain points will still have to turn to Dr. Budge's work on 'The Egyptian Sudan' or—in so far as the period has been dealt with elsewhere—to publications of a similar nature.

In fixing one's attention successively on each part of this volume, one cannot help realizing that, apart from the value of the compositions as ancient literature, their contents are fascinating from the historical point of view. Piankhi, the famous conqueror of Egypt, who ascended the throne of Napata about the middle of the eighth century B.C. or a little later, was evidently a ruler of great strength and resource, with a very considerable mixture of ruthlessness in his character. As Dr. Budge puts it, "he struck swiftly, and he struck hard," but he at the same time honoured the gods of Egypt and respected its civilization. Also highly interesting, though in a different way, is the chapter on the history of Tanuath-Amen, who was a nephew of Taharqa, the contemporary of Hezekiah, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal. In reflecting upon this king's successful campaigns against the Egyptians and his subsequent overthrow by the Assyrians, Dr. Budge says:—

"The Nubians fought the Egyptians with great success, and occupied their country, just as the modern Sudani tribes, if not held in check by the British, would occupy it to-day and make Cairo their capital."

The chapter that follows gives an account of the election and coronation of Aspelta, whose reign is with good reason computed by Dr. Budge to have lain in the last quarter of the seventh century B.C. The dedication of an endowment made to the temple of Amen-Rā by Aspelta's queen, Matisen, takes up the next chapter, and there follows a decree issued against certain evildoers by the same Aspelta. The special value attaching to the stele of Heru-sa-atef, which forms the subject of chap. vi., lies in the fact that it "is the only monument of the reign of this king, and all that we know of his deeds is derived from it." Dr. Budge thinks it probable that he flourished in the first half of the sixth century B.C. The Annals of Nastasen, who came into collision with the Persian king Cambyses, conclude the historical records of the stelæ; but Dr. Budge adds an Appendix in the shape of two short texts, one of which records a decree of the Egyptian king Usertsen III. of the Twelfth Dynasty against the Blacks (or the Nubians), whilst the other describes his conquests of the Blacks and their character.

The volumes before us are bright and readable. In the Preface to Vol. I. Dr. Budge testifies to the many difficulties which the Egyptian texts offer to a translator, and he states himself that the renderings given by him of a number of passages "claim to be nothing more than suggestions as to their meanings." The general style, on the other hand, of the translations and introductions is as easy and flowing as the information imparted is unstinted. In

the Preface to Vol. II. we have, however, noted the following part of a sentence: "The defeat of Cambyses by Nastasen, and his campaigns in the Eastern Sudan about B.C. 520." We know from the history of the period that the campaigns referred to were those of Nastasen, but the wording itself would, to say the least of it, leave one in doubt as to whether they might not have been those of Cambyses. But a little slip of this kind is merely the result of the quickness of work which belongs to a voluminous writer.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

It is not our wish to maintain that in the books under review the two parts of our heading are wholly divorced, yet, had we it in our power to bestow a mutual blessing on Mr. Temple and Mr. Holmes, it would take the form of wishing them for a time to change places and experiences without detriment to the services each is rendering to his fellows.

We have already expressed in our columns our appreciation of Mr. Temple's summary of the evolution of the idea of God; it is now our duty to point out wherein we think he shows himself out of touch with, if not wholly unversant with, present-day thought concerning the coming, in the fullness of time, of the Kingdom of God on earth.

We should like, for instance, to assure Mr. Temple that to labour the point concerning Christ's words to the woman taken in adultery—"Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more"—is unnecessary, at least for those for whom his lectures were intended or who will read his written word. Christ's words are no longer needed to enforce a forgiveness which is now considered morally obligatory, if not yet fully understood as mere commonsense. When later we come to the question of compromise, necessitated, our author thinks, by civilization, he does not venture to give even an interpretation of Christ's attitude, but fearlessly offers his own opinion, which is sufficiently dissimilar to be convenient to present-day ethics.

In spite of the foregoing, we must confess we were unprepared to find our author so unconvinced of the inherent nobility of life as to tend to think that, if no ideal after-life can be believed in, it will be "Let us dance and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Finally, Mr. Temple deals in an avowedly "sketchy and highly unsatisfactory manner" with various religious philosophies and ways of regarding life, ending with an allusion to the Marxian theory, which, in spite of its being the most "seriously formidable," he dismisses even "more briefly and sketchily."

The Kingdom of God. By William Temple. (Macmillan & Co.)

London's Underworld. By Thomas Holmes. (Dent & Sons.)

So much for theory. Let us now consider a man who may perhaps be said on the whole to have had too little time to theorize over the past and future of the Kingdom of God, being wholly taken up with that part of His Kingdom which is full of evil and failure in the year of disgrace 1912.

"Every life to have a chance" in enormous type on yellow bills met the astonished gaze of many Londoners only a few days ago. We wonder if Mr. Holmes felt as we did for his penny before it occurred to him that the news bills were as usual misleading, although perhaps only unintentionally—in so far as the chance spoken of in the head-line was meant to be confined to those in ships. For the moment the heart leapt with the thought: Was there no need for the writing of Mr. Holmes's book to convince people that thousands have no chance of life with all its many glories? Was the nation suddenly awake to its responsibilities? Had a statesman arisen? Or perhaps a group of millionaires, faced with the last great disaster, had decided to devote their capital to real needs instead of picking up their fine dividends out of the life-blood of the people. Was a real attempt to be made to ensure that the common folk should receive according to their needs, not according to their means? Were the ill-nourished to receive the best of food and drink instead of the epicure? Were the ill-housed to be offered accommodation by those who had empty mansions?

But no, Mr. Holmes's work is still needed, and we must try to help him to readers—for the great British public is neither blackguardly nor heartless, but only criminally ignorant.

Unfortunately, many will be distracted by the gesticulatory style of the book, but, read simply as a very human document due to one who has kept a sane outlook in spite of being in constant touch with the nether world, it will be found full of vivid interest.

Largely the book may be said to be a collection of thumbnail portraits of people who relatively represent the good and the bad—on the one hand, those whose only idea in life seems to be to support themselves by their labour at whatever cost to their health and happiness, and those others whose only object in life is to secure a comparatively easy living at whatever expense to the community. We agree with Mr. Holmes that it is not until we recognize that the former are only less detrimental to progress than the latter that we can seriously tackle the problem of the over-employed, the unemployed, and the unemployable. We must also face the half-hearted—as to whom we again agree with Mr. Holmes that they are more disastrous to the world than the absolutely wicked. Have we not an authoritative statement concerning the lukewarm?—"I will spue thee out of my mouth."

Mr. Holmes tells many a good story against himself, certainly with no rancour, but with an appreciation for those who possess some virtue, though it be a negative one. Rather does he reserve his anger for those who are perpetuating evil conditions by making it possible for people to exist on doles of food given indiscriminately at stated hours, as happens on the Embankment. All the agencies which exist only to alleviate—not to eradicate—are severely and justly condemned. Mr. Holmes has a right to speak, for he has done as much as any single man to ensure that mere existence shall give place to life, if only for a short period, as many can witness who have enjoyed his and his wife's hospitality at "Singholme."

No higher reward for the entertainers than the naive delight of their guests can be imagined, and we thank Mr. Holmes for so charmingly relieving the sordidness which inevitably predominates in his pages by his chapter concerning hospitality. The old ladies make holiday in a manner to excite the envy of weary globe-trotters, and other searchers after distraction.

As he affirms, our first duty to the community is to seek out and give brains and grit a chance. One quotation from his chapter on 'Prison Oft' we must permit ourselves, as it represents what we would fain hope is the height of perversity to which the official mind can attain:—

"I am going, then, to reiterate a serious charge! It is this: no boy from eight years of age up to sixteen, unless sound in mind and body, can find entrance into any reformatory or industrial school! No matter how often he falls into the hands of the police, or what charges may be brought against him, not even if he is friendless and homeless. Again, no youthful prisoner under twenty-one years of age, no matter how bad his record, is allowed the benefit of Borstal training unless he, too, be sound in mind and body. This is not only an enormity, but it is also a great absurdity; for it ultimately fills our prisons with weaklings, and assures the nation a continuous prison population."

Here we have no superman overcoming difficulties by sheer force of character, but a human being now indignant with the crass stupidity of people calling themselves educated, but at other times shamefaced himself. When he goes to preach in a prison chapel he feels with discomfort the gimlet-like eyes of those who understand him intimately—who know that but for something which has been termed the "Grace of God" the positions of preacher and listener might well have been reversed.

We hope that Mr. Holmes's book may be the means of sending him many recruits, healthy in mind and body, who will carry on and widen his work with his own sympathetic virility.

It is men of such experience and humanity who best deserve an attentive audience.

NEW NOVEL.

Love's Pilgrimage. By Upton Sinclair. (Heinemann.)

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR'S new novel, although greatly superior to the average run of modern fiction, is far from being as good as it ought to be and might have been. Surely also it was unwise to handicap it by calling the hero "Thyrsis" and the heroine "Corydon."

The theme is the isolation, in a commercial world, of a genius who refuses to devote time and labour to any occupation other than that which his genius dictates to him. But, not having early laid to heart the advice given by Mrs. Siddons at the end of her career to Macready at the beginning of his, he permits himself to marry, at twenty, a girl of eighteen; and the appalling struggle with poverty becomes the struggle, not of the man alone, but of the man, his wife, and their child.

In his love-letters—the egotism of which is pardonable only because of his youthful ignorance—the genius proposes to mould the girl whom he loves into the wife who will help him best; and, with all his imagination, he does not see the danger and injustice of marrying a woman who is admittedly different from the person into whom she is to be changed. Life, of course, avenges itself, as in such cases it always does, upon both husband and wife. That the experienced reader accepts; but rebellion steals into the mind against the unrelenting vindictiveness with which Mr. Sinclair pursues his puppet. Not Tess herself is more invariably met, at every tentative lifting of the head, by a blow. Even geniuses, in this commercial world, seldom fare quite so badly as this young man does here.

Two qualities in the book touch greatness: a ruthless sincerity, and a full realization of the burdens and the exhaustion that oppress the domesticated woman. Never has a truer picture been given of what existence on an inadequate weekly income means to the wife and mother who "keeps house" single-handed. Clearly the eyes of the American man are opening to a spectacle which has passed unseen before the eyes of men for generations. When, however, Mr. Sinclair shows us the overburdened young wife reaching out unconsciously and instinctively for some second man to bear her away from conditions into which she is sinking, his observation may be questioned. The modern woman's theory of emancipation is increasingly economic; not by way of clinging to a fresh man, but by way of earning a livelihood for herself. Mr. Barrie's 'Twelve-Pound Look' is typical of her.

When all exceptions have been made, however, 'Love's Pilgrimage' remains a fine attempt, and Mr. Sinclair has raised his already high literary position by making it.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Coats (R. H.), TYPES OF ENGLISH PIETY, 4/ net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

This writer is possessed of a facile pen. The types under which he ranges English piety are the "Sacerdotal," the "Evangelical," and the "Mystical"; each in turn, with a rather complacent fluency and a great multitude of words, he describes, illustrates, and appraises, first recounting its merits, then dilating on its defects. His authorities seem to be mainly certain already oft-discussed originals, together with a number of recent "works of popularization." He has an odd way of adducing Scott as a witness: thus, as he is solemnly exposing what he considers to be the dangers of confession, he quotes a soliloquy of Anthony Foster's in 'Kenilworth.' The "Evangelical" type fares best at his hands.

Cuthbertson (David), A TRAGEDY OF THE REFORMATION, being the Authentic Narrative of the History and Burning of the 'Christianismi Restitutio,' 1553, with a Succinct Account of the Theological Controversy between Michael Servetus, its Author, and the Reformer John Calvin, 5/ net.

Olipphant, Anderson & Ferrier

Only three printed copies of Servetus's book are known to be extant. This little work gives the history of them in a pleasant, lively manner which betrays the writer's keen interest in his subject, and is none the less entertaining and informing because it ambles to and fro between the history of Servetus and the adventures of the book.

Ezra-Apocalypse (The) : BEING CHAPTERS III. -XIV. OF THE BOOK COMMONLY KNOWN AS 4 EZRA (OR 2 ESDRAS), translated from a Critically Revised Text, with Critical Introductions, Notes, and Explanations, with a General Introduction to the Apocalypse, and an Appendix containing the Latin Text, by G. H. Box, together with a Prefatory Note by W. Sanday, 10/6 net. Pitman

The Ezra-Apocalypse, which is embodied in 2 Esdras of the official Apocrypha, has not received, according to Mr. Box, the attention it deserves, though it is "of supreme value in helping to elucidate that fascinating but (to some extent) baffling phase of Judaism which immediately preceded the triumph of the Rabbinism of the Talmud." The book demands the attention of the student of the New Testament, since it contains many parallels in thought and expression with the New Testament writings; and these parallels are carefully marked in the notes of the commentary here furnished, while the most important of them are specially indexed. Prof. Sanday, in his Prefatory Note, draws attention to the resemblance between the Jewish author and St. Paul, and says that the coincidences must be traceable ultimately to the school of Gamaliel.

As the title of this volume indicates, the Ezra-Apocalypse corresponds to chaps. iii.-xiv. of 2 Esdras of our Apocrypha, which is the Fourth Book of Ezra of the Vulgate. Several versions exist, and of these the most important is the Latin, which contains chaps. i., ii., xv., and xvi.; but the Oriental versions recognize only chaps. iii.-xiv. With the exception, perhaps, of the Armenian, the versions depend on a lost Greek text, for their differences can be

explained by corruptions of such a text underlying them, and there are actual citations in early patristic literature.

The question arises, Was the Greek the first, or was there an original Hebrew text? Mr. Box agrees with the most recent investigators in asserting that the phenomena point to a Semitic original. He affirms that the syntax reflects characteristically Hebrew features, and he contends that the Hebrew text and the Greek version embraced the Apocalypse proper, to which in the third century the additional chapters were appended. There is a further question: Is the present form of the Ezra-Apocalypse a compilation made from different sources, or is it a uniform composition which goes back to a single author? Mr. Box thinks that it is a composite production, and that the most important part, the Salathiel-Apocalypse, was written and put forth in 100 A.D. Prof. Sanday, on the other hand, is inclined to regard the whole as proceeding from a single hand.

The highest praise is due to Mr. Box for his work. His exposition of the theology and eschatology of the book, and his statement of its aim and importance for Jewish theology, are lucid dissertations. The translation and the commentary reveal the hand of an accomplished scholar. Prof. Sanday, who testifies that the quality of Mr. Box's work may be seen on every page, heartily commends it "as a great enrichment of our knowledge in a comparatively new field."

Fortescue (Adrian), THE MASS, A STUDY OF THE ROMAN LITURGY, 6/ net.

Longmans

This volume of the Westminster Library for Catholic Priests and Students should be welcome without as well as within the Roman Communion. It gives, fully, clearly, and succinctly, both the history of the Mass and an exposition of its order, and where, as on the question of the origin of the Roman rite, uncertainty is great and authorities differ, the opinions of the nine or ten scholars who have the best claim to be heard are set forth in detail, each in a separate section, so that the reader is at any rate enabled to grasp the present state of the problem. The chapter on 'The Eucharist in the First Three Centuries' is especially attractive. A great part of the value of the book arises from its candour and reasonableness. The imperfections and anomalies of the rite as at present used are frankly discussed, and such details of practice as the retention of the Latin tongue and communion under one kind are dealt with adequately in the same scholarly and practical spirit. The dogmatic significance of the Mass is left on one side, as not coming within the writer's scope; while keeping close to his facts, and severely refraining from florid passages, he has succeeded admirably in indicating the majesty and significance of its historical development.

O'Leary (Rev. de Lacy), THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ST. DOMINIC, 2/6 S.P.C.K.

A good feature in this work is the insertion in parentheses, in the current of the text, of the authorities for the several statements made. Another good feature is the vigour with which the masses of material brought together are handled. Further than this we can hardly praise the book. St. Dominic is a shadowy figure thrust into the background by the author's preoccupation with the details of the Albigensian crusade; the claims made for him as a great educator are insufficiently illustrated, nor is it clear, on the showing of these pages, why he was considered so great a saint. The problems of the time are well stated, but

St. Dominic's contribution towards solving them is, in proportion, altogether too slightly indicated. Moreover, the writing, though often good, is in many places rough and careless, and numerous misprints still further disfigure it.

O'Leary (Rev. de Lacy), THE SACRAMENT OF HOLY BAPTISM, 2/ S.P.C.K.

This is an excellent work. The history of Christian baptism, the witness of the Fathers to its manifold significance, and the customs connected with it are set forth with ample illustration and in a style unusually easy and pleasant. The weakest part of the book is that on the relation of baptism to confirmation; and such an expression as "the fact that the gift of the Holy Spirit is made *more definitely* in Confirmation" (the italics are ours) ought surely not to have been allowed to pass. We think, too, that the history of the idea and practice of baptism in religions other than the Jewish and Christian might with advantage have been brought out more fully. A few misprints and slips in construction might be corrected in a later edition, and, this being a cheap, popular book, for the benefit of those who do not happen to know that *κλινικός* means "sick," "lying in bed," "clinic baptism" might be explained.

Robinson (Fr. Paschal), THE RULE OF ST. CLARE : ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE LIGHT OF EARLY DOCUMENTS, a Contribution to the Seventh Centenary of the Saint's Call, 10 cents net.

Philadelphia, Dolphin Press

We cordially recommend this brochure to all who desire information concerning the Order of St. Clare, but have not the leisure to read the larger volumes dealing with the subject. The writer gives us in a few pages a graphic picture of St. Clare, the bride of poverty, the disciple and friend of St. Francis, and the persistent upholder of her purpose against Popes and cardinals. Though Father Robinson regards as apocryphal some of the cherished legends of the saint, he atones for their loss by his charming portrayal of the brave Abbess of San Damiano, of whom he says, "Perhaps her fortitude seemed to go beyond prudence at times, yet it was in reality the prudence of the Gospel."

Rosmini - Serbati (Antonio), THEODICY : ESSAYS ON DIVINE PROVIDENCE, translated with some Omissions from the Milan Edition of 1845, 3 vols., 21/ net.

Longmans

We welcome this rendering into English of a theological classic too little known in this country. It was done, a note informs us, largely by the late Father Fortunatus Signini. Published in its present form in 1845, the 'Theodicy' remains an important contribution to Christian thought, in spite of the difference which intervening developments of science and history have made between modern methods of attacking the problems of religion and those of Rosmini. A good deal of his work is still untranslated.

Steuart (P. H. J.), BOOK OF RUTH, A LITERAL TRANSLATION FROM THE HEBREW.

Nutt

A reading-book for students of Hebrew which the author believes, both on linguistic and thematic grounds, to be specially suitable for the purpose. In the course of the four chapters most of the commoner Hebrew idioms and constructions occur, while in the vocabularies 127 verbs and 129 nouns and other parts of speech form a valuable foundation for study.

Wright (Dudley), A MANUAL OF BUDDHISM. Introduction by Prof. Edmund Mills, 2/6 net. Kegan Paul

Though Buddhism, the ethical code of the Japanese nation, commands more adherents than any other religious system in the world, the average European's knowledge of the great aim of Buddha's teaching—the attainment of Nibbana or Nirvana—is slight indeed. A copious literary output and much education will be needed if the ideals of the East are to penetrate the West. Though the essentials of this little book could be found in any good encyclopædia under Buddhism, it will serve as a useful introduction to a subject of great interest.

Poetry.

Field (Michael), POEMS OF ADORATION, 5/ net. Sands

These are devout poems of a familiar type, many of them with Latin titles. They are in a sense scholarly, and are written in dignified language, but they lack just those poetic qualities that make Francis Thompson's religious poems magnificent and moving. Fervour may have gone to the making of them; but it has been lost in the process. They are, in short, rather dull.

Frankau (Gilbert), ONE OF US, A NOVEL IN VERSE, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus

Without emulating the poetry of Byron, or passing beyond the bounds of a reasonable impropriety, Mr. Frankau has used the metre and followed the manner of 'Don Juan' with remarkable skill. The poem is an Odyssey of love—the hero one of the "nuts" or elegant young men of the present day, and his amorous progress, beginning at Eton, passes through Frankfort, New York, Paris, and London to an uncertain end by a Devonshire stream. The author skims the surface of fashionable life with agreeable humour and shows excellent ingenuity in rhymes.

Gregory (Padric), THE ULSTER FOLK, 1/ net. Nutt

We read these poems with interest, but without finding in them that spontaneity which a good folk-song or a plausible imitation demands. Translated into English, they would impress us little, nor have we perceived any musical qualities in the dialect to compensate for the too frequent use of "och" and "ach" and "oh." But the book is worth reading, if only as a product of the Ulster literary movement. In five of the poems Mr. Gregory has taken a line or a stanza of an old song and woven it into a fabric of his own with considerable success.

Poet's Library, Vol. II., by Robert Blake and Other Authors. Stockwell

If the standard of the Poet's Library is to be set by the volume now before us, the series will be dull reading. None of these pieces by various hands shows a real gift for poetry, and some of them are bad. Here is the latest version of 'The Brook':—

Murmur, thou stream,
Would I could tell what thou sayest;
On the lone moor
A companion thou art to the gayest.

Price (Candelent), CELTIC BALLADS AND CHANSONS. Stockwell

Verses weakly imitative of familiar types. When Mr. Price gets away from the Celtic ballad he lands in something more pompous and verbose. "O archetypal prototypic world!" is a line which may serve as an illustration of the style.

White (H. J.), HOMELAND AND OUTLAND SONG AND STORY; 'PRENTICE] DAYS, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/6 each.

Adelaide, the Author
Colonial poets seem to fall naturally into the manner of Kipling, or the lesser writers of the middle of the last century. Mr. White belongs to the second class. He sings a smooth and undistinguished strain, obvious in language without ever chancing upon the felicitous; but his earnest and intense concern for the important things of life, God, the soul of man, or the beauty of Nature, appears even in his tritest work. We think the following lines may fairly be cited in illustration:—

Thank God for this, there is a gate
And all who will may enter in;
But mark it well, the gate is straight
And evil may not pass therein.

Or

Love is the oil that lubricates the heart,
And makes it even flow,
Makes easy running every other part,
In life's machinery to go.

He is also a keen patriot:—

I heard the people loud acclaim
And bands of music play.
I joined the throng as thousands came
On Coronation Day.

There is a large body of verse in these two volumes, now a little above this level, now a little below it. We feel that Mr. White must seek his public in lands less exacting and critical than ours.

Philosophy.

Coffey (P.), THE SCIENCE OF LOGIC: AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRINCIPLES OF ACCURATE THOUGHT AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD, 2 vols., 7/6 net each.

Longmans
The revival of interest in logic is not less remarkable than the variety of the new systems we have lately noticed in these columns. Two of them, at least, are frankly iconoclastic. Dr. Schiller and Dr. Mercier are agreed that Formal and Traditional Logic must go, or, if it be already gone, they will lay the ghost which haunts us still. In Prof. Coffey's work we have a counterblast to these ideas, and a pronouncement from the side of the New Scholasticism. This movement is not a mere reaction in the direction of Duns Scotus or St. Thomas Aquinas, but is a development of those scholastic notions which can be formed into a coherent system not violently opposed to modern science. Scholasticism was weak in the theory of induction, so Mr. Coffey propounds a theory on the lines of Messrs. Bosanquet and Joseph. To the latter's 'Introduction to Logic' he is particularly indebted. On nearly every page we find those references and quotations which are the sincerest form of flattery. This predisposes the present writer in Mr. Coffey's favour, for, without demanding agreement with that admirable book, he regards an appreciation of it as a touchstone of logical acumen.

There are other notable features here. We expected a professor at Maynooth to have a fondness for the ancient ways, but we were hardly prepared to find the ground of logic covered with such completeness and systematization. We miss that air of tentativeness which most of the moderns assume. For instance, Mr. Coffey holds that the difficulty of universals is solved by the moderate Realism of Aquinas, and does not hesitate to say so. Again, modern logic does not usually discuss belief in authority, as Mr. Coffey does, though in no ultramontane spirit. There is a certain charm about the atmosphere of Guillaume de Champeaux and Gilbert de la Porrée. Indeed, the book, though written largely for

the use of students of the National University of Ireland, deserves a wider circle of readers.

Elliot (Hugh S. R.), MODERN SCIENCE AND THE ILLUSIONS OF PROF. BERGSON, 5/ net. Longmans

Sir Ray Lankester, after explaining in his Preface why he is glad to introduce Mr. Elliot's book to the world, proceeds to avow a belief in "the materialist and mechanical scheme of nature," enclosed, as it were, within brackets, outside of which he is willing to write the factor *x*, that it may serve as "the plaything of the metaphysician." Mr. Elliot may well be a man after Sir Ray Lankester's own heart, since both his creed and his literary manner are the same.

Only two chapters of the book deal with M. Bergson's views, the rest occupying themselves with other matters. The author finds it hard to come to grips with specific theories that are just like all the other specific theories of the philosophers—sheer nonsense!

History and Biography.

Belloc (Hilaire), WATERLOO, 1/ net. Swift

A vivid account of the battle and its mis-calculations, with the preceding movements. Erlon's disastrous countermarching between Quatre Bras and Ligny on June 16th, due to Ney's orders, is regarded as the decisive point in the struggle. There are several plans of the field.

Brassey (Earl), SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS AND FISCAL POLICY, 1/6

Free Trade Union

Browning Centenary Celebration (The Robert) at Westminster Abbey, edited, with an Introduction and Appendices, by Prof. Knight, 2/ net. Smith & Elder

The little book we mentioned in our Gossip last week. Prof. Knight, to whose energy the whole celebration is due, tells us that he received more than 1,000 letters in the course of organizing it. The most interesting of the papers, perhaps, is that of personal reminiscence by Mr. W. G. Kingsland. We cannot endorse Dr. Alexander Hill's suggestion that Browning ranks with Milton as a metrist. Miss Hickey, in 'Browning on Failure,' tends to sermonize and repeats matter already published. Mr. H. C. Minchin, in 'Browning as a Letter-Writer,' quotes an interesting passage of the poet's concerning Asolo which has only lately come to light. Mr. F. H. Stead, on 'The Robert Browning Settlement,' gives a summary of the work done in Walworth which might have been enlarged.

Downie (W. I.), REMINISCENCES OF A BLACKWALL MIDSHIPMAN. Ham-Smith

An unpretentious and pleasantly written little volume, which, despite sundry deficiencies in style, provides an interesting and spirited account of life aboard a crack sailing vessel in the early sixties, when the merchant service provided a rough and strenuous training. The vessels in which Mr. Downie made his early voyages constituted part of the East India Company's fleet, and were subsidized by Government for possible service in time of war. The appearance of a Blackwall liner is well indicated by the frontispiece.

Gem (S. Harvey), AN ANGLO-SAXON ABBOT, ÆLFRIC OF EYNHAM, 4/ net.

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

This was a piece of work worth doing. It is a pity the writer did not bring to it somewhat more literary skill, and something less of preoccupation with things that, so far as Ælfric is concerned, are neither here nor

there. He repeats himself as to details unnecessarily often; he does not bring out anything particular concerning Ælfrie's temperance work or keenness about military training, though these are dwelt on rather emphatically at the start; and his anxiety lest an acquaintance with the good Abbot should lead any one to compromise his adhesion to Reformation principles is surely superfluous. Apart from this the book is delightful, mainly by reason of the lengthy and excellently chosen quotations from Ælfrie's homilies and other work, including the 'Colloquy for Boys.' A simple—quite elementary—sketch of contemporary history and of monastic life serves as a setting.

Hargrave (Mary), SOME GERMAN WOMEN AND THEIR SALONS, 7/6 net.

Werner Laurie

The salons of Frenchwomen have been written about rather more than enough. It is quite refreshing to turn for a change to Germany; and all the seven women in this collection are interesting. Some readers may be annoyed by finding a frontispiece labelled in the list as Mabel Tieck—a lady for any mention of whom they may ransack these pages (and others) in vain. It is, really, Tieck's portrait of Mabel Varnhagen. A curious double plural, "Herzens" for the proper name Herz, appears twice. Mabel, the greatest figure of the group, is not adequately represented by the samples of her sayings that have been chosen. She said some things more profound and penetrating than any of these. It is much, however, for the ordinary English reader to be made acquainted with her at all, and he will be well advised to seek the fresh pastures of Miss Hargrave's volume.

Hart (R. J.), CHRONOS: A HANDBOOK OF COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY, 6/ net.

Bell & Sons

On the title-page these "chronological notes on history, art, and literature from 8000 B.C. to 1700 A.D." are described as "for the use of travellers." They are an enlargement of tables made by the author during many winters spent in Egypt, Greece, and Italy, and certainly supply in concise form a remarkable amount of information. Besides the usual details, we get a view of India, Japan, and China, the last including Wang-Chi, known as the "Five-Bottle Scholar," who is credited with "good prose and verse in his lucid intervals." The volume is specially strong on art, to which a supplement is devoted, in addition to the notes in the main text, and contains several other useful appendices. It is likely to be popular with the intelligent tourist, and relies for the most part on sound authorities. The index needs enlargement. We have failed to find, for instance, Artemis, Leonardo, and the Pleiad.

Le Blond (Mrs. Aubrey), CHARLOTTE SOPHIE, COUNTESS BENTINCK: HER LIFE AND TIMES, 1715-1800, 2 vols., 24/ net.

Hutchinson

Charlotte Sophie, born Countess of Oldenburg, and sovereign in her own right of various small domains in the immediate neighbourhood of Wilhelmshaven, married in 1733 William Bentinck, second son of the first Earl of Portland, whom, in order to make him a fitting consort for her, the Emperor created Count Bentinck. The marriage did not prove happy, and in 1739 she, being then but 24 years old, returned to her mother, and never saw again either her husband or her two sons. Not until she had become a widow, more than fifty years later, did she make the acquaintance of her own descendants.

In the meantime she had known, pretty intimately, Maria Theresa, Frederick the Great, and Voltaire. The King of Sweden was her rejected suitor, the Empress Catherine of Russia her cousin, and the government of the whole continent was in the hands of people with whom she was acquainted. Her own politics were of that high aristocratic variety which the atmosphere of minor German courts seemed especially to foster, and the letter in which she explains to Voltaire the unbecomingness of quarrelling with a king is eminently characteristic. The Countess Bentinck, living at 75 among dependents, received a visit from two young Englishmen on their travels, both destined by and by to become admirals. One was William Bentinck, her grandson; the other was James Hawkins, afterwards Whitshed. Friendship seems to have sprung up at first sight: the young sailors were agreeable and intelligent; the grandmother incredibly alert, brilliant, and eager. Other grandchildren came to see her; one of them fulfilled her hopes by marrying "mon cher Hawkins," whom she loved like a son, though she never learnt to spell either of his surnames. There began a constant interchange of letters, which, being carefully stowed away, were forgotten until Mrs. Le Blond discovered them, and used them as the chief material for her interesting volumes. The portraits are numerous and unusually good.

Lepszy (Leonard), CRACOW, THE ROYAL CAPITAL OF ANCIENT POLAND: ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES, translated by R. Dyboski, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

This handsome volume is an abridgment of a more ambitious work issued by the Cracow Society of Antiquaries in 1904, and, whereas that monograph, compiled by leading authorities with small fear of wearying a patriotic audience, may be described as intended for consumption on the spot, the present volume is put forth as an attempt to interest a wider circle, less tolerant of detail, and therefore to be treated with discretion. The Austrian Government itself has subsidized the venture, which is well calculated to fulfil its main purpose and attract attention to a city none too well known in the English-speaking world. For Cracow, more than Warsaw, is the shadowy capital of the extinct Polish kingdom.

Warsaw represents the modern and "elective" Poland; Cracow was the capital of her Jagellonic dynasty, after whom, except the four Vasas, came monarchs chosen either by force or fraud and three parts powerless, with here and there a Bathory or a Sobieski to justify a system—theoretically ideal—practically, however, disruptive and impossible in a state whose greater magnates stood above the law. It was Sigismund III., the first of the four Vasas, who in 1619 removed with his Court to Warsaw. The ancient capital was abandoned; yet here alone in all Poland was a city that had its steady centuries of growth and accumulation. The shrines of saints, the proud memorials of a line of kings, a tradition of art, of culture, of learning—all these were set aside, and Cracow fell, to rise once more as the capital of an Austrian province. To-day a benevolent but alien government encourages its pride and helps in the work of preservation. As Poles go, the Austrian Pole is fortunate.

Pan Lepszy is an efficient guide to the city's history and ancient monuments, and, ably assisted by the photographer, he makes us realize the architectural beauties of the cathedral, the major churches, and public buildings, the projectors of which were now inspired by the Gothic German masters, and

now by the Italian Renaissance. Poland, always receptive in the deeper arts, stood open to both influences. Its creative energy found expression in gorgeous and imaginative costume—why does no Polish sculptor give us one of Sobieski's hussars, those winged heroes whose panoply is surely the most impressive that was ever seen on battle-field?—likewise in music, if so one may describe such an apotheosis of the dancer's art as survives even to-day in the mazurka, the polonaise, and the krakowiak, as these are rendered in the Polish capitals.

Cracow, therefore, in so far as the city's masterpieces are concerned, stands largely as a borrower. From Nuremberg came Vitus Stoss to carve the high altar of St. Mary's, grouping scenes from the life of Christ round a panel of life-sized figures representing the 'Passing of the Virgin.' From Italy came other masters, who, taking service with the Jagellonic kings, carried the new art to this far outpost, enriching the cathedral and its many chapels with tombs and decorative memorials that would not come amiss in any tourist-haunted city of the South.

To exhaust this volume in a brief notice is impossible. We have but handled a fraction of its many interests, which extend to the Cracow of to-day and embrace a note on the applied arts, and especially that jeweller's work wherein the Polish craftsmen showed such excellence. On at least two of the pictures in the Czartoryski Museum we should like to hear our author reply to the authorities. Müntz, for instance, denied the authenticity of the Cecilia Gallerani portrait ascribed to Leonardo; and we should like to hear more of the 'Prince [sic] of Urbino' by Raphael which every recognized expert records as "lost."

Melville (Lewis), AN INJURED QUEEN, CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK, 2 vols., 24/

Hutchinson

Familiar though the facts are, it seems scarcely credible that an English monarch should have been able, less than a century ago, to behave as George IV. did to the wife who was also his first cousin; and to read the series of original documents brought together by Mr. Melville intensifies both amazement and indignation. But although her husband treated her with injustice and insult, even from a time antecedent to their wedding—although his hatred grew more venomous and more unscrupulous with every year of her life—it was not by him, but by the father who forced him into the marriage, that the first wrong was done to her. George III. must have known something of his niece's character and habits, and must have been aware that she would inevitably be distasteful to her bridegroom. The Prince of Wales was a fastidious man, without principle or deep feelings, who set an exaggerated value upon good manners, elegancies, and external refinements. The Princess Caroline lacked tact and taste, her voice was loud, her manners rough, and her tongue singularly indiscreet; she dressed incongruously, and was not even particular as to perfect cleanliness of person and attire. That she was generous, good-natured, frank, and courageous weighed nothing against the fatal facts that she was undignified and a little grotesque. That she ever misconducted herself seems improbable; that she continually misbehaved herself is certain. Moreover, such conjugal affection as George was capable of feeling had long since been bestowed upon another woman.

Mr. Melville has done well in bringing the unhappy story before the modern reader in a fluent and readable narrative.

Sarson (Mary) and Phillips (Mabel Addison), THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL IN PRE-CHRISTIAN TIMES.

Longmans

This book gives the impression of a running commentary, linking the Old Testament with book-narration and prophecy and poetry. It also touches the history of surrounding nations, the position of the Hebrews amongst them, and the religious and other characteristics of contemporary civilizations. Quotations from the Old Testament text are printed in fuller type. This summary from the Preface by the Head Master of Rugby, who commends the book for upper forms, is a good description of the book.

Simon (Leon), MOSES LEIB LILIENBLUM.

Cambridge University Press

An interesting character-sketch of a man of unusual ability and learning, who, beginning as a pious student and dreamer, was led by doubts and accusations of heresy to become a materialistic pessimist. A period of teaching and penury followed, which was succeeded by the most successful part of Lilienblum's life, his steady work for the Zionist cause. The volume forms No. 3 of the Cambridge Jewish Publications.

Stanley (Arthur P.), HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF CANTERBURY: THE LANDING OF AUGUSTINE, THE MURDER OF BECKET, EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, BECKET'S SHRINE.

New edition in Murray's Shilling Library.

Sultán Jahán Begam (Her Highness Nawáb), AN ACCOUNT OF MY LIFE, translated by C. H. Payne, 15/ net. John Murray

This book, written in Urdu by the Begam of Bhopal, and translated by the Educational Adviser of the State, is a continuation of the history compiled by her distinguished grandmother Sikandar Begam, and forms a graphic record of events in the Bhopal State during a period of some forty years up to 1904. It furnishes an interesting picture of Indian diplomacy, and the trials and difficulties which have to be faced by an heir-apparent of a great ruling house which, in spite of modernized ideals, has maintained strict Mohammedan orthodoxy and adhered to the pardah system. Bhopal is a Mohammedan State of great importance, and has been ruled over by three Begams in succession, of whom the author rivals her grandmother, Sikandar Begam, in political sagacity and administrative ability, yielding nothing to her mother, Shah Jahan Begam, in hospitality and munificence. For many years she has been in close touch with several famous administrators, including four Viceroys. The loyalty of Bhopal State to the Imperial Crown and a continuous line of great female rulers coinciding with the reign of Queen Victoria have made its name familiar to most British readers, who will find in this volume ample proof of the claim of Her Highness the present Begam to rank amongst the most enlightened of Oriental potentates and the notable women of our generation.

A series of well-chosen photographs enhances the merits of an historical record that will appeal to all who are interested in the development of our Indian Empire and the fortunes of its feudatories.

Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856, edited by F. and C. Grey, 6/ net.

Smith & Elder

These tales, we are told, were originally letters from Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., to his grandsons in America, and by them they have been edited in the present form. The tales describe a long and varied service,

for the grandfather, in 1857, at the age of 16 or 17, joined the Bengal Army. After some desultory service, he had the good fortune to be appointed to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. This means that he left military for civil employment, in those days more perhaps than now a decided step in advance; for, though drawing the better pay of the civilian, he was not debarred from future military service, in which his rank advanced automatically under existing rules. He was sent to the frontier in 1861, when he appears to have resigned civil work and joined the Punjab Irregular Force. But he did not stay long with them, or, indeed, in any regular employment. We find him in Bhutan in a political capacity; then back in the Punjab; employed by Lord Mayo in the negotiations with Sher Ali, the Amír of Kabul; accompanying the Shah of Persia during his visit to England; back to district work in the Punjab, where he devoted himself to irrigation; and, finally, superintending Native States. All is well and pleasantly told by the grandfather, and many of his sentiments, though now they may be scouted as out of date, are worth regard.

Taylor (William F.), THE CHARTERHOUSE OF LONDON, MONASTERY, PALACE, AND THOMAS SUTTON'S FOUNDATION, 7/6 net.

Dent

The Charterhouse, as a survival of monastic London, is practically unique, although little more than Washhouse Court remains of the old convent. It is its continuity from the fourteenth century, as indicated by the author on his title-page, which has gained it a popular interest and caused so much to be written about its history.

Mr. Taylor devotes the larger portion of his book to the religious house, glorified in its end by the heroic conduct of the last prior—John Houghton. The Charterhouse in London was not founded until three centuries after Bruno first instituted his hard "rule" at Chartreux, and two centuries after the first house was started in England at Witham in Somerset; but, though late in time, it became a most important institution, and Thomas Cromwell devoted special efforts to its destruction.

The men who used it as a "palace"—mostly Howards, naming it Howard House—made it into a very handsome residence, which the Earl of Suffolk sold to Thomas Sutton in 1611. Sutton's Hospital, which Thomas Fuller styled "the masterpiece of Protestant English charity," took its place. The modern associations of the institution are generally familiar. The long history is well told, with attractive illustrations, in this handsome volume.

Geography and Travel.

Baedeker's Palestine and Syria, 1912, 14/ net.

Leipsic, Baedeker;

London, Fisher Unwin

Barrington (Mrs. Russell), THROUGH GREECE AND DALMATIA: A DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS RECORDED BY PEN AND PICTURE, 7/6 net.

Black

"The jotting down each day in pen and picture impressions inspired by the scenes we saw, have [*sic*] kept vividly in mind every detail of one of the most delightful six weeks of my life." This passage in the Preface prepares us for a casual style, and the author spoils much of her obvious enthusiasm and intelligence, not only by slack writing, but also by preserving a multitude of trivialities and commonplace reflections. Dalmatia is, perhaps, not well known, but Greece is. Of the former we get frequent quotations from a book by T. G. Jackson, R.A., which suggested the

visit. The book opens with 'A Tribute' to a remarkable woman who wished the Diary to appear, Ida von Mohl, Baronin von Schmidt-Zabiero, the niece of the leaders of a salon where the talk was "always on tall lines," but typically gracious, suave, and distinguished. The illustrations are decidedly attractive.

Book of the Knowledge of all the Kingdoms, Lands, and Lordships that are in the World, and the Arms and Devices of each Land and Lordship, or of the Kings and Lords who Possess Them, written by a Spanish Franciscan in the Middle of the Fourteenth Century, published for the First Time, with Notes, by Marcos Jiménez de la Espada in 1877, translated and edited by Sir Clements Markham.

Hakluyt Society

The date of the original MS. of this curious and hasty record of travel is "about 1350 to 1360." The author's name is unknown, and he cannot have seen all that he speaks of, but is regarded by the learned Spanish editor as a traveller, and not a mere compiler of traditions. He was the first to mention the Canary Isles, the Madeiras, and the Azores. In "Inglaterra" he discovered eleven great cities, the largest "Londres, and another Gunsa [Windsor], where are the general studies; another Antona [Southampton], others Bristol, Artamua [Dartmouth], Premua [Plymouth], and Miraforda [Milford]." In "Gales" [Wales] there is a great city Dirgales, unidentified. The arms, flags, or devices of the countries, admirably reproduced here in colours, are a very interesting feature of the work. The notes are nearly all derived from the Spanish editor, and there are two indexes of place-names.

Grey (F. W.), SEEKING FORTUNE IN AMERICA, 6/ net.

Smith & Elder

This artless narrative of an able, but unspecialized Englishman's attempts to earn a livelihood for himself and his family presents a picture of social conditions so remote from our settled and steady-going conventions that it is difficult to believe them really contemporaneous. In Texas and Mexico the primitive violence of savagery seems to be blended in even proportions with the economic corruption of an over-commercialized modernism. The result makes exciting reading, and tends to encourage insular Phariseism.

Lindley (Percy), ON THE EAST COAST.

Issued by the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Mack (Amy E.), BUSH DAYS, 3/6 net.

Sydney, Angus & Robertson; London, Australian Book Co.

There are some charming photographs of birds and trees and flowers in this book, but we have no appetite for the studied *naïveté* and rather patent rhetoric which alternate in its pages. At best these studies, which first appeared in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, do not rise above the level of decent journalism, and as such do not demand the permanence of a reprint.

Oxford and Kingston River Thames Steamers, ILLUSTRATED GUIDE AND TIME TABLE, 1d.

Oxford, Salter Bros.

Sports and Pastimes.

Greenwood (G. G.), SPORT, a Paper read before the Animals' Protection Congress at the Caxton Hall, London, on July 9th, 1909; **Collinson (Joseph),** THE HUNTED OTTER.

Animals' Friend Society

The Animals' Friend Society calls attention in these two tracts to the barbarous spirit underlying all sports which consist in

the hunting of an animal—that is, in the harrying, by numbers of the strong, of one solitary weakling. 'The Hunted Otter' describes in some detail the prolonged cruelty of the now fashionable hunting of otters, carried on, as it is, at breeding times, and including mothers of young and helpless cubs.

Sociology.

Great Analysis (The), A PLEA FOR A RATIONAL WORLD-ORDER, with an Introduction by Gilbert Murray, 2/6 net. Methuen

The work, its publishers assure us, of a well-known literary man, who chooses to issue it anonymously, 'The Great Analysis' will be keenly interesting both to theoretical sociologists and practical social reformers. It gives definite aim and expression to that great movement of statistical research which dawned, unnoted, at the beginning of the last century with the taking of the first census. Slowly the idea has been growing that it is the business of a community to take stock of its resources and the defects of its civilization. Now comes an onlooker, and bids us so extend our views as to bring within the scope of careful investigation all the human activities of the habitable globe. It is, as he points out, already possible to perceive that "the fundamental problem of the Great Analysis is...the establishment of a reasonable equilibrium between the resources of the planet and the drafts upon them, between Commodities and Consumption, or, in the most general terms, between Nature and Human Life. It is evident, if we only think of it, that such an equilibrium can and must be established unless the history of the world is to be one long series of oscillations between nascent order and devouring chaos. Hitherto, as above indicated, the necessary data for the equation have been unattainable...The sooner we see our way (however roughly outlined) to a rational world-order, the more chance is there of preventing a catastrophic swing of the pendulum. That is the thesis of the present argument."

Hundreds of brains—and among them some of the finest now at work in this country—are busied upon different portions of the main theme; but probably very few, if any, have deliberately faced the whole vast plan which the author of 'The Great Analysis' has done a public service by putting into words.

Education.

Hodgson (Geraldine E.), RATIONALIST ENGLISH EDUCATORS, 3/6 S.P.C.K.

The descriptive chapters which form the larger portion of this book are excellent. They treat of Locke's immediate predecessors; of his system of education, with which his ethics and psychology are closely connected; of the Edgeworths, who have been too much neglected in modern times; and Mill, with particular reference to his Inaugural Address to the students of St. Andrews. But the author appears to us to overwork the "faculty psychology" distinction between heart and head, and her doctrines in the last chapter labour a point sufficiently established. The lacunæ in rationalist education are, we think, not more vital than those of any other system.

Philology.

Classical Review, May, 1/ net. John Murray

Includes 'Theognidea,' by Mr. Arthur Platt, who seems busy revising Greek texts; 'Hidden Quantities' and their marking, by Prof. Sonnenschein; an interesting note by Mr. Andrew Lang on 'Achæans and Homer'; and several notes and reviews,

the most important of which is the examination by Mr. Herbert Richards of Prof. Margoliouth's edition of the 'Poetics' of Aristotle.

Jonson (Ben), CYNTHIA'S REVELS; OR, THE FOUNTAIN OF SELF-LOVE, edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Alexander Corbin Judson, 2s.

New York, Holt

The text of this, the most famous of Jonson's satirical masques, is that of the edition of 1616, with the folio and quarto variations recorded in the textual notes. The book was presented as a thesis before the Graduate Faculty of Yale University. Much erudition and scholarship have gone to its making, though we should have preferred more fresh and acute criticism, and less meticulous analysis of the date, sources, allegory, and editions. The tendency of the whole is to over-elaboration. There are a full glossary, index, and bibliography. Neither do the explanatory notes err on the side of incompleteness; rather, they go out of their way to retail unnecessary and irrelevant information. The volume is No. XLV. of Yale Studies in English.

Leuliette (Victor), FRENCH PROSE WRITERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER, 3/ net. Pitman

There has long been need for a work of this kind in modern language teaching. It is in the interests of French as an instrument of culture and literary training that M. Leuliette has formed this anthology for the use of advanced students. The divorce between mere linguistic study and the mental and æsthetic discipline afforded by French literature has been, and still is, apparent. The extracts have been carefully selected, and are illustrative of French ideals, aspirations, and modes of thought. It is, however, with surprise that we note the omission of Michelet from the list of authors.

School-Books.

Auld (S. J. M.), AN INTRODUCTION TO QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, 5/ Methuen

Though styled an introduction to quantitative analysis, this volume provides a fairly complete course of practical exercises for students of chemistry. The author claims that a proper use of his textbook will enable one to understand the standard treatises on the various branches of the subject. The exercises are well adapted for inculcating the principles on which the experimental work is based.

Brentnall (H. C.) and Carter (C. C.), THE MARLBOROUGH COUNTRY: Notes, Geographical, Historical, and Descriptive, on Sheet 266 of the One-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 2/6 net.

Oxford University Press

The authors show what a fund of knowledge can be derived from a close study of the Ordnance Survey Map. The geographical notes include useful information on general principles of physical geography, and in the historical portion events are treated with reference to their effects on the development of the district. Illustrations are numerous, and useful questions follow each chapter.

Hall (H. S.) and Stevens (F. H.), EXAMPLES IN ARITHMETIC, Part II., taken from 'A School Arithmetic,' 2/ Macmillan

This reprint from the authors' well-known Arithmetic contains comprehensive selections of examples on the higher parts of the subject. The explanatory sections dealing with problems on graphs are very good. Logarithms and antilogarithms are given, followed by answers to the arithmetical problems.

Shortt (L. M.), A PRACTICAL ITALIAN GRAMMAR, 5/ net. Allen

English students will find here a complete course of instruction in Italian, consisting of grammar, vocabulary, exercises, and stories for translation, with a key. A useful feature is the conversational exercise at the end of each lesson.

Simmons (A. T.) and Stenhouse (Ernest), A CLASS-BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, 4/6 Macmillan

The various branches of the subject are here fully dealt with, by the aid of practical experiments wherever possible. The result is a volume which at once appeals to a teacher as presenting the principles of the geography of nature on a logical and scientific method. The copious pictures and diagrams will be appreciated, as well as the numerous exercises.

Taylor (E. O.), AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOMETRY, 1/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author's explanations and examples are good, but we are bound to say that we regard much that is contained in this book as superfluous. Is it reasonable to ask a pupil to wade through a hundred pages before he learns the definition of an isosceles triangle or the method of bisecting a straight line?

Vergil's Athletic Sports, selected from Vergil's 'Æneid,' edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by S. E. Winbolt, 1/6 Bell

This collection of extracts from the fifth book of the 'Æneid' supplies a simplified text, and should prove a popular reader for boys. The illustrations, reproductions of famous classical pictures, are attractive, while some thirty exercises will measure the pupil's success in mastering the Latin idiom. One of Bell's Simplified Classics.

Wilson (A. E.), OUTLINES OF GERMAN GRAMMAR, 1/6 Frowde

A scheme of German grammar which has been used with success at Winchester for two years, and which is found to cover the ground necessary for the Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. The aim of the compiler is to present the irreducible minimum essential for a student beginning to read German.

Juvenile Literature.

Chambers's Standard Authors: THE WILD MAN OF THE WEST, by R. M. Ballantyne; **ROBINSON CRUSOE**, by Daniel Defoe; and **CRESSY AND POICTIERS**, by J. G. Edgar, 8d. net each.

Garrold (R. P.), THE BLACK BROTHERHOOD, 6/ Macdonald & Evans

A well-told school yarn containing some excellent character-sketches. The dialogue—especially that of the boys themselves—is refreshingly natural and spontaneous. Mr. Garrold's dry humour, which will appeal, perhaps, in a greater measure to adults, considerably enlivens his story, which is in itself by no means lacking in incident.

Fiction.

Blyth (James), A COMPLEX LOVE AFFAIR, 1/ net. Long

New edition.

Brown (Vincent), THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, 6/ Chapman & Hall

This novel is an ingeniously original variation on the familiar theme of missing "marriage-lines," the moral issues involved being of a different description from those usually associated with such a question. A certain hard brightness distinguishes both the narrative and the characterization, which

is interesting, but scarcely profound. The heroine, though unselfish and, on the whole, honourable, is something of a shrew. Her two brothers are fine specimens of the knave and the fool respectively. Her lover, the county magnate of the title, has a pleasing personality, but we are inclined to sympathize with the sceptics who doubted his professional efficiency. The old maid and the "flapper," by whom the humorous element is mainly represented, impress us rather as caricatures than studies from the life.

Doyle (A. Conan), THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

New edition in Smith & Elder's New Shilling Net Series.

Englishwoman's (An) Love-Letters, 1/ net.
New edition in Murray's Shilling Library.

Fairless (Michael), THE GATHERING OF BROTHER HILARIUS, 2/6 net.

Duckworth
This new edition of a delightful little book is in the same form as 'The Road Mender' by the same author.

Gibbs (Philip), HELEN OF LANCASTER GATE, 6/
Herbert & Daniel

'Helen of Lancaster Gate' is a clever novel palpitating with modernity, and none the less modern, alas! for going off in the last chapters into a fairy-tale. It has the great merit of being eminently readable, and nearly all its characters are lifelike, the exception, unfortunately, being the heroine herself, who is considerably "too bright and good for human nature's daily food."

Goldring (Douglas), THE PERMANENT UNCLE, 6/
Constable

This book is made up for the most part of incidents which have nothing whatever to do with the story—so far, at least, as there can be said to be a story. The people concerned are mostly runaways—a runaway husband, a runaway niece, and (greatest of all) a runaway uncle who is "permanent" only in the affections of his protégés. As might be expected with such a cast, there is plenty of movement, and though none of the episodes is convincing, they are described with a cynical humour that is amusing.

Great was the Fall, by a Naval Officer, 6/
Long

The story suggests that it would be possible for Germany, taking advantage of an opportune moment when our naval forces are dispersed in various parts of the United Kingdom, and many of their important units are in dockyard hands, to effect the landing of an army of considerable strength near Hull. We doubt, however, whether the manifold evidences of preparation on the part of our opponents here mentioned would escape the notice of the most obtuse of authorities.

Gull (C. Ranger), THE GLAD EYE, A FARCICAL STORY, 1/ net.
Greening

A farce is not usually improved by being reduced to cold print, and it cannot be said that 'The Glad Eye' is any exception. The author does his best, but his material, shorn of stage atmosphere, is mere fustian.

Harris (Corra), EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND, 6/
Constable

The conception of a simple-minded and confiding wife brought abruptly to the knowledge that a hitherto idolized husband is unfaithful, and her ultimate solution of a problem which threatens to wreck her happiness, are skilfully worked out, and possess considerable human interest.

The story takes the form of an autobiography, and deals at length with the marriage

question from the feminine standpoint, exhibiting at times some philosophy and piquant humour, with an occasional touch of genuine pathos. The characters are lifelike and effectively suggested, and the book provides an amusing account of American rural and political life.

Hume (Fergus), RED MONEY, 6/
Ward & Lock

A gipsy who is also a baronet and a millionaire is somewhat of a surprise even in fiction, but it is a position which gives an opportunity for an interesting "double life." There is a good deal of gipsy jargon and passion and revenge, but out of a network of intrigue the hero and heroine emerge triumphant over the dead bodies of their enemies, who are delivered up to a veritable pogrom.

Inglis (John), GEORGE WENDERN GAVE A PARTY, 6/
Blackwood

A wealthy American girl is wooed by a fatuous peer whose grievance with the world is that money is not any good unless you spend it, and when you do, you have not got it any longer. It is not for his own sake, but for what he represents, that she becomes engaged to him. His castle is falling to pieces for lack of money, and she wants to save this from ruin, and the man whose ancestors went to the Crusades from going into trade. Fortunately for her peace of mind, endangered by this missionary zeal, he inherits a fortune before they marry; and the girl, realizing that the only reason for her sacrifice has disappeared, is able to marry the big-hearted managing director of a worthless syndicate. The latter character is always delightful; not least so when he calls a meeting of shareholders to inform them that evidently they are not fit to have the control of money, since they have invested it in a concern like his.

Kennedy-Noble, WHITE ASHES, 6/
Macmillan

The authors of this book have chosen for their theme the romance of that great bulwark of a modern commercial community—insurance against fire. They describe with enthusiasm the ramifications—financial, social, and legal—of which the good underwriter must have knowledge; they visualize the hazards that lurk in the least suspected quarters; and they bring their story to a climax with a great American conflagration, expressed in terms of structures, fuels, design, and wind-velocity. All this is well done, and adds a definite educational value to the book which is not unpleasing; but the authors have yet to learn how to handle what is termed a love-interest. Their heroine is characterless and colourless to the end, and her girl friend who "dispenses the material concomitants" at afternoon tea—presumably with grace—is as unsatisfactory a figure.

Lyall (David), THE HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS.
Hodder & Stoughton

The central theme is provided by the troubles of an elderly Scotchwoman who marries a wealthy ironmaster with grown-up children, and endeavours tactfully to reform him and put his household in order. For the rest the book is a hotchpotch of homely romance and labour troubles.

Magruder (Julia), HER HUSBAND: A MAN OF MYSTERY, 6/
Grant Richards

The plot of this book is absurd, and the constant love-making tedious. There are only three characters in the story: a young American woman, wayward and unconventional, her Scotch husband, and his twin brother. These two brothers are supposed to be absolutely alike in outward appearance, while their characters are absolutely unlike.

McCarthy (J. Huntly), A HEALTH UNTO HIS MAJESTY, 6/
Hurst & Blackett

A very readable romance dealing with the exile and restoration of Charles II. The author writes with practised ease and some distinction, and has drawn a Charles whom we can readily sympathize with and even admire. The ball of adventure is kept rolling, and love, needless to say, plays no unimportant part in the narrative.

McIlwraith (Jean N.), A DIANA OF QUEBEC, 6/
Smith & Elder

The scene is laid in Quebec in the closing years of the American War of Independence, and the story, while providing a graphic account of the unrest and intrigue prevalent at that period, includes a vivid and lifelike character-study of Nelson in the earlier stages of his career. Many of the characters are authentic, and the book has considerable historical interest. The style does adequate justice to the theme.

Mordaunt (Eleanor), THE COST OF IT, 6/
Heinemann

Certainly the great fault of the serious English novelists is that they do not know the value of judicious omission. Here is 'The Cost of It' running to fully 160,000 words, and it is safe to say that it might have been better written in 60,000. Only a very great talent or a special gift can enable so long a narrative to hold the reader's interest. The stuff is here of a fine novel, but the form in which it is presented is really but a rough draft that cries out for drastic pruning; among other emendations every sentence without a predicate might have been sternly excised.

Sabatini (Rafael), THE JUSTICE OF THE DUKE, 6/
Stanley Paul

Perhaps the second of these fictitious stories concerning Cesare Borgia's ruthless yet subtle sense of justice is the happiest. By a swiftly and deeply conceived scheme the little state of San Ciascano is reduced to impotence after long baffling the Duke's ingenuity; one of his most trusted captains is cured of the love-sickness which was proving detrimental to his career; and the house of the latter's unworthy lady is picturesquely humiliated. But all the narratives are treated with that confident touch of the biographer which holds one's attention.

Saunders (Margaret Baillie), LADY Q, 6/
Hutchinson

We are told that the opening incident of this book is founded on fact, and actually occurred in a London borough in 1909. That incident—the changing of clothes with an intending suicide by a woman in the lowest poverty—has the germs of great possibilities, so we feel disappointed and aggrieved when it introduces us on p. 18 to a number of dull and ill-bred people, whose conversation sounds like the outcome of a nightmare. However, there are many thrills in the thief's career as she climbs to fabulous heights of social success.

Silberrad (Una L.), ORDINARY PEOPLE, 7d.
net. Nelson

For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 18, 1909, p. 757.

Southey (Rosamund), ROGER'S LUCK, 6/
Ham-Smith

South Africa during the Boer War is the scene of this story of life in official circles. It is well written and readable, but contains no deep interest, the people, with the exception of Sara, being dull and uninspiring. Sara, in fact, is the one bright patch in a drab setting.

Veer (Willem de), A BENEDICT'S ESCAPE, 6/ Ouseley

We refuse to read the whole of this book; but the large portion that we have read convinces us of a considerable waste of time and material.

Wetherell (Elizabeth), THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

One of Nelson's Sixpenny Classics.

General.

Book (A) of English Essays (1600-1900), selected by Stanley V. Makower and Basil H. Blackwell, 1/ net. Frowde
One of the World's Classics.

Doughty (Lady), THE CHEERFUL WAY, 2/6 net. Black

These essays are a faithful mirror of "easy optimism." Lady Doughty comes to us from Australia, with proselytizing zeal for redeeming our "downheartedness" by the exercise of cheap and sentimental platitude. She moves genially from subject to subject, from truism to truism, from levity to insipidity.

Fitzgerald (Percy), PICKWICK RIDDLES AND PERPLEXITIES, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock

The author is so firm a Dickensian as to express a positive joy in the various slips and inconsistencies to be found in 'Pickwick.' Some of his difficulties seem to us overstated, and, in returning with cheery enthusiasm to a subject he has dealt with often before, he might have made more research. "Cows," for instance, is Kentish dialect for chimney cowl. The lack of arrangement, references, and index is irritating, and the little book is not free from trivialities.

Fuller (Robert A.), RECOLLECTIONS OF A DETECTIVE, 1/ net. Long

These recollections of a retired detective inspector cover the years from 1881 to 1908, and the crimes and incidents recorded will be within the memory of many readers. There are no startling disclosures, no straining after effect; nothing, in fact, which may not be read in old newspaper files; yet the book is interesting as a presentment of detective work as a trade. We find the weaknesses of mankind tabulated as methodically as a City clerk files letters, and the book is marked by a tolerant contempt for criminals, and incidentally for the discrepancies of justice.

Guth na Bliadhna, the Voice of the Year, Spring, 1912, 1/ Stirling, Mackay

The text is a mixture of Gaelic and English, an interesting article in the latter being devoted to the "Bhean-Nighe," a phantom who traditionally washes at fords and lochs the shrouds of those about to die. We do not like to see a page of advertisements inserted in the middle of a Gaelic play.

Hearne (I.), THE VERITABLE MIRROR OF DESTINY: A FANTASY. Nutt

An odd little allegory introducing the Fates and Dame Fashion. The apparent purport of it is that, if "Votes for Women" became fashionable, it would soon be an accomplished fact, which seems to be too obvious to need stating.

Letters to Myself, by a Woman of Forty, 5/ net. Werner Laurie

The unnamed writer of these essays has much literary skill, delicacy, and insight, and any parent or guardian of girls would be the wiser for reading them. Her perception is generally so just and free from exaggeration that it is disappointing to find her reiterating the old axiom that all childless women are unhappy, and that to be a parent is every woman's greatest bliss. This is too much to say of either sex nowadays; and the tendency to regard motherhood rather than humanity as the highest

characteristic of womanhood is open to question. It is also curiously at variance with the general trend of this sane and truthful volume.

Men about Town, by F. O. L., 1/ net. Humphreys

These whimsicalities are well done, and the supposed interviews with well-known people make points which might well lead to some needed self-realization.

Naval Annual, 1912, 12/6 net. Portsmouth, Griffin

This issue, edited by Viscount Hythe, records a year "of unprecedented activity in British shipbuilding yards." Part I. reviews the progress and comparative strength of navies, and includes chapters by Sir William White on 'Recent Changes in Warship Design,' and by Commander C. N. Robinson on 'The Turco-Italian War.' Parts II. and III. are occupied with lists and tables, and Part IV. mainly with estimates of the navies of the world. There are seven illustrations of battleships, and a striking diagram showing the expenditure on new construction from 1880-81 to 1912-13, beginning at less than two millions and ending at fourteen.

Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1912, 2/6 net. Mathieson

In the opinion of the editor, there was an increasing demand for the constant supply of nitrate during the past year, which will lead to a probable "shortage."

Printers' Pie, 1912, 1/ net.

No doubt those who feel a warm glow pervade their being at the thought that their purchase-money is going in the cause of charity will find nothing to cavil at between the covers of this "record" issue.

Rubber Facts and Figures, May, 1912, 1/ Mathieson

Snell (F. J.), THE AGE OF ALFRED, 664-1154, 3/6 net. Bell

The title of this book is to be accounted for by the fact that it is one of the Handbooks of English Literature series, the other volumes of which have such titles as 'The Age of Chaucer (1346-1400),' 'The Age of Shakespeare (1579-1631),' and 'The Age of Tennyson (1830-70).' In these instances, as the appended dates show, the word "age" is applied to the few decades covered by the literary activity of the author named, with such subtraction or addition as may be necessary to avoid overlapping. In the title of this volume the word is used differently; "The Age of Alfred" is taken to extend over five centuries. The book, in fact, is intended as a survey of the whole of the literature written in what is commonly known as "Anglo-Saxon" or "Old English."

A good popular handbook on this subject is certainly needed, and it is not absolutely necessary that it should be written by a profound scholar. The author of such a book, however, ought at least to have a good knowledge of Old English, and to be familiar with the original texts and the more important of the contributions made by modern scholars to their criticism and interpretation. Unfortunately, Mr. Snell comes far short of fulfilling this minimum requirement. He appears, indeed, to have made considerable efforts; but it is evident that he is a stranger in the land over which he has undertaken to act as a guide.

He has, nevertheless, an attractive style, considerable skill in the lucid arrangement of his material, and a keen eye for what ordinary readers are likely to find interesting. All he lacks is a thorough knowledge of his subject, a qualification which does not seem as yet to be considered indispensable for the writer of a popular handbook.

Social Guide (The), 1912, 2/6 net. Black

A guide to the sport and other amusements of Society which covers a wide range. The choice of details strikes us as occasionally odd. Thus we get instructions how to dress for the Academy Private View in the morning and afternoon, but an insufficient account of the theatres. Was it necessary to say that they contain men and women of note in stalls and boxes during a successful run?

Taunton Public Library Souvenir: A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF TAUNTON, by Arthur E. Baker, 1/ net. Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: MONTAIGNE, LES ESSAIS, II.; and THOMAS, LE ROMAN DE TRISTAN, 1/ net each. Dent

Neat little editions, though the type is somewhat small. The first translation in modern French of the romance of Thomas is due to the care of MM. Jules Herbomez and Rémy Beaurieux, who add a scholarly Preface to their work.

Tyranny (The) of Trade Unions, by One who Resents It, 1/ net. Eveleigh Nash

If the author had only given evidence in his opening of a reasoned rather than partisan statement of his case, and could have divulged his name, he might have usefully appealed to others than those who choose their reading in accordance with preconceived ideas.

Pamphlets.

Clothing and Textile Trades: SUMMARY TABLES, by L. Wyatt Papworth and Dorothy M. Zimmern, with a Preface by Sir Athelstane Baines, and an Introduction by B. L. Hutchins, 2d. Women's Industrial Council

This modest pamphlet, with its ten pages of text and its twenty of tables and diagrams, the whole of which can be bought for 2d., is perhaps the most valuable collection of industrial facts that has appeared since the Report of the Committee upon Home Work. Miss Wyatt Papworth and Miss D. M. Zimmern have carefully systematized official figures (from the Census, the Factory Returns, and certain special inquiries of the Board of Trade) relating to the employment of women in "the clothes-making, Laundry, and Textile industries, an aggregate" which comprised, "according to the 1901 census, no less than 37 per cent of the women and girls of the United Kingdom returned as engaged in occupations." Especially valuable are the averages of women's wages in various occupations. In the cotton trade the average, in a week of September, 1906, was actually 18s. 8d.; but in some other trades, such as fustian-cutting (a process in the manufacture of velveteen), "over 40 per cent of women over 18 earn less than 10s. a week; in the case of hair, the percentage is over 50 per cent." In glove-making 76.6 of the workers earn below 15s. weekly, of whom 25.5 are below the ten-shilling line; only 1.9 earn 20s. or over. The average rate per hour earned in this trade is twopence and four-fifths.

In the clothing trades—largely seasonal in character—the percentage of earners under 15s. is 67, and of earners under 10s., 22. Workers employed in factories earn rather more than those in workshops—in other words, the ready-made trade, in dress-making, &c., pays slightly better than the bespoke trade, and at the same time the hours of work are rather shorter. It is pointed out that the minimum rate of 3½d. per hour fixed by the Trade Board for Tailoring would afford a material increase to the

average worker, and a considerable increase to the many who fall below the average." It is also pointed out that the actual cost of maintaining a woman worker in health and physical efficiency "cannot be less than 14s. to 15s. a week"—a figure certainly not attained for every week in the year by half the women engaged in these necessary trades. Moreover, any person at all acquainted with working women knows how large a proportion of them are helping to support relatives. The sad conclusion is that, in the richest country in the world, half of the employed women cannot actually command enough pay to keep themselves healthily fed and clothed.

Durning-Lawrence (Sir Edwin), THE SHAKESPEARE MYTH, 1d. Gay & Hancock

A brief embodiment of the author's Baconian views, which include a belief in the significance of the words "pig" and "hog" discovered by cipher in the First Folio. On p. 5 we read that Shakespeare's "wealth was simply the money—1,000l.—given to him in order to induce him to incur the risk entailed by allowing his name to appear upon the plays." It is useless to argue with writers who put forward such statements without a word of comment as if they were facts. We are also told that Bacon, "after the translators had done their work, wrote every word of the English Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611."

THE REVIVAL OF PRINTING.

A LITTLE exhibition was opened this week at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in Southampton Row which attests the complete success of one of the most interesting experiments in technical education of our time. The London County Council has of recent years established trade schools for cabinet-making, silversmiths' work, book-production, &c.; and it is with the view of interesting the trade and the public in the results of the classes concerned with book-production that this exhibition is held. It consists mainly of the work of evening students in printing, lettering and fine writing, illustration-making, and book-binding, together with a small collection of examples of fine printing, ancient and modern, serving as a criterion and a model. Typography and presswork are taught in the Regent Street and Borough Polytechnics, the Aldenham and St. Bride Institutes, and the L.C.C. Camberwell and Central Schools of Arts and Crafts; bookbinding in L.C.C. Hammersmith, Camberwell, and Central Schools and the Northampton and Borough Polytechnics; while the work of the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography is shown by its title. We must confess to a feeling of surprise at the high level of attainment in the specimens shown of the printing of these schools: most of them would do credit to the best printers of the day in design and execution, and some are perfect examples of pure typography. The "displayed" pieces are less satisfactory. The various examples of reproductions in line-etching, half-tone, lithography, and collotype are excellent.

The bookbinding classes have already left a deep mark on the trade in London, and the examples here seen, when one remembers that they are the work of very young workmen produced under unfavourable conditions, do them the highest credit. We feel, however, that they are, as a rule, overloaded with ornament, and that more attention should be given to displaying the fine qualities of the leather surface itself, instead of covering it with gold. The specimens of writing, lettering, and illumination by

students of Mr. Edward Johnson, Mr. Graily Hewitt, and others represent another side of the School's work which is bound to have important results.

Though London is the centre of the modern revival of printing, our typefounders seem to be the last to feel its effects. It is to Germany that we have to go to study these. One of the first pupils at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in lettering was Fräulein Anna Simons, and on her return to Germany she was appointed teacher of a class of art-masters from all parts of the country to explain English methods, and aroused a great enthusiasm for them. As a result, a number of German type-foundries commissioned new founts of type designed on these principles, examples of which are shown; and these were so successful that one of our oldest English type-foundries have adopted one of them for sale in this country. It is to be hoped that this example may have the effect of sending other firms to the original source of the movement.

The Day School of Book-Production is an attempt to solve the problem of combining the apprenticeship system with the need for technical education. Boys enter at the age of 13, a year before they would leave the elementary schools, with a County Council scholarship. During the first year a pupil devotes two-thirds of his time to ordinary school subjects, and one-third to learning something of the trade. He then decides whether he will take up printing or bookbinding, and is provisionally apprenticed. In the second year he devotes one-half of his time to school subjects, the remainder to learning his trade, and in the third year two-thirds to technical training. After three years the boy joins his master as a third-year apprentice. The founding of these day-apprenticeship schools is a distinct step forward in the direction of supplementing and utilizing the education given in our elementary schools, and of fitting boys and girls to earn a useful living.

The Catalogue of the exhibition, set up and printed by the boys of the School, shows that they are receiving a knowledge of their trade which cannot fail to be of the highest value to them in after years.

BOOK SALE.

ON Thursday, the 9th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold a choice library formed by a well-known collector, the chief lots being the following: Alken, National Sports of Great Britain, 1821, 84l. Apperley, Life of a Sportsman, 1842, 39l. 10s. Boccaccio, Decamerone, 5 vols., 1757, 20l. Dickens, Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, 1837, 33l. Egan, Real Life in London, 2 vols., 1821-2, 59l. Lafontaine, Fables et Nouvelles, 4 vols., 1755-9, bound by L. Chenu, 135l.; Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1762, 48l.; another copy, 85l. Louvet, Les Amours du Chevalier de Faublas, 4 vols., 1798, 66l. Margaret of Navarre, Heptameron, 3 vols., 1780, 42l. Ovid, Les Métamorphoses, 4 vols., 1767-71, 35l. Rabelais, Œuvres, 3 vols., 1741, 50l. Shakespeare, Works, 7 vols., 1709-10, 41l. Surtees, Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities, 1843, 47l.; Handley Cross, 1854, 66l. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, in the 20 original numbers, 1847-8, 170l. Voltaire, La Henriade, 2 vols., 1769-70, 44l.; Romans et Contes, 3 vols., 1778, 20l. Westmacott, English Spy, 2 vols., 1825-6, 132l.

Works illustrated by the Cruikshanks: Carey, Life in Paris, 1822, 25l.; Crowquill, The Holiday Grammar, 1825, 42l.; Egan, Life in London, 1821, 22l.; Finish to the Adventures of Tom, Jerry, and Logic, 1830, 53l.; Ireland, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 4 vols., 1823-8, 48l.; Kenrick, British Stage and Literary Cabinet, 5 vols., 1817-21, 27l.; The Meteor, or Monthly Censor, 2 vols., 1813-14, 71l.

Works illustrated by Rowlandson: Combe, Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, 1812-21, 20l. 10s.; Compendious Treatise on Modern Education, 1802, 30l.; Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, 1817, 29l.

The total of the sale was 3,190l. 3s.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MAY

Theology

St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, by Canon R. B. Girdlestone, in the Devotional Commentary, 2/ R.T.S.
Taking Men Alive: Studies in the Principles and Practice of Individual Soul-Winning, by C. Gallaudet Trumbull, Cheap Edition, 1/ R.T.S.

Poetry and Drama.

30 Plays and Players in Modern Italy, by Addison McLeod, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder
Songs of Love and Earth, by John Drinkwater. 1/6 net. Nutt

Philosophy.

22 The Young Nietzsche, by Frau Förster-Nietzsche, Vol. I., 15/ net. Heinemann

History and Biography.

30 Recollections of a Great Lady, by Madame de Boigne, 10/6 net. Heinemann

Geography and Travel.

31 Pygmies and Papuans: the Stone Age To-day in Dutch New Guinea, by A. F. R. Wollaston, 15/ net. Smith & Elder

Education.

22 The Montessori Method, 7/6 net. Heinemann

Science.

31 The Darkness, the Dawn, and the Day, by J. C. Thomas, paper, 6d. net; cloth, 1/ net. Watts

Fiction.

20 The Spinster, by Hubert Wales, 6/ Long
20 Crowns, by Winifred M. Macnab, 6/ Lynwood
21 The Sign, by Mrs. Romilly Fedden, 6/ Macmillan
24 Under the She-Oaks, by E. Boyd Bayly, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.
25 A Black Martinmas, by Mrs. Disney Leith, 6/ Lynwood
Money and the Man: the Story of the Girl who stopped a Coal Strike, by H. M. Ward, New Edition, Bouverie Florin Library. R.T.S.
Peggy Spry, by H. M. Ward, New Edition, Bouverie Florin Library. R.T.S.
The Belfast Boy, by J. A. P., 6/ Nutt

General.

22 The Lure of the Sea, by J. E. Patterson, 5/ net. Heinemann
The Story of 'The Miracle,' by H. Hamilton Fyfe, 1/6 net. Nutt
An Athenian Critic of Athenian Democracy, by F. Brooks, 1/6 net. Nutt

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill Magazine contains an instalment of 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle, and the conclusion of 'Blinds Down,' by Mr. H. A. Vachell. In 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness' Sir Henry Lucy, among other extracts, social and political, from his diary, tells of his meetings with no fewer than six famous explorers. Dr. W. H. Fitchett writes on 'One of the Puzzles of Waterloo: Napoleon's Scaffold.' Travel and exploration are represented by two articles: 'Towards Ararat,' by Miss Mary Meinertzhagen, and 'The Most Primitive People,' by Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, whose forthcoming book on the Pygmies of New Guinea is announced above. Mrs. Mary J. H. Skrine writes of 'The Church in Mary Ferrar's House,' memorable to readers of 'John Inglesant.' 'On Sir Thomas Lawrence's Doorstep,' by Miss Emily H. Buckingham, is a reminiscence of the Waterloo year from a member of the Merivale family; while 'The Eleventh Hour' is a short story by Mr. Austin Philips.

Chambers's Journal will contain: 'The Cahusac Mystery,' by K. and Hesketh Prichard, chaps. xxv.-xxviii.; 'Carlotta,' by Howard C. Boyes; 'Aspects of Latin-American Revolutions'; 'The Cattle-Drover,' by E. D. Cuming; 'The Mineral Wealth of the Red Sea Borders,' by A. J. Park Crawford; 'British Machine-Tool-Making Achievements'; 'The Future Bridge,' by B. S. Townroe; 'The Square' and 'The Cross,' by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Smith; 'The Great Lone Land of Australia,' by F. A. W. Gisborne; 'A Novel Form of Chimney Construction'; 'The Associations of the Strand and Fleet Street,' by E. Beresford Chancellor; 'Tay Pearls, and a Few Fishers whom I Have Known,' by W. Dow; 'The Diesel Engine and Vegetable Oils'; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'When Private Stubbs Smiled,' by C. Benbow; and 'The Month: Science and Arts.'

Literary Gossip.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY, who was invited by Amherst College, U.S.A., to lecture on Greek study, has drawn audiences at Columbia University of nearly a thousand. In the course of his remarks he stated it as his opinion that, if one begins by understanding classical Greek, one has as it were a clue to almost every great movement of thought that has taken place since.

UNDER the presidency of Prof. R. Menendez Pidal a summer school is to be held at Madrid, beginning on June 15th, for the purpose of furthering the study of Spanish literature and Spanish history at home and abroad. By the aid of a Government subsidy about a hundred Spanish students are now in residence at foreign universities and technical schools.

The *Saturday Review* is starting this week a series of "Saturday Portraits" by a well-known writer—personal studies of people of all sorts who are prominently before the public eye. The Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, will be the opening subject.

THE SELDEN SOCIETY is about to issue the twenty-seventh volume of its publications, being the work for the current year. This is one of the "Year-Books Series," and makes the second volume of the Year-Books of the Eyre of Kent held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Edward II. (A.D. 1313-14). Like the first, it is edited by Mr. William Craddock Bolland, who has used for a portion of his text materials collected by Maitland and the late William Leveson Vernon Harcourt. But a considerable part of it is new, and Mr. Bolland has undertaken the revision of the whole, as well as the translation, notes, indexes, and Introduction.

There are two interesting features noticed in his Introduction. One is the discovery and discussion of a method of informal procedure on Eyre initiated by Bill, and specially adapted for the speedy disposal of the suits of poor persons, without any of the technicalities of the ordinary common law actions: a procedure not hitherto observed or treated of by any legal historians or writers. The other is the reproduction, with a translation, of a short fourteenth-century MS. treatise on Mediæval Anglo-French orthography, recently found in Lincoln's Inn Library, and printed with the permission of the Benchers. This the editor considers to be the original MS., of which later variants are known.

In another section Mr. Bolland supplies a searching criticism of Mr. Pike's theory of the origin of the Year-Books, as set forth in his latest volume, and supports Maitland's rival views adding some ingenious suggestions of his own.

The first volume was confined to the general opening of the Eyre and pleas of the Crown and criminal procedure. The second is concerned with the civil pleas, and thus more nearly corresponds to

the Year-Books of the courts at Westminster, with which we are more familiar. The pleas are given in alphabetical order of the causes of action, and in this volume range from "Account" to "Mesne." A third volume, also undertaken by Mr. Bolland, will complete the work.

The Society hope to publish this year an additional bonus volume on the Charters of Trading Companies, by Mr. C. T. Carr. The publication for last year, the fifth volume of the Year-Books of Edward II., edited by Mr. Turner, is still unfinished.

UNDER the general editorship of Mr. S. E. Winbolt and Mr. Kenneth Bell will shortly appear a series of "English History Source Books." Messrs. Bell & Sons are the publishers. The whole ground of English history, from Roman Britain to 1887, will be covered by some eighteen volumes of about 120 pages each. Issued at a shilling each, these volumes should be a valuable aid to the rational teaching of history in secondary schools. Among the writers will be found public-school masters and workers in the British Museum and the Record Office.

BY arrangement with Sir A. Conan Doyle and Messrs. Longmans, Messrs. Smith & Elder are including in their 3s. 6d. edition of Sir Arthur's works his four books 'Micah Clarke,' 'The Refugees,' 'The Stark Munro Letters,' and 'The Captain of the Polestar.' Messrs. Longmans will continue to publish the volumes in other editions as hitherto.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have nearly ready for publication a study of the poetry and art of the Catholic Church by Dr. Yrjö Hirn, author of 'The Origins of Art,' and Professor of Æsthetic and Modern Literature at the University of Helsingfors. Its title is 'The Sacred Shrine,' and the work was originally undertaken as an æsthetic and literary inquiry. As it proceeded, however, the author found it necessary to widen considerably its scope by the inclusion of a study of the ideas to which religious sculptures and pictures give expression. Prof. Hirn's volume, therefore, presents a homogeneous narrative which should interest many to whom the purely artistic aspect of the subject would not strongly appeal.

R. L. STEVENSON'S 'Memoir' of his friend Fleeming Jenkin was originally published in January, 1888, as the first portion of 'Papers, Literary, Scientific, &c., by the late Fleeming Jenkin,' edited by Sir Sidney Colvin and Mr. J. A. Ewing. Since then it has been republished in the three editions of Stevenson's collected works, viz., the Edinburgh, the Pentland, and the Swanston, but is now for the first time to be reissued by Messrs. Longmans in separate form in this country.

THE ST. CATHERINE PRESS announces that the second volume of 'The Complete Peerage,' edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, will be published on the 30th inst. The volume contains the articles Bass to Canning and eight Appendixes, the most important of which are those on the Order

of the Garter and the Great Officers of the State. Among those who have contributed special articles are the Rev. A. B. Beaven, Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, Dr. J. H. Round, and Mr. G. W. Watson. A large part of vol. iii. is already in type.

THE GERMAN-ANGLO COMMITTEE for the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries desires to draw attention to a literary undertaking, several volumes of which will begin to appear in a week's time. The general title will be "Modern England," and Dr. E. Sieper, Professor of English Philology at Munich, will be the editor.

GENERAL HOMER LEA, in his new book 'The Day of the Saxon,' deals with the new phases of military science as they affect national existence, his object being to examine the security of Britain's present position among the nations of the world. The book will shortly be issued by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

'THE GREAT STATE,' which the same firm will publish very shortly, should be an interesting political symposium. It is not a collection of disconnected papers, but a concerted effort to present a modern social ideal. In it individualists like Sir Ray Lankester (who writes on 'Science in the Great State'), Mr. Roger Fry (who deals with art), and Mr. E. S. P. Haynes (who foreshadows the legal methods of the Great State) combine with declared Socialists like Lady Warwick, Mr. Chiozza Money, Mr. G. R. S. Taylor, and the Rev. Conrad Noel, under the general editorship of Mr. H. G. Wells, to present a picture of the civilization of the future. Not the least interesting of its contents should be the chapter on Women, by Miss Cicely Hamilton, and another on Youth, by Mr. Herbert Trench. Mr. Bond, the well-known surgeon, will write on Health, and Mr. Cecil Chesterton on Democracy.

MRS. R. S. GARNETT, the author of 'The Infamous John Friend,' will publish shortly through Messrs. Duckworth & Co. her second novel, 'Amor Vincit.' The story, which portrays country life fifty years ago in the North Staffordshire moorlands is concerned with a feud between a yeoman hero and his rival, who is famous in the country round for strength and daring.

MR. ARTHUR DILLON'S book—which Mr. Elkin Mathews has already in preparation—will consist of a trilogy, or three tragedies in a sequence.

COL. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, U.S.A., a survivor from the wreck of the Titanic, had just completed in England a diplomatic history of the events of the War of 1812; but he lost the MS. in the wreck, and has no duplicate.

THE death in his sixty-second year is announced from Leipsic of the author Edwin Bornemann, the chief supporter in Germany of the Bacon-Shakespeare theory. He enjoyed a considerable reputation as a writer of poems in the dialect of Saxony.

SCIENCE

The Mafulu Mountain People of British New Guinea. By R. W. Williamson. (Macmillan & Co.)

THOSE who preside over the destinies of Anthropology in academic centres have doubtless much to answer for; yet we must trust and believe that, on the whole, Wisdom is justified of her children. It is legitimate by means of precept and example to encourage bold spirits to explore cannibal countries, so long as a certain proportion of them return home with the needed information about the peculiar habits of the natives. Prof. Haddon confesses in his Introduction that he supplied inflammatory literature in the shape of MS. notes and books on Melanesia to Dr. Williamson, in whose bosom the orderly career of a solicitor had failed to stifle "a great longing to see something of savage life." So forth went the latter into the wilds, to be baffled in his original plan, which was to attack Melanesia by way of Fiji, yet not to give in; but, on the contrary, to penetrate right into the mountainous *hinterland* of the Mekeo district of New Guinea—a most plucky feat, especially when it is considered that, "owing to climatic and other conditions, he was unwell during the whole of his time in New Guinea, and had an injured foot and leg that hurt him every step he took."

To proceed at once to the main interest of the book, this hitherto unknown people turn out to be Pygmies, or at any rate to approximate closely to such a type. It is but recently that the expedition organized by the British Ornithologists' Union reported Pygmies from a mountain range standing some two hundred miles back from the coast of Dutch New Guinea, and a book on the subject is announced by us this week. We may add that Dr. Rudolph Pösch had already found dwarf peoples in the German division of the island.

The average height of the adult Mafulu male works out, according to Mr. Williamson's measurements of twenty of them, at 61.1 in., with 57.9 and 64.2 as the lower and upper limits of variation. The average cephalic index is about 80, a figure which exactly coincides with the dividing line established by convention between medium-heads and round-heads, and likewise marks the mean displayed by Pygmies in general. The excellent photographs with which the book abounds show us a slightly built, but lithe-looking race. Their frizzly hair is not black, as is that of their neighbours of the coast, the Papuan and Melanesian negroes, but is predominantly brown. On this feature Mr. Williamson lays a good deal of stress, because he finds the same tinge to be characteristic of other Pygmy

peoples, such as the Andamanese, the Semang of the Malay Peninsula, and the Aetas of the Philippines. Anthropologists have hitherto been divided over the question whether these dwarf peoples represent a distinct branch of the negroids, or merely stand for so many sporadic failures on the part of the negro stock to display its full power of physical development. Our author plausibly argues that, if further observations bear out his contention that amongst Pygmies generally a dwarf stature goes together with brown hair, we must concede to them the status of a separate type on the strength of this double variation.

The Pygmy type once established, we become profoundly interested in the accompanying culture. Of late anthropology has tended to put its chief trust in an ethnological, or, as it might almost be termed, stratigraphical method, which seeks to correlate different types of institutions with different elements composing the population of a given area. Thus in the adjoining Melanesian region some authorities are inclined to postulate an ethnic stratum to which the surviving traces of totemism may be referred, and to suppose it to have been subsequently overlain, as it were, by the cultures of successive immigrants. In these Pygmies of New Guinea, however, we possibly strike a still earlier deposit of humanity, enabling us to exhibit a pre-totemic layer in our imaginary section. Certain it is, at least, that Mr. Williamson was unable to discover amongst the Mafulu the faintest trace of any idea which might be regarded as being totemistic, or having a totemistic origin. There were various temporary food taboos associated with special conditions and events; but there seemed to be absolutely nothing referable to any system of restrictions prohibiting the killing and eating of some animal or plant for a social group as such.

Clans there are indeed, the members of which are so closely bound together that they take full corporate action to revenge a wrong done to the individual, such as murder or wife-stealing. The clanship, however, seems to follow directly upon the fact of social intercourse, since, if a man leaves his village to reside permanently in another, he forthwith becomes clan-brother (*imbele*) with his new associates, though without forfeiting the right to claim a similar connexion with his former mates.

It may be added that the Mafulu show, in the designs scratched upon their belts, aprons, gourds, pipes, and so forth, an artistic capacity of the most limited kind; since it confines itself to simple geometric patterns of straight lines and spots, as may be seen in the many valuable illustrations of perineal bands and dancing finery. Their Papuo-Melanesian neighbours present a marked contrast, with their gift for representing a curving line. It may well be, then, as Mr. Williamson suggests, proceeding on a hint derived

from Dr. Haddon's 'Evolution of Art,' that the absence of totemism will largely account for this absence of an imitative stimulus directed towards the realistic or conventional representation of living forms.

Lack of space forbids more than a passing glance at another special feature that might serve to fill in this tentative conception of a Pygmy culture. The burial practices differ in the cases of ordinary people and chiefs. The former are interred in shallow graves; the latter are buried above ground, either in trees or on a platform constructed of poles. Mr. Williamson is able to supply important parallels from the Semang and the Andamanese, both of whom expose the dead on trees or platforms as a special honour paid to important persons.

It is perhaps worth noticing, regarding customs relating to the dead, that a woman who has lost a child—and possibly the rule holds in the case of other relatives as well—will amputate a finger joint, and not once only, but, if several such losses occur, repeatedly; so that a woman has been seen with three fingers mutilated in this way. We are reminded of the hand-prints displaying similar mutilations in the Aurignacian cave of Gargas in the French Pyrenees, and, in view of the alleged Pygmy affinities of these prehistoric Europeans, it is at least possible that we have here something more than a pure coincidence.

For the rest, if Mr. Williamson cannot be said to mitigate the severity of his statement of facts for the benefit of the casual reader, at least he deserves praise as a lucid, explicit, and thoroughly careful writer. As an observer he deserves to rank with the best. Perhaps he learnt in the days of his solicitorship to look closely and shrewdly into details and to weigh evidence. We conclude with a quotation that somewhat amusingly reveals how the lawyer in him was never wholly suppressed, but was able to supply the anthropologist, and the ordinary man too, with food for reflection:—

"As regards both movable effects and gardens and bush land there must be endless occasions for dispute. How are the movable things to be divided among the inheritors, and, in particular, who is to take perhaps one valuable article, which may be worth all the rest put together? How are questions of doubtful claims to heirship to bush and garden land to be determined? How is the joint ownership of the gardens to be dealt with, and how is the work there to be apportioned, and the products of the gardens divided? How are the mutual rights of the bush land to be regulated, and especially what is to happen if each of two or more joint owners desires to clear and allocate to himself as a garden a specially eligible piece of bush? Such situations in England would bristle with lawsuits, and I tried to find out how these questions were actually dealt with by the Mafulu; but there is no judicial system there, and the only answer I could get was that in these matters, as in the case of inter-community bush boundaries and personal bush boundaries, disputes were practically unknown."

METEOROLOGY.

DURING recent years meteorologists have devoted much attention to the study of the upper atmosphere by means of kites and balloons, either carrying small self-recording instruments, or simply used for the purpose of observing the direction and velocity of air-currents at different heights above the surface of the earth. The recent rise of aviation has given an additional impetus to such studies, and makes it more than ever necessary that our knowledge in this direction should be placed on a firmer basis. The discovery of the isothermal layer or stratosphere, as it is now called, lends a further interest to such researches. It is situated (in middle latitudes) at a height of 9 or 10 kilometres, up to which the temperature falls more or less regularly, but after this height is reached remains nearly constant as far upwards as exploration has extended.

At the suggestion of Dr. W. N. Shaw, the Director of the Meteorological Office, Mr. Cave has undertaken some investigations on air-currents, the results of which he has now published in an attractive volume. The observations here recorded and discussed were mostly made at Ditcham in Hampshire, and consist in the determination by theodolite of the positions of free balloons at definite intervals from the time of their release until they become lost to view. The balloons were set free generally a little before sunset, and in clear weather, these conditions being favourable for prolonged observation of their movements. The reduction of the observations—a laborious work entailing much tedious calculation—gives the horizontal trajectory of the balloon, from which the direction and velocity of the wind at different heights are obtained. The complete determination of consecutive positions of a balloon entails the use of two theodolites, placed at opposite ends of an extended base-line; but Mr. Cave appears to consider that observations made with one theodolite give nearly, if not quite, as accurate results as can be obtained by the more laborious method. This is contrary to the general opinion of meteorologists, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Cave has made extensive use of the less complete method of observation. The heights reached by the balloons varied considerably. In one case 18 kilometres was recorded, but in many cases 5 kilometres was the highest point reached.

Altogether, 200 ascents of free balloons are discussed in this volume, and the author has been able to differentiate types of structure in the air-currents revealed by the observations that are of considerable interest and importance,

The Structure of the Atmosphere in Clear Weather: a Study of Soundings with Pilot Balloons. By C. J. P. Cave. (Cambridge University Press.)

Meteorology: a Textbook on the Weather, the Causes of its Changes, and Weather Forecasting for the Student and General Reader. By Willis Isbister Milham. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

especially for the layer just below the stratosphere, which, it is thought, must be regarded as controlling the conditions throughout the atmosphere beneath. The book is well illustrated by forty-seven figures in the text, and a series of diagrams, placed at the end, giving the results of a selection of the balloon ascents, confronted with the pressure distribution and the wind at the surface at about the time of each ascent.

Prof. Milham's is a closely printed and profusely illustrated volume, which deals, in some cases in great detail, with the large field of knowledge now included under the term Meteorology. The work is primarily a textbook, and the attentive reader will notice, here and there, indications of the professorial manner that tends to supply the answers to examination questions rather than to draw the student's attention to general principles. But, in spite of this, a great amount of indispensable information for the young meteorologist, and especially for the young American meteorologist, will be found presented in a judicious manner. Such careless statements as that the amount of land "at" the North Pole is much greater than that "at" the South Pole are fortunately few. A serious omission, however, occurs in the description of meteorological instruments, no reference being made to the method of photographic registration of barometer and thermometer readings. Photography has proved an efficient handmaid to many branches of applied science, but in no case has it been more useful than in providing an easy and certain method for the continuous record of the readings of the chief meteorological instruments.

But the general reader will probably turn to the chapter on 'Weather Predictions' as being, to him, the most interesting in the book. The dweller on this side of the Atlantic will, perhaps, be a little disappointed to find that, in a large measure, the subject is dealt with as subordinate to the operations of the U.S. Weather Bureau. The author emphasizes the fact that there is no royal road to becoming a skilful forecaster: practice is the essential thing. Further, as the local conditions in the United States and Great Britain are so different, the details in one case are inapplicable in the other. The statement is usually made (the author says) that the accuracy attained by the official forecasters of the U.S. Weather Bureau is between 80 and 85 per cent, and it would be interesting to know if U.S. forecasts leave as much scope for variation as many of our own do. Prof. Milham is unsparing in his denunciation of what he calls "long-range" weather predictions, and pertinently remarks:—

"They are no better than mere guesses, and it should be remembered that a mere guess should be correct half the time, so that there should be no surprise at some chance verifications."

But the imperfectly trained mind, we fear, hankers after such predictions, and the supply follows the demand.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Davenport (C. B.), HEREDITY IN RELATION TO EUGENICS. Williams & Norgate

A book founded on data collected in America. It goes further, we think, than the present knowledge of the science warrants.

Gladstone (Hugh S.), A CATALOGUE OF THE VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF DUMFRIES-SHIRE. Dumfries, Maxwell

As lucid and careful a catalogue as it has been our pleasure to meet with for some time. Mr. Gladstone contributes a charming and informative Introduction, summarizing the natural features, climate, and congenial habitat of the fauna of Dumfriesshire, and incidentally protesting against the ruthless slaughter of such valuable and beautiful rarities as buzzards, kestrels, and the like. Extinct animals are printed in Old English type. To each species is appended a succinct and comprehensive description. There is a detailed map at the end of the book.

Guppy (H. B.), STUDIES IN SEEDS AND FRUITS: AN INVESTIGATION WITH THE BALANCE, 15/ net.

Williams & Norgate

An important work on a subject in which there is ample room for new work. The author has drawn largely on his investigations of West Indian plants. He discusses the shrinking and swelling processes of seeds, their permeability or impermeability and their hygroscopicity, the dehiscence of fruits, and various questions of weight and proportion. There are several tables and an elaborate index.

Hübner (Julius), BLEACHING AND DYEING OF VEGETABLE FIBROUS MATERIALS, with an Introduction by Raphael Meldola, 14/ net.

Constable

A careful and thorough study of the complex and shifting subject of tinctorial art. The author has attempted with skill and judgment to combine in his book the essence of the standard works and technical publications outlining new discoveries. Consequently, it should be of general utility to bleachers and dyers. Accessories, such as diagrams, index, and the like, are satisfactorily complete. A drawback is the weight of the publication.

Hutchinson's Popular Botany, Part III., 7d. net.

Like the previous parts, this one is very readable, and abounds in attractive illustrations.

Kerr (J. Graham), ZOOLOGY, 1/ net.

A detailed account of the amœba, hydra, and earthworm precedes and explains the system of grouping of animals. The author has given a concise but lucid statement of the principle of evolution. The diagrams are clear and true to nature. One of Dent's Scientific Primers.

Stewart (A. M.), BRITISH BUTTERFLIES, 1/6 net.

A. & C. Black

As an aid to the young entomologist this textbook will prove extremely useful. The author advises the "Paisley" method of setting as being quicker and more certain than the normal process, and his instructions are clear, and, with the help of the illustrations, will be easily followed by the careful student. It is not a book to inspire enthusiasm, but to train it; and the coloured plates and the photographs are excellent and helpful.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 2.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.

Dr. Marie C. Stopes read a paper on 'Petri-factions of the Earliest European Angiosperms.' The paper gave an account of the anatomy and the geological bearing of three new petrified angiospermic stems. These three fossils are all in the British Museum collections. Their age appears undoubtedly to be Lower Greensand (Aptian), and they are consequently the earliest angiosperms of which the internal anatomy is known. They are also of interest as coming from Northern Europe at a time when angiosperms have hitherto been supposed not to have penetrated to that region. The three specimens differ so considerably in their structure that it seems justifiable to place them in three distinct new genera.

Dr. F. Keeble and Dr. E. F. Armstrong read a paper on 'The Distribution of Oxydases in the Plant and their Role in the Formation of Pigment.' The methods of investigation in general use do not admit of the determination in detail of the distribution of oxydases in the tissues of plants and animals. Hence the hypothesis that pigments are produced by the action of oxydases in colourless chromogens, though rendered probable by recent researches, cannot be regarded as established. Methods are here described which allow of the macroscopic and microscopic recognition of plant oxydases, and these methods appear to be capable of wide application in the study of the distribution of oxydases.

Dr. B. R. G. Russell read a paper on 'The Manifestation of Active Resistance to the Growth of Implanted Cancer.' (1) The reaction which is evoked by the implantation of transplantable tumours of the rodent varies widely with different tumour-strains. The reaction has been determined by exercising all the growths in a series of animals on a given day, and then testing the suitability of the animals for the growth of a tumour-strain growing in 90 to 100 per cent of normal animals. Some strains do not affect the natural suitability of the animals, others render every animal resistant to re-inoculation, and the remaining strains occupy intermediate positions. (2) The individuality of the animal inoculated may contribute to the development of the resistance, although not to so marked a degree as the tumour parenchyma. (3) Simultaneous inoculation of a tumour-strain which induces no resistance, and a strain which induces resistance, may be followed by marked inhibition of the growth of the former strain. (4) Mice bearing progressively growing tumours can be rendered resistant to re-inoculation, but the tumour first inoculated need not necessarily be affected. (5) Repeated inoculation of tissues, such as mouse embryo-skin, which renders animals resistant to subsequent inoculation, has not been shown to have a constant effect upon the growth of established tumours. (6) The conclusions drawn in (4) and (5) support the view previously expressed that immunity to cancer is directed mainly against the stroma-eliciting properties of the cancer cells.

Dr. Wm. H. Woglom read a paper on 'The Nature of the Immune Reaction to Transplanted Cancer in the Rat.' The paper discussed the reactions to tumour grafts displayed by normal rats and by those rendered resistant through preliminary treatment with tumour or embryo-skin. The elaboration of a stroma and the provision of blood-vessels observed in normal rats are absent in refractory animals, irrespective of the method of immunization.

Mr. T. Graham Brown and Dr. C. S. Sherrington read a paper 'On the Instability of a Cortical Point.' The reflex reactions obtainable from simple spinal preparations, even when elicited from one and the same receptive "locus," are subject to a certain amount of variability. The variability is somewhat greater when preparations which are decerebrate are employed. With loci in the motor region of the cerebral cortex the variability is greater still. The experiments reported in this paper were undertaken to examine the nature and extent of the variability of response observable in the reactions from one and the same locus in the motor cerebral cortex.

Dr. J. W. W. Stephens and Dr. H. B. Fantham read a paper on 'The Measurement of *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*.'

May 9.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt read a paper 'On the Variation with Temperature of the Rate of a Chemical Change.'—Dr. C. Chree read a paper on 'Some Phenomena of Sunspots and of Terrestrial Magnetism at Kew Observatory.' An investigation made some years ago by the author indicated the probability that a relation

existed between the amplitude of the daily range of the magnetic elements and the sunspot area, not on the same day, but several days previously. The object of the present research was to inquire into the reality of this connexion. A selection was made of the 5 days of each month of the 11 years 1890 to 1900 which had the largest sunspot areas as given by the Greenwich annual lists. Mean values of the sunspot areas were derived for the 650 days thus selected (two months were omitted as having less than 5 days showing any sunspots) and for 30 other groups of days of the same number, corresponding to the 15 days immediately preceding and the 15 days immediately succeeding each of the 650 selected days. In this way one got 31 representative successive days, of which the central day had about twice as large a sunspot area as the average. The sunspot area rapidly and regularly declined on either side of the central day to an almost dead level, thus giving a very prominent "pulse" of sunspot area. The Kew daily horizontal force ranges were got out for the 650 representative days of large sunspot area, and the allied 19,500 days, and mean values obtained again for the 31 representative days. These mean values gave a marked pulse, corresponding to the sunspot area pulse, but with its crest about 4 days later. They gave also a minor or secondary pulse about 15 days prior to the principal pulse. Several attempts were made to arrive at the cause of the secondary pulse. It was found to be largely a disturbance effect.

Sir Walter Noel Hartley and Mr. Henry Webster Moss read a paper 'On the Ultimate Lines, and the Quantities of the Elements producing those Lines, in Spectra of the Oxyhydrogen Flame and Spark,'—Messrs. E. Marsden and C. G. Darwin read a paper on 'The Transformations of the Active Deposit of Thorium,'—and Mr. W. Wilson read a paper 'On the β -Particles reflected by Sheets of Matter of Different Thicknesses.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 9.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on 'The Date of Grime's Graves and Cissbury Flint Mines.' Worked flints from these two well-known sites have long been considered typical of an early Neolithic stage, before polishing had become common. Ancient mines at Cissbury Camp were explored between 1867 and 1875, and proved to be earlier than the earthwork; they yielded no arrow-heads, and one polished fragment quite near the surface. Of the 254 similar pits near Weeting, Norfolk, Canon Greenwell opened one in 1870, and found besides chipped flint tools a polished basalt celt and many picks of red-deer antler, of which very few were found at Cissbury. Certain finds in stratified deposits both here and abroad serve to link the typical Cissbury celt with the late river-gravel forms; and analogies between other types and those found in French caves suggest placing the Cissbury group in the Aurignac division of the Palæolithic Cave Period, which, at any rate abroad, was followed by a deposit of Loess. Recent finds in France show that "domesticated" animals existed at the period; and the absence of cold-loving animals such as the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and reindeer may perhaps be accounted for by the Gulf Stream; but these animals are also unrepresented on several important French sites. The polished basalt celt has lately been proved to be at least as ancient as the oldest kitchen-middens of Scandinavia, and polished bone tools are common in the Cave Period. Pottery has been found in certain French Palæolithic cave-deposits, and is abundant in caves of the Aurignac period in Belgium. If the above view can be maintained, there can be no hiatus question, the Cissbury types amply demonstrating a gradual evolution from the hand-axe of the river-gravels to the completely polished celt; and finds such as the Cushendall factory, co. Antrim, would prove that Ireland was also inhabited in the later Palæolithic period.

Specimens illustrating the paper were exhibited by Brighton Museum, and Messrs. Cocks, Dale, Boyd Dawkins, Dewey, Fox, Newton, Powell, Relph, Garraway Rice, and Wilsner.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 7.—Prof. E. A. Minchin, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited a skin and a living specimen of a fawn variety of the brown rat (*Epimys norvegicus*) which had been caught on an island in the middle of Lough Corrib, co. Galway, and presented to the Society by Lord Headley. Mr. Pocock remarked that although similarly coloured varieties of this rat had been caught now and again in different parts of England, it was especially interesting to put

on record Lord Headley's statement that it was quite common on the island, no fewer than eleven having been trapped, while others had been seen; and that it did not occur, so far as was known, on the mainland. Typically coloured brown rats lived on the island as well.

Mr. D. Seth-Smith exhibited two horn-like sheaths which had been shed from the orange-coloured patch at the base of the lower mandible of the king penguin (*Aptenodytes pennanti*) living in the Society's Gardens. Mr. W. E. de Winton had observed the shedding of this epidermal sheath in a bird living in the Gardens in 1898 (*P.Z.S.*, 1898, p. 900); but although the present specimen had been carefully watched during two successive moults in March and October, 1911 (*P.Z.S.*, 1912, p. 60), no sign of this process was observed. The bird, however, went through another complete moult in March to April of the present year, and shortly after this was completed the epidermal covering of these orange-coloured patches became loose and finally fell off; the pieces somewhat resembled the wing-cases of a large beetle, being semi-transparent and of a clear orange colour.

Dr. Francis Ward showed a number of photographs and diagrams illustrating a method of observation of fishes, birds, and mammals under the water, the principle being that the subjects under consideration were illuminated by natural light, and the observer, being in a dark chamber in the water, was not seen. The appearance of black-feathered birds was shown; these by carrying down air-bubbles among the feathers were converted into reflectors; and a water-hen was shown bright red, and then green, as it reflected the different surroundings in which it had been placed. Otters and seals were also shown as seen under the water. The demonstration was illustrated by numerous slides and by the cinematograph.

Mr. G. A. Boulenger presented a paper on a collection of fishes made by Mr. A. Blayney Percival in British East Africa to the east of Lake Baringo. This collection was of special importance as coming from a district the fishes of which had not been collected before, and contained examples of five new species.

Dr. F. E. Beddard gave an account of his paper on a new genus of the Cestoidea, founded on some specimens of tapeworms which he had discovered in the small intestine of an example of the Tasmanian devil (*Dasyurus ursinus*). In briefly describing the most salient points of anatomical interest in this, which formed the type of a new family, he remarked that, in view of the very considerable peculiarities of structure observed, it was remarkable that the generative organs did not show any marked features of interest as compared with those of other tapeworms.

Mr. R. E. Turner communicated a memoir entitled 'Studies in the Fossorial Wasps of the Family Scoliidæ, Subfamilies Elidinae and Anthoboscinae.' Several new species of Elidinae from South Africa were mentioned, including a new genus in which the female was wingless; and the genus Anthobosca was described. The geographical distribution of Anthobosca, which was almost entirely confined to the Southern Hemisphere, was discussed, and the conclusion was reached that the distribution was due to survival from a wider range in the past, and not to a Southern origin.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Geographical, 3.—Annual Meeting.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Heavy Oil Engines,' Lecture IV., Capt. H. R. Sankey. (Howard Lectures.)
- Institute of British Architects, 8.30.—'Recent University Architecture in the United States,' Mr. R. A. Cram.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture II., Prof. W. Bateson.
- Asiatic, 4.—Annual Meeting.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Australian Railways,' Mr. J. G. Jenkins. (Colonial Section.)
- Statistical, 5.—'Railway Accounts and Statistics,' Messrs. W. M. Acworth and G. Paish.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Demonstration of Maori Skulls,' Dr. R. J. Gladstone.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'The Local Races of Burchell's Zebra,' Major J. S. Hamilton; 'On Two New Larval Trematodes from the Striped Snake,' Dr. W. Nicoll; 'On Dipteropeltis, a New Genus of the Crustacean Order Branchiura,' Dr. W. T. Calman; and other papers.
- WED. Meteorological, 4.30.—'The Thunderstorm of March 11th, 1912, in Hampshire and Sussex,' Mr. C. J. P. Cave; 'The Automatic Release of Self-Recording Instruments from Balloons-Sondes,' Mr. E. S. Bruce.
- British Numismatic, 8.—'Some Additions to and Deletions from Atkins's "Coins and Tokens of the British Possessions and Colonies,"' Mr. J. B. Caldecott.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ice Formation in Canada: II. The Economic Aspect,' Prof. H. T. Barnes.
- Royal, 4.30.—'Theory of a New Mechanism for varying the Volume of Discharge in the Rotating Slider Crank Form in the Chamber Crank Chain of Rouleaux,' Mr. H. S. Hele-Shaw; 'A New Treatment of Optical Aberrations,' Prof. R. A. Sampson; 'On the Extinction of Light by an Illuminated Retina,' Sir W. de W. Abney; 'Optical Measurements at High Pressures,' Mr. W. Wahl; and other papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- FRI. Linnean, 3.—Annual Meeting.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Recent Advances in Agricultural Science: the Fertility of the Soil,' Mr. A. D. Hall.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Interpretation in Song: (3) Songs and their Classification,' Mr. H. Plunket Greene.

Science Gossip.

MR. A. F. R. WOLLASTON'S account of the expedition of the British Ornithologists' Union to Dutch New Guinea in 1910-11 will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 31st inst., with illustrations and maps, under the title 'Pygmies and Papuans: the Stone Age To-day in Dutch New Guinea.' The book deals with a hitherto unknown part of one of the least-known countries in the world. The Pygmy natives of New Guinea discovered by the expedition are here described for the first time. The book also contains some account of the other living creatures of the country.

ELECTRICITY has been successfully applied to prevent the destruction of fruit blossoms by night frosts. In California a thermometer is installed in the orchards which, by means of a platinum connexion, rings a bell in the farmer's bedroom when the temperature falls beyond the danger point. He can then, by pressing a button, set light to previously arranged fires between the trees, which by the heavy smoke they diffuse among the branches protect the blossom against the risk of frost until the sun begins to gain power.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES has found that the metals of the platinum group are not, as was supposed, absolutely resistant to heat at temperatures lower than their melting-point of 2,300° to 2,400° C. While platinum itself at 900° remains unchanged, at 1,300° it volatilizes and deposits crystals of metal, which, Sir William states, are due to a true sublimation. Palladium is three times as volatile as platinum; iridium oxidizes, and is therefore partly volatile, at 1,000°; ruthenium loses 25 per cent of its weight at 1,300°; and rhodium alone resists at the same temperature. The result of this is that crucibles of the platinum group of metals can no longer be depended upon for chemical research work at high temperatures, iridium, of which from its extreme hardness Sir William had great hopes, proving itself more volatile than platinum itself. A communication giving the details of the experiments upon which his deductions are based has been made to the Royal Society, and appears in the current number of the *Proceedings*.

M. STÉPHANE LEDUC (of Nantes) has published some particulars of the experiments on the effect of electricity upon the brain which have previously been described in *The Athenæum*. He uses a direct low-tension galvanic current with a hundred intermissions per second, which has sometimes been called the "Leduc current." He finds that by applying this from the loins to the forehead with gradually increasing strength perfect sleep can be produced, in which all the functions of the higher nervous centres cease, while the circulation and respiration are unimpaired. If a current of from fifty to a hundred volts be employed, according to the size of the animal, "experimental epilepsy" is the result, all the symptoms of grinding of the teeth, biting of the tongue, frothing at the mouth, and tonic and clonic convulsions being present. He also claims that the Leduc current can be most advantageously employed for electrocution, perfect insensibility taking place at once, which becomes permanent if the current be maintained for two minutes. His greatest discovery, if it stands the test of future investigation, is that of "centres of synergy," as when all the extensor or flexor muscles, although not related either by neighbourhood or innervation, can be inhibited.

THE excessive temperature of 82°6' in the shade at Greenwich, on Saturday last, was the highest reading on record for that particular calendar date, though there have been higher temperatures on days earlier in the year. It is seldom, however, that the shaded thermometer stands as high as 80° in the first half of May. In 1868 the maximum temperature was 82°3' on May 3rd; in 1867 it was above 83° on May 6th and 7th; and in 1848 the thermometer stood above 80° on the three days May 13th, 14th, and 15th, which are almost the only instances of temperature as high as 80° in the first fortnight of May from 1841 to 1905.

FINE ARTS

South American Archæology: an Introduction to the Archæology of the South American Continent, with Special Reference to the Early History of Peru. By Thomas A. Joyce. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS publication is timely from two points of view. The meeting in London, on the 27th of the present month, of the Congress of Americanists will draw attention to the subject, and many will desire to have such a general exposition as Mr. Joyce offers. The progress of recent discovery in many directions, the growth of collections of South American objects in the museums of Europe and America, and the valuable historical and archæological works which have recently thrown light on many complicated questions, justify the issue of a book in which these additions to knowledge are summed up. The Hon. Secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute is well qualified for this work.

Mr. Joyce's arrangement is strictly geographical. He begins with two chapters on Colombia, in which Venezuela is incidentally referred to. After a chapter on Ecuador, six chapters are devoted to Peru, and one to the southern provinces of the Peruvian Empire; one to the Southern Andes and plains, and one to East and Central South America. This arrangement allows only of a sketchy treatment of the last term, which covers an area equal in extent to the whole of the others put together, including the vast territories of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and a portion of Argentina. It may be conceded that the archæological and ethnological interest of these countries is far inferior to that of Peru and the western part generally of the South American continent, and that the materials for study are fewer. The specimens which the author has selected to illustrate the chapter in question are curious, and would, perhaps, have warranted more detailed treatment; but, as Mr. Joyce observes, a mere catalogue of finds, where materials do not exist for their proper classification and interpretation, might become rather wearisome. Regions where the arts have been more highly developed are naturally more attractive, and these of themselves are sufficiently extensive to call for great compression in their treatment.

The state of culture in Colombia when the Spaniards arrived there presented some striking contrasts: people who wore a minimum of clothing and practised cannibalism, and others who lived under a progressive political system and exercised various handicrafts. Of these the most interesting is the working of gold, great numbers of ornaments and vessels of that metal having been found. In pottery they did not know the use of the wheel. They were fond of ornament representing more or less conventional types of human faces.

Incidentally to Ecuador, Mr. Joyce suggests, as an explanation of the tradition that the reigns of the ante-Incan rulers were short, the belief that as they were divine persons, in whom the collective soul of the community was incorporated, it was necessary in the interests of the general prosperity to remove them as soon as they showed signs of age, so that that soul might always be incorporated in a body possessing the full vigour of youth. One ruler of a still earlier dynasty was supposed to have ascended to heaven with wings; and another retired and starved himself to death in secret that the people might believe in his immortality. Mr. Joyce refers to the ante-Incan period the heavy stone chairs supported on a crouching human or animal figure, of which nearly all the great museums of Europe have specimens, and the stone slabs carved with conventionalized human figures found in Manabi, on the coast, the traditional scene of the immigration. The stone temples in Quito with their monolithic pillars also belong to an early period.

The chapters relating to Peru are partly historical, partly descriptive and archæological. Mr. Joyce has devoted less attention than might have been expected to the strictly anthropological branch of his subject. He has furnished no physical types, no anthropometric statistics, and only one plate of skulls, which, indeed, itself illustrates the artificial deformation rather than the natural cranial form. The human figures from the vases, and the objects of pottery in the shape of human heads, are too conventional to be of value from this point of view; but material might have been obtained elsewhere—for example, from the collections made by the Créqui-Montfort expedition into Bolivia, of which Mr. Joyce has, in other respects, made good use. To have descended into the necessary technical details would not, however, have made the book more readable, and would have greatly added to its bulk. Even within the limited scope which Mr. Joyce allows himself, the multitudinous facts he has to deal with tend rather to overweight the work for the average reader, who is mostly an indolent person. To show how inexhaustible the subject is, we note that, while several illustrations are given of the characteristic drawings of military and other scenes from Truxillo, the curious groups from that place in the Berlin Museum, where a soldier is represented

carrying a small monkey or other animal confined in his girdle, are not included, nor is there any adequate representation of the multiple snake head-dresses which form a remarkable feature of early Peruvian art. Several excellent specimens from the collection of Chimu ceramic ware recently acquired by the British Museum are figured. At p. 145 is a drawing of a "mummy" from the cemeteries explored by Reiss and Stubel, and Mr. Joyce objects to its being so described on the ground that there is no evidence that any preservative preparation was injected into the body. There is, however, in the Trocadéro Museum a mummy largely trepanned, and there seems to be some force in the suggestion of Broca that the hole made by trepanning might have been used either for the removal of the brain or for the introduction into it of some aromatic substance as a part of the process of mummification. Other mummies in the same collection indicate the difference of treatment of the rich and the poor after death.

Mr. Joyce complains that the collection of South American objects in the British Museum is small. It certainly suffers by comparison with those of the great Continental museums, but it is rich enough to have supplied him with a large number of typical specimens.

It is interesting to note that some of the excellent drawings with which the work is embellished are due to Mrs. Joyce, and that the author has profited by correspondence with Dr. Uhle, the Director of the Museum at Lima, which contains the two specimens of pottery from Nasca represented in the coloured frontispiece. In the chapter on the sequence of cultures Mr. Joyce sums up the archæological evidence with great skill, and reserves with commendable caution many questions which cannot be satisfactorily solved in the present state of our knowledge. A supplementary note to that chapter deals with the issue, since it was prepared, of Dr. Hrdlicka's preliminary report on his researches at Truxillo and Pachicamac, which may help towards the solution of some of these questions.

The historical chapters are particularly interesting and well written. The growth of the Peruvian Empire, and the evolution by the Inca, as Mr. Joyce puts it, "if not of a civilization, at least of a very magnificent barbarism," as well as of good organization and government, are clearly traced. The daily life and occupations of the peoples, their arts and crafts, their religious observances, and their burial customs are described.

An Appendix contains a short bibliography, giving some idea of the great body of literature from which Mr. Joyce has derived his material; but it does not claim to be complete, and might well be supplemented by reference to other works. The book is the result of extensive research, and should certainly "stimulate interest in the early remains of South America, some of which are among the most remarkable in the world."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Third Notice.)

THERE is no portrait of outstanding vitality among the paintings of this year's Academy, the material outlook which seemed to be implied in Mr. Sargent's example being everywhere paramount. There are a fair number of canvases which convince us of the corporal solidity of the person represented, but the difficulty of achieving this seems usually to exhaust the artist before he has been able to endow his sitter with life. A large proportion of the successes of Mr. Sargent were with picturesque characters, and it is these we recall in looking at Mr. William Orpen's witty and accomplished rendering of a theatrical manner in *Harry Brittain, Esq.* (467), or in Mr. Jack's more pronounced version of a similar theme in No. 813, *George Belcher, Esq.* Both these pictures have a superficial air of life which is wanting in Mr. Orpen's other works, in the wooden decorum of Mr. Charles Shannon's group (476), or in the rather colourless, though capable works of Mr. G. F. Kelly (86), Mr. Harold Knight (352), and Mr. Oesterman (80). Mr. Cowper's fancy-dress portrait of *Sir Eyre Coote* (478) is as over-weighted by its elaborate costume as Mr. Birley's *Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty* (371). The latter gentleman, however, seems to have a highly humorous appreciation of his own appearance, and on that side the picture is worthy of consideration. It is perhaps inevitable that a *State Portrait of Her Majesty Queen Mary* (150) should be regarded by the artist, Mr. William Llewellyn, who was last week made A.R.A., as above all a record of costume, and we should be grateful to him for having at least refrained from the cheap sentiment which has been usual in such works hitherto. Mr. Walter Russell puts costume to more pictorial purpose in *The Muslin Dress* (737), but his picture hardly amounts to portraiture.

Mr. Greiffenhagen's harshly painted *Sir Henry Sutton* (61) and Mr. Clausen's *Mervyn, Son of Sir J. Herbert Roberts, Bart.* (499), both make an attempt at intimate characterization which lifts them a little above the spiritual level of Academy portraiture, the latter securing, indeed, something of the artificial delicacy of a well-bred child on his good behaviour. The colour-design and delicate tentative handling confirm this atmosphere, but the picture suffers from the failure of the solid figure to unite with the flat conventional landscape. Mr. Sims's portrait alongside (494) has the same defect, but not the same charm. Portraiture of a vigorous order, perhaps because unweighted by the demands of full pictorial realism, is to be found in Mr. John Cameron's drawing, *A Portrait* (1390), in the black-and-white room; and in sculpture in Mr. Herbert Hampton's freely modelled and lifelike bust, *Edward Carlisle, Esq., K.C.* (1927), and the two small figures wherein Mr. Henry Poole and Mr. John Tweed demonstrate that a figure in historic costume need not be absurd.

In dealing with the remaining subject-pictures at the Academy, it is with extreme regret that we record the decadence of Mr. Sims's talent. Anything like invention is rare in modern picture exhibitions, but its possession appears to have led on the artist to the point of throwing over his interest in natural structure or desire to utilize it as a basis for his designs. His principal picture—*The Shower* (63)—is a mixture of unrelated vignettes, endowed with a semblance of unity by the cheap device of distributing marks of violent contrast—here a spot of vermilion upon green, there a mass of white on black—

artifices which mask the lack of backbone in a picture only for the unobservant. Somewhat after the manner of Mr. Sims, *The Ambuscade* (88), by Mr. Pickering Walker, has a much better basis in a sequence of tones and little discoveries of colour of greater charm. There is far more creative power than Mr. Sims shows in Mr. Marcus Stone's stage group, *An Appeal for Mercy* (142). Without being a work of genius, this little picture comes clearly from one who knows his business; and we recognize a similar workmanlike character in the more staccato drawing of Mr. Douglas Almond's *The Barber* (603), and *The Expert Player* (232) of Miss Anna Airy, a capable piece of student's work on an unreasonably large scale. The latter picture is a decided advance on the artist's previous work in that, though it may represent an odd jumble of things, it is less than hitherto a piecing together of *morceaux* of painting. There is some attempt at the realization of the close interdependence of every element in a scene which makes good painting of even the most realistic sort stimulating to laymen. The lack of this quality frequently detracts from the vividness of Mr. Tuke's studies of sea bathers, wherein, instead of the pose of the figure being dependent on the form of the rocks, the rocks seem accommodated to fit the pose, or else, as in No. 595, *Sun-bather*, the figure might as suitably be on a sofa.

Other works which deserve remark are: Mr. Andrew Douglas's well-observed cattle-piece, *An Autumn Afternoon* (501), a vivid snow-piece by Mr. Dugdale (551), and the water-colours of Sir Edward Poynter (887) and Mr. Byam Shaw (869). Mr. Frank Emanuel's *Kensington Interior* (104), purchased for the Chantrey Collection, is a careful piece of elaboration, but worked out with a curious impassivity which forbids stress on any large comparisons, whether of form or colour, which might have emerged even from so complicated a subject before the vision of a more responsive painter. The central tones of colour are set rather dully for the vividly emergent note of red in the middle of the picture.

The bronze *Shepherd Boy* (1978), by Mr. Mortimer Brown, which is the other Chantrey purchase, has the same refusal to treat a theme rhythmically which we are, however, more accustomed to find in sculpture than in painting—or at least painting outside the Academy. Natural form knows no monotony, but art cannot suggest infinite variety, except on some basis of measured movement. Few British sculptors in the Academy seem able to tolerate the mental discipline necessary to keep a work thus in one key throughout, and we see Sir George Frampton's group *Protection* (1791) losing its plastic coherence by the fashion in which a sequence of enclosing planes is broken for the sake of undercutting a finger or rendering the texture of a robe. The charming expression of the huddled child shows that the artist is capable of being moved, but he seems hardly to be moved primarily through the medium of plastic structure.

A similar want of adherence to a measured interval of form is shown in less degree in Mr. Alexander Fisher's *Spielmann* (1972), but the subject is one which by its movement demands such a conventional basis more urgently. Slightly too much continuity in surface, and a certain lack of it in the elemental direction lines wherever they occur throughout the figure, make it too actual to be accepted for its expressiveness. It rather uncomfortably suggests that it should be judged as actuality, which is disturbing not only on account of the violent action portrayed, but even from the small scale.

MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS.

THE ENGLISH SECTION.

I.

THE "Exposition de la Miniature" now on show at Brussels is pronounced on all sides to be "un succès éclatant." Organized under the auspices of the Government, it has had such influential patronage extended to it that success, so far as contributions of valuable miniatures could ensure it, has been certain from the outset. One soon finds on entering the Hôtel Goffinet, where the collection is handsomely installed, a real "embarras de richesses."

It is obviously impossible to deal with even a tithe of the miniatures here shown. I can refer only to examples which appear to me exceptionally noteworthy. The exigencies of arranging so large a collection are great, and where, as in the case of many of the foreign contributors, the collection of each individual has been kept together, the effect is often marred by what appears injudicious juxtaposition. Moreover, the search after examples of favourite masters scattered throughout several rooms and a large number of glass cases is very fatiguing. In this respect "la Section Anglaise" has the advantage of having its principal "exhibits" grouped chronologically, with the result of showing a number of works of the same artist side by side, and demonstrating their various styles and characteristics in an instructive and delightful way. But, apart from details of arrangement, in which, we may be sure, the Belgian Committee have done all that was possible, having regard to the wishes of the owners, the beauty and high standard of quality of the British miniatures shown are generously and freely admitted.

Adopting the chronological method, we shall look for examples of Hans Holbein the younger, to whom, in this country at any rate, the honour of being the first exponent of portrait painting in miniature is assigned. I say this without forgetting Master Lucas Horebout or Hornebout, who was "a paynter" at the Court of Henry VIII., and to whom, according to Van Mander, Holbein owed instruction in the art. We shall look in vain, however, for examples from England by the great Augsburg limner. But there are no less than eleven in the Foreign Section attributed to him, of which those belonging to the Queen of Holland are the most important, viz., a youth in a brown doublet (846) and three portraits of men (847-9). That of the 'Garçon en pourpoint brun' is rather rubbed on the cheek, otherwise all are in fair condition, and show the master's powers in a convincing manner. They are anonymous, which is to be regretted, as they clearly are highly characteristic portraits, and particularly is this true of 849, a somewhat forbidding-looking man wearing a cloak edged with fur, his hollow cheek and sour expression being obviously true to life.

Among the finest of the treasures belonging to La Reine des Pays-Bas is 847, a man in black wearing a long fair beard. His Tudor cap surmounts a very English-looking face; he is, perhaps, 37 years of age, and one would like to know who was the original of this highly characteristic piece.

From Holbein we naturally turn to Hilliard, who tells us that he learnt from him. We find seventeen examples of his, besides one by his son Laurence, owned by Earl Beauchamp, and dated 1593. These Hilliards, as the earliest miniature portraits by a strictly British artist, are specially interesting. They comprise half a dozen of Queen Elizabeth. This causes no surprise, for Hilliard was her Court painter

"by appointment." One of these belongs to the Baroness G. de Rothschild of Paris (who contributes many choice works, by the way). Very similar to it are two belonging to the present writer, which came from Penshurst Place, and may once have been Sir Philip Sidney's. All are in elaborate dresses, and in one the Virgin Queen wears a crown. Then we have her again in a most curious small piece from Madresfield, showing her young, with a slender waist, in a red robe with a long train. She is distributing Maundy money in 1563.

Another, from the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam, shows her in a fancy dress, with naked arms, and flowers in her hair; she is indeed, as described in the catalogue, "en coiffure de fantaisie." But the most important of all these portraits of Elizabeth I should judge to be one belonging to Baroness Groeninx van Zoelen. This miniature (835) has a pedigree, and bears on the back of it the following inscription: "La Serenissime Reine d'Angleterre a envoyé ce sien pourtrait à Mons. de Man, trésorier général de Zeelande, par les mains de Mons. le comte de Leicester [*sic*]." It is in fine condition, less faded-looking than is wont with Hilliard's work. The "most serene Queen's" dress is exceptionally sumptuous, being a richly figured and jewelled pink under-dress; over which she wears a green cloak lined with gold thread and also jewelled, the outside sewn with design in gold thread. She wears feathers at the back of her head. Elizabeth is not over-handsome in this picture and royal present, but it is indubitably a precious and genuine portrait.

One of the Baroness G. de Rothschild's exhibits (837), termed 'Portrait de jeune Femme,' I should say is Anne of Denmark; and 840, 'Portrait d'Homme,' is no less clearly James I. The latter is inscribed, though this is not mentioned in the Catalogue, as aged 42, and dated 1608, which exactly tallies with the age of the British Solomon in that year, he having been born in 1566.

The group (993), also belonging to the Baroness G. de Rothschild, is, I have very little doubt, after Hilliard, engraved by Simon de Passe, and represents the "Queen of Hearts," her ill-fated husband Frederick, Elector Palatine, and one of their sons. It has, I think, a counterpart in a group of James I., Anne of Denmark, and Charles when a boy. There is a curious Charles I. ascribed to I. Oliver (1001A), from the Musée de Gotha, in which the unfortunate King, who does not look at all melancholy, by the way, has aggressively red hair!

The two Olivers, father and son, make a brave show here, no less than seventeen examples being attributed to Isaac, and about half as many to Peter. The Queen of Holland again leads the way with the works of these fine painters.

A place of honour is given to 996, which is suggested as being the Duke of Buckingham, an opinion I cannot endorse. The miniature is dated 1614, and the age of the original is painted upon it as being 30. George Villiers was born in 1592; that alone seems to me sufficient to dispose of the identity in question. But it is as fine a piece of work of the older school as can be found in the Exhibition.

An interesting scrap of evidence concerning the life of the elder of the Olivers, of which we know so little, is the inscription on the back of No. 254, a portrait of Sir Andrew Talbot. This bears Oliver's full signature, with the addition of "painted in Venice 13th May, 1596."

Hoskins—I mean the elder, for the younger still remains a somewhat problematical

being—is strongly represented. His impress on the art of his day is clearly seen in the work of his far more gifted pupil Cooper. That he painted a sound, manly style of portrait is undeniable, and, as is the case with most of these miniaturists of the seventeenth century, his portraits of men are better than those of most of their women contemporaries.

From the Amsterdam Gallery come a Henrietta Maria, "the Queen of Hearts," and some more doubtful examples of Hoskins from English sources—e.g., 213, which seems to me certainly not Anne of Denmark. It may be Mary II. Perhaps the finest Hoskins here is Sir Arthur Haselrige (No. 214, owned by General Davies), the man who commanded the regiment of Cavaliers called "the Lobsters," and used the men on the Parliament side in the Great Rebellion. It is somewhat "bricky" in tone, but otherwise good, and very like his pupil's portraits hanging close by. The visitor who has reached the case containing the Hoskinses will be irresistibly drawn to the fine display of the work by the "incomparable Samuel Cooper." Nevertheless, although there are over twenty-five miniatures in this Exhibition ascribed to him, I am not sure that his reputation is enhanced by what is shown here; in fact, few of them are up to the standard of examples known to me in England, in such collections as those at Windsor, Montagu House, and Welbeck, for example. There is not one of the importance of some I could name, whilst the ascription of such inferior work as the so-called 'Portrait of Monmouth, aged 23,' to Cooper is, to my mind, quite unallowable. J. J. FOSTER.

RAEBURN, REYNOLDS, GAINSBOROUGH, AND HOPPNER.

FRIDAY, the 10th inst., was a great occasion for the masters of the Early British School, for on that day, at the sale by Messrs. Christie of the collections of the late Mr. C. Wertheimer and others, a portrait by Raeburn fetched over 22,000*l.*; four by Reynolds over 9,000*l.*, 8,000*l.*, 6,000*l.*, and 5,000*l.* respectively; two by Gainsborough over 8,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*; and two by Hoppner over 3,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* The total of the sale reached 102,255*l.* Great as was the price obtained for the Raeburn, it did not equal that paid a year ago for his portrait of Mrs. Robertson Williamson, which realized 23,415*l.* (*Athen.*, May 27, 1911, p. 609.)

The sale on the 10th inst. began with pictures formerly belonging to the late Mr. William Lowther. J. Ferneley, A Boy on a Pony, with a terrier running before them, 420*l.* Reynolds, Capt. Holdane, full face, with powdered hair and white stock, the figure lightly sketched in, 861*l.*

Two Raeburns were sold by order of the executor of Col. W. B. R. Hall: Mrs. Lucy Davidson, wife of Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, in white dress, with deep yellow scarf over her shoulders and crossed at her waist, seated, in a landscape, 3,360*l.*; Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, in green coat, with black roll collar and brass buttons, white vest and stock, seated in an arm-chair, 1,417*l.*

A Gainsborough was the property of the Staffordshire General Infirmary: John Eld, Esq., of Seighford Hall, Stafford, inscribed at the base of a column "By the Command and at the Expense of the Subscribers," 4,200*l.*

The following were the property of the late Mr. C. J. Wertheimer. Pastels by J. Russell: Mrs. Earle and her Daughter, the mother in white dress with yellow sash, holding her infant daughter, 420*l.*; A St. Giles' Songstress, singing from a scroll which she holds in her hands, 220*l.*; Mrs. Raikes, in white dress with fichu, and blue sash, 441*l.*

Pictures: Early English School, A Young Boy with a Hoop, 315*l.* Gainsborough, The Artist's Daughters, Mrs. Fischer and Miss Gainsborough, the elder girl seated, with a portfolio on her knee, and holding a crayon in her right hand; behind stands her sister in profile, wearing a blue dress, and resting her arm on the back of a chair, 8,400*l.* Reynolds, Lady Anne Stanhope, standing full face, in pale pink dress showing white under-sleeves, with blue sash, 6,405*l.*;

Lady Sarah Bunbury, sacrificing to the Graces, and kneeling at a footstool before a flaming tripod, over which the triad of the Graces look down upon her, a kneeling attendant behind, pours wine from a flagon, 8,610*l.*; Lady Blake as Juno, standing, wearing a long pink dress and blue cloak, and extending her right hand to Venus, who appears in the clouds, 5,250*l.*; The Misses Paine, three-quarter figures, seated to the right, at a harpsichord, 9,030*l.*

The remaining pictures were from various properties, the first fetching the highest price of the day: Raeburn, Mrs. Hay (*née* Elizabeth Robinson of Banff, married in 1784 Major-General Andrew Hay of Mountblair), in white muslin dress, cut low at the neck, and with long sleeves; pale blue waistband and pale blue cap; seated, slightly to the left, on a green chair, 22,260*l.*; General Andrew Hay of Mountblair, in scarlet military coat with yellow facings, collar, and cuffs, and yellow sword-hanger, his claymore suspended at his side; standing, in a landscape, 5,250*l.*; Lord Craig, in crimson gown with white cape, large white cuffs, and white wig; seated to the left, 892*l.*; John Lamont of Lamont, in dark grey coat, yellow vest, and white stock, 630*l.*; Mrs. Balfour of Edinburgh, in white muslin dress open at the neck, her hair bound with a white ribbon, and powdered, 609*l.*; Lady Seton, in white muslin dress cut low at the neck, a white muslin scarf over her arms, 1,134*l.*

Gainsborough, Lady Frances Dashwood Peyton, in white satin dress cut low at the neck, the sleeves slashed, and showing blue satin, in an oval, 2,940*l.*; Sir Paul Pechell of Pagglesham, in scarlet military coat, with blue collar and gold epaulettes, white vest and stock, 609*l.*; Capt. Frederick Cornewall, R.N., in blue coat with white facings, and white vest trimmed with gold braid, holding his hat in his left hand, 441*l.*; View in Suffolk, a country lane, with a pool on the right; a cottage on the left with two peasants seated on the bank before it, 346*l.*

Hoppner, Mrs. Granville, in white muslin dress with frill and loose sleeves, and dark green sash, her hair done in large curls, and powdered, 3,570*l.*; Portrait of a Lady, in white dress cut low at the neck, a blue ribbon round her waist, and dark cloak over her left arm, 399*l.*; Mrs. Beloc, in white muslin dress, black lace shawl over her right arm, blue sash, and blue ribbon in her hair, 2,415*l.*; Portrait of a Gentleman, in red coat and buff vest, seated 777*l.*

Romney, John Foote, second son of Benjamin Hatley Foote of Malling Abbey, in deep red dress, holding a book in his left hand, 1,365*l.*; George Talbot Hatley Foote, eldest son of B. H. Foote, in dark dress, with white stock and powdered hair, in an oval, 472*l.*; Mrs. Drake, in white dress, with dark sash and white headdress, powdered hair, 472*l.*; Miss Mary Waring, in red riding costume, with white lace stock, and wearing grey gloves, 651*l.*

Lawrence, Miss Brooke (afterwards wife of Capt. Carisbrook), in white dress with mauve sash, coral necklace and earrings, 756*l.* J. Wright, Mrs. Lamont, in white dress edged with gold, and apricot-coloured shawl drawn round her, 882*l.* Reynolds, Lord Sackville, in brown dress, breastplate, and scarlet coat, with his charger, 315*l.* Lely, The Peryer Family, a gentleman in black, standing, and holding the hand of his wife, who wears a brown dress, and is seated; on the left are a young lady in grey and blue, and a gentleman holding a medal and a stick; behind is the head of a young man with long hair, 441*l.*

J. van Ruysdael, A Grand Mountainous Landscape, a castle on a height in the middle distance, a water-mill on the bank of a river, 325*l.* J. A. van Ravesteyn, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with gold embroidered stomacher, 577*l.* Th. de Keyser, Herr Adolphus Munster of Cologne and his Wife (a pair), the gentleman in black dress with white lace collar, and black cloak drawn round him; the lady in black dress with gold stomacher, large white ruff, and white lace cuffs, 651*l.* Rembrandt, Portrait of an Old Man, in dark dress edged with fur, and large dark cap with feather; seated, holding a stick in his hand, 315*l.*

A pastel by F. Cotes, Portrait of a Lady, in blue and white dress and pink cloak, fetched 304*l.*

JAPANESE COLOUR-PRINTS.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S sale of the collection of Japanese colour-prints formed by Sir Frank Swettenham began on the 1st inst., and concluded on the 9th, among important prints being the following: Utamaro, Reflected Beauty, 94*l.*; A Seaside Holiday, triptych, 40*l.* Harunobu, A Reverie, 35*l.* 10*s.* Kunisada, Trimming a Lamp, 30*l.* Shunman, The Tea-house Ichiriki, triptych, 46*l.* The total of the sale was 2,510*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. ADRIAN KLEIN'S 'Compositions in the Music of Colour,' shown in Chester Square, S.W., might, if verbally described, seem related to the Futurist pictures recently seen in London. They appear, in fact, to be based rather on acquaintance with the latest experiments of Turner, and perhaps the collection of colour-arrangements left to the city of Paris among the other works of Gustave Moreau. They are by no means so competent as either, but a few of them, like Nos. 2, 4, and 16, show some power of using paint coherently without definitely suggesting any natural subject-matter, and some dexterity in using a brush in varied, yet orderly fashion. The oily paint is often unpleasant.

At the Fine Art Society's Galleries Miss Ella Du Cane's drawings are neat, but empty—almost empty enough in some cases (29, 44, 59) to fall, as it were by accident, into a semblance of decorative repetition. There are, however, a number of additions to Mr. Brangwyn's exhibition to interest the visitor.

DURING the meeting of the eighteenth International Congress of Americanists, which is to be held in the buildings of the University of London from May 27th to June 3rd, an interesting exhibit of Mexican pictures will be on view. They are said to have been captured from a Dutch ship, and were brought to this country in the reign of Charles II.

PROF. HOPE MOULTON concluded his Hibbert Lectures on 'Early Zoroastrianism' on Tuesday last. His main position was that Judaism owes very little to Parsism, the most that he would allow being that the Jews during their captivity in Babylon became familiar with those ideas of the final justice of God and the immortality of the soul which they afterwards developed for themselves on independent lines. His contention that as Cyrus was, according to him, no Zoroastrian, and as the return from the Captivity only took place during his reign, no direct borrowing occurred, was more ingenious than convincing. As to dates, Prof. Moulton declared that the hope which he had before entertained, that it might be possible to ascertain by inquiry at Greenwich the apparent date of the Bundesh by calculation from the celestial phenomena there alluded to, must now be abandoned. As we have remarked before, this really goes to the root of the whole matter; for, if the ideas supposed to be purely Zoroastrian can be shown to have been current in Western Asia (especially Asia Minor) before the coming of the Persians, the Jews, as well as other nations, may have imbibed them through other intermediaries than the subjects of Cyrus.

DR. ÉDOUARD NAVILLE has just published two Funerary Papyri of the Twenty-First Dynasty, one being that made for Queen Kamara in hieroglyphics, and the other (in hieratic) for a priest named Nesikhonsu, of whom nothing is otherwise known. The peculiarity of the Kamara example is that, while the hieroglyphs are clearly and well executed, it is evident that the vignettes were considered by the scribe as of more importance than the text. The other shows the transitional period when hieroglyphic was giving place to cursive writing even for ritual documents, many words being written according to the older method in the midst of the running script. Both probably bear witness to the gradual decay of the beliefs enshrined in the 'Book of the Dead,' which towards the end of the Ramesside period fell more and more into the background.

MUSIC

From Mendelssohn to Wagner: being the Memoirs of J. W. Davison, Forty Years Music Critic of 'The Times.' Compiled by his Son Henry Davison from Memoranda and Documents. (Reeves.)

THE memoirs of the man who for nearly forty years was musical critic of *The Times* cannot fail to be interesting, for during that period occurred the long warfare between the classicists and those who were opening up new paths.

J. W. Davison, born, like Wagner, in 1813, started with *The Times* in 1846, his enthusiasm for Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' being shown by his elaborate analysis of the work, which appeared in that paper a few days before the production of the oratorio at Birmingham. With the "new school," for a time, the names of Liszt, Herz, and Thalberg were associated, strange though it seems to us now, but the last two soon dropped out, Schumann and Wagner taking their place; finally, only the two names of Liszt and Wagner remained. Prejudices, misunderstandings, and exaggerations were rife in both camps. With that fight have been specially connected the names of Mendelssohn and Wagner, though unfairly, for in a personal sense they were not leaders of the respective parties.

Davison fought for the classicists, yet the articles which he wrote about the first Bayreuth Festival of 1876 show that he then recognized the genius of Wagner, even though he did not approve of his theories or his practice. The volume, however, also deals with Berlioz, Gounod, Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, and other prominent composers from 1846 onwards.

As an *ex parte* history it is interesting, especially to those to whom Wagner's rise and final triumph are more or less familiar.

It is instructive to others who desire to study the earlier stages of a struggle which has not only resulted in a clear understanding of Wagner's aims and achievements, but has also brought about a truer, deeper understanding of Beethoven's art-work, and Wagner's attitude towards that master.

The volume contains numerous portraits of musicians; also letters, previously unpublished and some highly characteristic, by Mendelssohn (with whom Davison had been intimate long before he began to write for *The Times*), Berlioz, Gounod, Jullien, Macfarren, and Sterndale Bennett. There was one quality in Davison which deserves mention, especially at the present day, when interest in music by British composers is increasing at home and abroad. This was the encouragement he gave to those of his time. His son tells us that two of his maxims were: "England is not an unmusical country," and "The people at large can be trusted to appreciate the best music." With the latter Wagner would have been in agreement.

HERR WAGNER IN LONDON.

HERR SIEGFRIED WAGNER came to London in 1895, appeared at a Wagner concert, and conducted works by his grandfather and father, also a Symphonic Poem of his own composition. For his father's sake he met with a kindly reception, but he did not show gifts, however immature, calculated to raise great expectations. He has now paid another visit to London, and gave a concert at the Albert Hall last Sunday afternoon.

His programme included excerpts from five of the seven operas which he has produced—the first, 'Bärenhäuter,' in 1889; the latest, 'Schwarzwälder-Rose,' in 1910. It is strange that he did not perceive the hopelessness of following so directly in his father's footsteps. Had he tried some different and less ambitious branch of the art, he might have achieved fair success. Owing to the influence of Wahnfried, theatre directors were easily found to produce his works; but not one of his operas has provoked discussion or excited enthusiasm. He opens up no new paths; the influence of his father's music on him is as natural as it is strong; but the signs of individuality that would be welcomed are absent. There is some bright writing in the 'Bruder Lustig' Overture, and the 'Kirmess-Tanz' from 'Herzog Wildfang' is pleasing; while the duet from his latest work—which, by the way, was ably rendered by Frau Lilli Hafgren-Waag and Herr Walther Kirchhoff—proved a mixture of conventionalism and Tristanism. Richard Wagner's early operas were, it is true, more or less failures; but before he had reached the age of 42—that of his son at the present time—he had written 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin,' and was at work on 'The Ring.' From early days he felt his strength; but his son, apparently, is not yet conscious of his weaknesses. What he has accomplished is the outcome of talent and perseverance.

His attempt to introduce folk-melodies into his music deserves recognition, but everything depends upon the use made of them. 'The Last Rose of Summer' is a beautiful melody, but in Flotow's 'Martha' it only served to show the poverty of the composer's melodic invention.

Herr Siegfried Wagner is very quiet and unpretentious as a conductor; and, to speak frankly, the performance which he gave of the Overture to 'The Flying Dutchman,' although the London Symphony Orchestra was engaged, proved disappointing.

Musical Gossip.

THE 'Elijah,' in Harrison Frewin's stage version, was produced at Liverpool last February by the Moody-Manners Company, and on Tuesday was presented by the same company at the Kennington Theatre. Operas are frequently given on the concert platform, and, though there is loss, a few of the older kind bear the transplantation exceedingly well. The story of Elijah is strongly dramatic, so, indeed, are many pages of the score; and but for the strong advice of Pastor Schubring, who helped to prepare the text, there would have been still more. The composer, in a letter of 1838, says:—

"With regard to the dramatic element, there still seems to be a diversity of opinion between us. With a subject like Elijah it appears to me that the dramatic element should predominate, as it should in all Old Testament subjects, Moses, perhaps, excepted."

The Widow scene, that on Mount Carmel, and Jezebel's denunciation of Elijah are impressive on the stage; but other parts of

the work are naturally less satisfactory, though, on the whole, it is an interesting experiment.

The performance deserves praise. Mr. Graham Marr's impersonation of the prophet was able and earnest, and in his singing he showed skill and fervour. Miss Helen Culver, in the Jezebel scene, also deserves special mention. The choral singing was effective, but the orchestra was not strong enough. Herr Richard Eckhold, the conductor, made the most of the material at his disposal.

VERDI'S 'Aida' is so fine an opera that it gives enjoyment even when performed indifferently; but last Monday evening at Covent Garden there was an exceptionally strong cast. The names of Madame Kirkby Lunn and Mlle. Emmy Destinn have long been associated with the rôles of Amneris and Aida respectively, but Signor Giovanni Martinelli, the new tenor, impersonated Radames here for the first time, and the high expectations which he excited at his début are being fulfilled. In addition, M. Ding Gilly, another excellent artist, and M. Marcoux appeared as Amonasro and Ramfis, so that the presentation of the work was specially impressive. Signor Panizza conducted.

MR. ARTHUR FAGGE has been appointed a member of the committee of the International Musical Festival which is to take place at Paris at Whitsuntide. He will also be one of the adjudicators.

At Leipsic next year, on May 22nd, the first stone will be laid of the Max Klinger monument to the memory of Wagner. He was born and studied here with Weinlig, and it was here too that he published his first works, a Sonata and Polonaise for pianoforte. During the centenary festivities all Wagner's stage works ('Parsifal' we presume, included) will be given at the Stadttheater.

THE seventh meeting of the Musical Association will be held at the King's Room, Messrs. Broadwood & Sons', next Tuesday, when Dr. T. Lea Southgate will read a paper on 'Music at the Public Gardens of the Eighteenth Century,' and examples of the songs sung at Ranelagh, Marylebone, and other gardens will be rendered by Messrs. R. B. Johnson and L. G. Stanton and other artists.

A NEW volume of "The Musician's Library," which is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Stainer & Bell jointly, will appear soon. It is entitled 'A Practical Guide to the Modern Orchestra,' and is written by Mr. James Lyon. The author's object is to place in the hands of composers, conductors, and students, in the most concise manner possible, a guide to the general characteristics of the instruments in use at the present time.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Special Concert 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.-SAT.	London Opera-House, Kingsway.
MON.	Gregory Hart's Farewell Concert, 2.45, Queen's Hall. Louis Persinger's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. Maggie Teyte's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall. Mr. A. McWhirter and Miss M. Scott's Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
TUES.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall. Xenia Beaver's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall. James Friskin's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall. Guillaume Novak's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall. St. Petersburg Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall. Percy Grainger's Concert, 8, Aeolian Hall. Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall. Robert Lortat's First Chopin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. Bessie Griffiths's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Leopold Stokowski's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. Doris Woodall's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. Sonia Darbell's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall. Thornely Gibson's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. Donald Tovey's Last Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall. Ernst von Lengyel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. William Pitt's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall. Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Jacques Thibaud's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. Memorial Concert (The Titanic Band), 8, Royal Albert Hall. Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Hobson (Florence Edgar), A MODERN CRUSADER: A DRAMATIC PAMPHLET IN THREE ACTS, 1/ net. Fifield

Mrs. Hobson's "dramatic pamphlet" is more pamphlet than drama, but might perhaps be performed with effect to promote a health campaign in villages. The sophisticated town-dweller would be apt to take the scene in a butcher's shop rather as farce than as drama.

Ibsen (Henrik), COLLECTED WORKS: Vol. XII. FROM IBSEN'S WORKSHOP, Notes, Scenarios, and Drafts of the Modern Plays, translated by A. G. Chater, with Introduction by William Archer, 4/

Heinemann

Vol. XII. of this pleasant edition of Ibsen's Collected Works contains notes, scenarios, and drafts of the modern plays. There is an Introduction by Mr. Wm. Archer, touching upon points of revision, emendation, and textual material. It will serve as a useful compilation of Ibsen's "foreworks." As in the rest of the series, the print is large and clear, and the equipment of the book in excellent taste.

Knoblauch (Edward), KISMET, AN "ARABIAN NIGHT" IN THREE ACTS, 2/ net.

This text of the play which filled the Garrick Theatre for a year may serve the purpose of recalling it to those who witnessed it.

Menæchmi (The): THE ORIGINAL OF SHAKESPEARE'S 'COMEDY OF ERRORS,' the Latin Text, together with the Elizabethan Translation, edited by W. H. D. Rouse, 2/6 net. Chatto

The latest volume in the Shakespeare Library contains the Latin text of the 'Menæchmi,' together with Warner's spirited and idiomatic rendering of that "pleasant and fine conceited comœdie, taken out of the most excellent wittie poet Plautus." The translation is certainly worth reading for itself, though Warner is very free with his author, and the star which marks a passage where "the Poet's conceit is somewhat altered, by occasion either of the time, the country, or the phrase," might have been sprinkled with a more liberal hand. Its connexion with Shakespeare is slight; he may have read it in manuscript, but it was published at least four years after 'The Comedy of Errors' appeared. Dr. Rouse contributes a short but useful Introduction.

Shakespeare, HISTORIES AND POEMS; and TRAGEDIES, 2/ each.

Oxford University Press

This Shakespeare in the Oxford Editions of Standard Authors is now complete. We noticed the first volume of comedies last year. Prof. Dowden, whose 'Shakespeare: his Mind and Art,' we remember gratefully in view of later and wilder criticism, gives the reader satisfactory information in his introductory studies to each play, dealing with sources of the story and modern investigations of the texts, and adding brief æsthetic criticism and a word or two about the performances of famous actors. Thus in 'King Lear'

we find references to the bibliographical investigations of Mr. A. W. Pollard and Dr. W. W. Greg; to Charles Lamb, Victor Hugo and his son, and Dr. A. C. Bradley as critics; and to the restoration of the fifth act to the stage by Edmund Kean.

Each volume has a Glossary. The type is good and clear, the names of the speakers being given in full throughout, and the lines are numbered in fives at the side of the page. The text is that of the late W. J. Craig. The binding is apparently in red or blue, as we get the 'Histories' in the one and the 'Tragedies' in the other.

Altogether, the edition is one that makes a strong appeal to the ordinary reader. But we think the best form of the volumes, as they run to 1168, 1220, and 1312 pages respectively, would be on Oxford India paper.

Sutro (Alfred), FIVE LITTLE PLAYS, 1/6

Duckworth

The artistry of these plays is apparent from the fact that they do not depend for success on the stage alone, their pathos and tragedy being strikingly poignant in the printed page.

Vaughan (Gertrude), THE WOMAN WITH THE PACK, 1/6 net.

Ham-Smith

This play, with its thread of allegory concerning the white woman's burden, is framed on such broad lines as to be understood by the meanest intelligence.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE novelties of the second week of Miss Horniman's Coronet season are not so interesting as those of the first, though between them they provide a varied and agreeable evening's entertainment. Mr. George Calderon's one-act play 'The Little Stone House,' well-written and poignant as it is, is undeniably melodrama. The larger part of the programme is made up of 'Love and the Styx,' a comedy of Mr. Sackville Martin's which has the recommendation of an unusual setting, its scenes being laid in the rooms of the house-surgeon of a hospital; but it is distinctly farcical in tone, and stretches over three acts material that is little more than adequate for one.

It would be cruel to analyze Mr. Martin's little joke too closely. The "love" part of his title concerns the rivalry of two young doctors for the favours of a nurse, who jilts them both to become the wife of an elderly, but rich and distinguished consulting physician. The playwright works his two threads ingeniously and often divertingly, but they are thin-drawn. He owes much to the charm of the nurse, Miss Edyth Goodall.

THE programme for the third week of Miss Horniman's season at the Coronet will include several of the plays that have proved most popular. 'Widowers' Houses,' by Mr. Bernard Shaw, will be given on Monday; Mr. Galsworthy's 'The Silver Box' on Tuesday and Saturday evenings; Mr. Arnold Bennett's 'What the Public Wants' at the Wednesday matinée; 'She Stoops to Conquer' on Thursday; and 'The Younger Generation,' by Mr. Stanley Houghton, at the Saturday matinée.

'The Return of the Prodigal,' one of St. John Hankin's best plays, is to be played on Wednesday evening for the first time this season, although it has previously been given here by the company.

On Friday evening 'Mary Broome,' by Mr. Allan Monkhouse of *The Manchester Guardian*, will be seen in London for the first time.

MR. HAROLD BRIGHOUSE, who wrote 'The Price of Coal,' is having a new one-act play of his produced on Monday at the Prince of Wales's, entitled 'Little Red Shoes.'

THE eighth annual Shakespeare Festival at His Majesty's Theatre opens next Monday with 'The Merchant of Venice.' It is to be performed four times, and for the rest of the week will be followed by 'Twelfth Night' and 'Othello,' the latter being allotted one performance.

AMONG the season's important matinées will be those at the Haymarket Theatre on June 25th and 28th, in aid of the Keats-Shelley House in Rome. The programme will be entirely devoted to extracts from the works of the two great poets whose memory the matinées will commemorate. Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Geneviève Ward, Miss Marie Löhr, Miss Kirkby Lunn, Miss Ina Pelly, Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Frederic Austin, and Mr. Forbes Robertson are among the artists who have promised their services.

MR. GORDON CRAIG'S absence from England will prevent his reading the paper on 'The Art of the Theatre' announced for the 22nd inst. at the Royal Society of Arts.

THE death of Auguste Strindberg, the well-known Swedish dramatist and novelist, took place on Tuesday last at the age of 63.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — G. L.—H. K. H.—F. G. K.—C. C. S.—Received.

A. K.—Many thanks.

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LITERATURE

The Life of William Robertson Smith.
By John Sutherland Black and George Chrystal. (A. & C. Black.)

Lectures and Essays of William Robertson Smith. Edited by the same. (Same publishers.)

BESIDES a peculiarly interesting and potent personality, Prof. Robertson Smith had a double reputation. He was the hero, or victim, of a famous heresy trial, and he was a brilliant Oriental scholar. The two characters were closely connected, for he was persecuted not for righteousness' sake—his life was blameless, and his faith unquestioned—but for scholarship's. The "Robertson Smith case"—which roused intense excitement in the late seventies, so that, in the words of W. E. Henley's organ *The Scots Observer*, which contained a savage onslaught on the Professor, "all Scotland held him in flattering respect, or still more flattering horror"—seems very remote now, and some readers will be surprised that Dr. Sutherland Black should have filled half the biography with so dreary a subject. The opinions which Robertson Smith published on various points of Biblical criticism were those which had long been accepted in Germany, and are now regarded by the leading Old Testament scholars as mere commonplaces. The only question was how far they could be made to square with the "Confession" of the Scottish Free Church, of which Robertson Smith was an ordained minister, and with his position as Professor of Oriental Languages and Old Testament Exegesis at the University of Aberdeen—a position which bore an obvious relation to the training of candidates for the ministry. The half-hearted verdict of

the General Assembly, which acquitted him on the several counts of alleged heresy, and left him still free to act as a minister and celebrant, but expelled him from his professorship on the ground of the "dangerous tendency" of his teaching, reads like a mediæval record—except that in the Middle Ages he would have been burnt at the stake. We have fortunately for the most part advanced beyond such verdicts, in Scotland as well as elsewhere; but as a matter of history the trial was momentous, for it won for the Free Church, once and for all, the right of free criticism of the Biblical documents. As the authors justly say,

"Prof. Smith's struggle for the freedom of scholarship in the Free Church of Scotland is in their opinion an episode in the history of their country of abiding interest and importance, which must be studied by all who wish to understand either the Scotland of 1843 or the Scotland of 1912."

It drew the dividing line between the old and the new school of Biblical interpretation, and for that reason the elaborate discussion of the controversy rightly holds the foremost place in the biography of the protagonist.

At the same time scholars will be disposed to rejoice at Smith's expulsion from Aberdeen. It took him to Cambridge, and this transplanting was fraught with brilliant results. Had he remained at Aberdeen, he might possibly have continued to be only one among many Biblical critics. His mind was too broad to be satisfied with so narrow an outlet, and his expulsion opened several new paths. 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (the ninth edition), in which his heretical sins had found him out, welcomed him in an editorial capacity, in which he was associated with Dr. J. S. Black, and though he found the drudgery sometimes a weary burden, there is no doubt that he gained in knowledge and experience as much as he gave in learning and perspicacity. His appointment successively to the Lord Almoner's Chair of Arabic, the University Librarianship (in succession to Henry Bradshaw), and Sir Thomas Adams's Professorship of Arabic at Cambridge, with a Fellowship at Christ's College, gave him the opportunities he needed to develop his powers; and visits to Egypt and Arabia, albeit too brief and limited, helped to focus his insight into Semitic life and sociology, which found expression in his two most notable works—'Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia' (1885) and 'The Religion of the Semites' (1889)—the latter, however, a "first series," never completed.

Important as his books on the Old Testament, and especially on the Prophets, were, these two volumes show an originality and a power of synthesis altogether out of the common. Their influence upon the author of 'The Golden Bough' is, of course, one of the patent examples of literary fosterage; but the biographers' account of these really original works seems to us inadequate, whilst too much space is allotted

to an uneventful childhood and youth. The life at his father's manse did not greatly differ from many others, and his University career (entered upon at the age of fifteen—he was Professor at twenty-four), with William Minto as rival and contemporary, was spoilt by illness. His letters are undistinguished. His work as assistant in the physical laboratory of Prof. Tait at Edinburgh is more interesting, if only as showing that Smith had the capacity to do original research of high quality in the most diverse departments of knowledge; but it was a *πάρεργον* which had no definite relation to the main bent of his career.

Indeed, in spite of much interesting information, the 'Life' fails to give a clear conception of Smith's mind and the permanent significance of his studies. This is not surprising, for his peculiar charm, fully appreciated by all who knew him well, was not such as can be easily described. His warm friendship, singularly unselfish nature, buoyant spirits, and brave endurance of a painful disease which prematurely closed his brilliant career, more than made amends for the pugnacity, contentiousness, and impatience of opposition which somewhat prejudiced superficial observers against him. Dr. Sutherland Black, his most intimate friend, and the one who knew him best, has perhaps found his very friendship an obstacle to unreserved portrayal, in a natural feeling that his friend's heart should not be laid bare to the general public. That Dr. Black has the gift of portraiture is evident from the numerous incisive character-sketches he gives of Smith's Scottish professors and contemporaries, among which his opponents in the celebrated "case" stand out in repellent vigour.

The volume of 'Lectures and Essays,' issued with the biography, calls for brief notice. They are all early, written between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-one (1869–77), with the exception of the two Arabian studies, one of which on 'Animal Worship among Arab Tribes and in the Old Testament' (misprinted 'Animal Tribes in the Old Testament' in the table of contents) was the forerunner of the 'Religion of the Semites.' The theological papers have a considerable biographical value, for they show the slow and gradual growth of Smith's advance to what are called "emancipated" views, and they confirm the biographers' contention that he remained to all intents a believer in the "evangelical" doctrine of his childhood, as he remained a minister of the Free Church, till his death in 1894. All these papers are marked by his characteristically logical method; we may instance that 'On the Work of a Theological Society,' and another on 'The Place of Theology in the Work and Growth of the Church.' The one that will most interest non-theological readers is on 'Poetry in the Old Testament.' But in all the method is argumentative and didactic, rather than poetic or illustrative. One feels that Smith was an acute reasoner, but no artist. It is difficult to be both.

A MODERN EPICUREAN.

'A NIGHT IN THE LUXEMBOURG,' the curious and exotic work of the famous French symbolist, now for the first time translated into English, will perhaps engender an imbroglio of controversy in this island. Our doctrinaires may buckle their armour; our Philistines aggressively tremble for the foundations of society; but the discerning will probably smile indulgently at M. de Gourmont's transparent device of resuscitating a philosophy of life, for many generations a plaything of the more fretful and ennuyé malcontents of letters. The tale is given an ingenious, a deliberately ingenious and romantic setting, as a casket for its suave challenge to theological, moral, and emotional values. In an empty church in the Luxembourg, on a wintry evening, a young journalist is confronted with a reincarnation of Christ or Apollo. He is conducted into an enchanted garden, as Arcadian as the Provence of the *jongleurs*, there to partake of a Virgilian breakfast with the three goddesses who appear before him. Here, in elegant apophthegm, the "Master" expounds the Epicurean philosophy, interspersed between idyllic and sensuous interludes. Towards the close the link with the supernatural is snapped, and the young man is discovered dead in his lodgings, seated before his unfinished manuscript, among evidences of the whilom presence of his sublimated paramour.

The main interest of the book, however, in spite of this *macabre* background against the roses, lies in the dictates and reflections of the stranger. Upon evolution, humanity, progress; upon utilitarian and ascetic morality; and the whole fabric of civilization, as the majority have made it and as the minority would wish it, he turns the rays of a blank nihilism. "I have never," he declares, "desired the reign of equality or that of sanctity. I would rather breathe your flowers than your souls, your women than your intellects." Virtue is happiness, sin only born of the consciousness of it. The atomic theory is airily used to dismiss the significance of the universe as "the product of a series of accidents." The dominion of fatality is supreme. Rebellion is "ugly"; it is the violation of the canons of æsthetic harmony. Mankind is prisoned by the irrevocable laws of chance and destiny. Infinity; the relation of man to the universal; of his personal to his cosmic self—these are but metaphysical abstractions, just as ethics, responsibilities, and philosophies are but "adroit intellectual structures." And so this incorrigibly romantic divinity proceeds in his dialectical subtleties, telling us—under the delightfully impertinent masquerade of unveiling profound discoveries—of the illusion of truth, of the

truth of illusion, and the like. M. de Gourmont may vacillate between the egoism of sensibility and that of rationalism, but we are never for a moment in doubt as to which attracts our argumentative virtuoso of pleasure. Concerning his own kindred and their Pantheon, the deity is elusive enough only to let us peer over the outworks. They apparently cultivate a pose of indifferent superiority more successfully than did the Olympians, who were certainly well tarred with human weaknesses and idiosyncrasies, and they are much less concerned with childish man and mortality. They differ from mankind in no essentials except a more acute capacity for pleasure, more quantitative, it would seem, than qualitative and durable.

It would be churlish to literature, to M. de Gourmont, and to our own entertainment to brandish the cudgel against this soi-disant philosophy of life. To anathematize him as heretic, rebel, and subversive of the cherished convictions either of the few or the many would be not only to snatch at the bait he cunningly dangles before us, but also to give his dissertation the undue prominence of a proselytizing philippic. It would require no penetrating sagacity to undermine this neat little paper edifice of thought. We prefer to regard it as what it is—an extravaganza, an audacious excursus of fancy pieced together with the fertile skill of a consummate artist. When the deified Epicurus blandly refers to his sojourn on Mars "as a resting-place, for a great number of centuries," we gladly respond to the ludicrous and smile in company—we imagine—with the author. He is indeed divertingly careless with his ideas, confounding pagan, mediæval, Renaissance, and modern sentiment, and creating an intellectual gallimaufry with absurd and supercilious catholicity. The atmosphere is that of the garden of Boccaccio, as unreal, fantastic, and remote from the high wind of actuality, though denser and more heavily scented. Through it murmurs that soft undercurrent of perishability to which our early singers gave such luminous artistic expression. M. de Gourmont carries us to no altitudes and offers us no poignant revelations; he is simply the merchant of relaxation, spinning fine conceits and displaying choice wares for our delight. The style is the man, not the speculation or the prophecy, which is the prop of the style.

We feel, indeed, that this style has been forced somewhat harshly into a *mariage de convenance* with matter that is flimsy, academic, and mannered. For that reason it has to undergo Procrustean curtailments of its freedom and energy, and to ally itself with a brother-in-arms only partially congenial to it. This is the more regrettable in that its pellucid and crystal qualities illustrate with peculiar fidelity what is perhaps the finest product of the French literary genius—the masterly exposition of its prose. Its transparent clarity is a more appropriate medium for the spirit than the substance of the

discourse. It throws into salient relief the gentle, persistent irony, the rounded and jewelled self-consciousness, the complacency that is now benevolent and now sinister. Its esoteric fragrance is conveyed with a finesse and precision which make us realize its innocent lucidity as the child of an almost diabolical artfulness. Comparison with Anatole France is inevitable; but, though the wit is as aromatic and as finely tempered, we are not thrilled, as the creator of Sylvestre Bonnard thrills us, by the brushing of the wings of "the Spirit of the Pitie," which irradiates his otherwise pitiless exposure of human frailty. M. de Gourmont is more chilly, and no emotional warmth is allowed to flood in and mollify the inexorable hardness of his artistry. The style is decorative, garnished with a thousand graces. Its accomplishments are manifestations of the structural whole. They retain and intensify the unity of impression. Unlike Hugo, M. de Gourmont is no spendthrift of language, and, again, he lacks humanity of thought and spaciousness of imaginative diction. At any rate, if his Epicureanism is but the play of a supple intellect, which is at times perfectly conscious that it is only manœuvring, we cannot but admire the mould into which it is cast.

Mr. Arthur Ransome's translation is one of the best things he has done. In the truest sense he has captured the quintessential spirit of the book with rare felicity and sensitiveness of expression. His polished, nervous English, ever fastidious for the *mot juste*, has real distinction. We quote an example:—

"Yes, I wish you to be a new Epicurus, and to teach the men of to-day what my friend taught long ago to the Athenians. Apostles have spoken in my name who have succeeded in spreading over the earth a doctrine of despair. They taught the scorn of all that is human, of all that is genial, of all that is luminous. Unfitted for natural pleasures, they sought pleasure in their own misery and in the misery in which they plunged their brothers. They called the earth a valley of tears, but the tears were those whose abundant flow was caused by their own malignity. Baleful to themselves, they were baleful to the men who became the slaves of their sombre dreams. After promising their faithful an eternity of chimerical joys in return for the true and simple joys they stole from them, they took even hope from the heart of man, they imagined hell. Sons of the ancient priests of Baal, they set up in my name the cruel idol of their fathers, and made of me the hideous and prescient creator of those whose destiny was damnation. These monsters, however, did not discourage me, and I sustained by my inspiration every effort of natural wisdom that I saw among all these horrors."

We think, however, that Mr. Ransome considerably over-estimates the force of the discussion, enchanting as it is. M. de Gourmont belongs to the dragon-flies of literature, iridescent but ephemeral.

TWO IRISH REBEL-PATRIOTS.

WE cannot say that we welcome the republication of Tone's memoirs, for reasons to be given presently, but it is our first duty to criticize the value of the work, and the way in which it has been edited. As regards the latter, we consider that Mr. Barry O'Brien has done his work better than at first sight appears. For the daily notes of Wolfe Tone are full of repetitions, the same arguments being addressed over and over again to the people he met from day to day. From the point of view of the impatient reader, these repetitions should have been cut out. Excision would have made the book far more readable and less tedious. But if the editor had shortened it, a certain quality in it would have been lost, and it would not have been nearly so convincing as it now is. For the artless setting down day by day of what the author said, and what was said to him, by its very monotony and perfect consistency of character, comes to be so persuasive that we cannot believe the harsh judgments which make him an impostor and a villain. This was the opinion of the late Duke of Argyll, who in his 'Irish Nationalists' set him down as a pure Jacobin, bent on upsetting all society, and ready to commit any crime in the process. He did, indeed, when little more than a boy, and desperately poor, offer to Pitt to occupy some South Sea island and worry the Spaniards, and he says his real object was to turn buccaneer, this type being then his delight. But this freak must not be taken seriously. He passed through Trinity College, Dublin, with considerable credit, being not only Auditor and Medallist of the famous Historical Society, but also a scholar of the House. His daily writing shows traces of ample culture. He quotes frequently from the classics and from Shakespeare, and the friends he made in college were highly respectable—George Knox (Lord Northland's son), Whitley Stokes (a Nationalist of high character), &c. It is interesting to add that in the list of scholars elected in 1784, his name appears next above that of William Magee, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, and grandfather of the Archbishop of our time. But not only had he most respectable friends; he also enjoyed their society, and he speaks with affection of his old college all through his life. Yet that college was then considered the preserve of the ascendancy party. Though there are hints in his confessions that he was not very strict in his conduct during his solitary life in Paris, away from his family (which he had left in America), he was a most affectionate husband and father, always thinking of his beloved

wife and his dear babies. But the key to his life is given in his own words:—

"For my own part, I think it right to mention, that, at this time, the establishment of a Republic [in Ireland] was not [as it was with Napper Tandy] the immediate object before me. My object was to secure the independence of my country under any form of government, to which I was led by the hatred of England, so deeply rooted in my nature, that it was rather an instinct than a principle."

If so, it was not an early instinct, but created by lashing himself, and being lashed, by that turgid eloquence which was the bane of all the Nationalist clubs. If the English Government could have foreseen the future, he might have been secured by a good promotion in early youth, as he was not above valuing wealth and dignity very highly in comparison with ideal objects. When he did embark in politics, he became a most active and dangerous foe, and more than once brought England into very great peril. That was the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, whom the editor quotes.

If we inquire how a man without money or influence could effect such important things in the politics of Europe, we must attribute it to his persuasiveness in urging a deep conviction, and his good fortune in securing so important a man as Hoche, whose death was fatal to his hopes. For the rising Bonaparte, who was very jealous of Hoche, would not take up his ideas, but adopted the far wilder and more hopeless scheme of attacking England, not through Ireland, but through India. It has always been recognized that at this moment Ireland was England's weak spot. The narrative of the various attempts of the French and Dutch to invade it; the failure of these attempts, through the dilatoriness and incompetence of the French War Department, through the miserable state of the French finances, and lastly through the marvellous interference of the elements in favour of England—all this, over which Tone frets and fumes in his diary like a caged lion, is deeply interesting reading. If the French and Dutch could have invaded Ireland during the Mutiny of the Nore, when they were nearly, but not quite ready, it seems possible that Ireland would have been, for a time at least, lost to England. But here the winds again interfered, and it was the thirty-five days of "foul wind" at the Texel which exhausted the patience, the supplies, and finally the discipline of the Dutch armament, and caused the expedition to be abandoned a fortnight before the battle of Camperdown, which Tone wonders at as an unnecessary, and therefore fatal, blunder. He himself had already left the fleet, as the chance of invading Ireland had passed away.

If we consider Tone's estimate of the probable success of a landing, we find that more than once he speaks with contempt of the fighting qualities of the South-Western Irish, and thinks the only good chance is to make for the North-East, and begin the campaign some-

where near Belfast. For here the sturdy Presbyterians were the real strength of the so-called "United Irish Society," and these men could be easily drilled into a dangerous fighting force. This conclusion, though that of a man who had thought it out with anxious care, must be modified in the light of subsequent history. Tone rightly considered that the South-Western Irish would never make an impromptu army to help a sudden invader, but it is only fair to add that, with careful drill and strict discipline, Munster and Connaught regiments have done as brilliant service as any in the British Army.

It is more curious that Tone should have wholly overlooked another part of Ireland, which proved even to him that there were fine rebels to be found outside Ulster. The men of South-East Wexford, especially from the baronies of Bargy and Forth, east of the Slaney, showed in 1798 that with extempore leaders—most of them Roman Catholic priests—they could behave with signal valour. Had Humbert's little expedition landed here, instead of at far west Killala, there would have been a different story to tell. The point of likeness between North-East Ulster and South-East Leinster, in both of which the people were brave and sturdy, is also most suggestive. In both these tracts the body of the population was not Irish, but either Scotch or English, with some admixture, perhaps, of Northmen. For the Roman Catholic peasantry in Bargy and Forth, who prospered all through the eighteenth century under the penal laws, are known to be an early English settlement, that did not tolerate an Irish population among them. The English fleet was, of course, more likely to check any attempt to land on the east coast of Ireland, but in those days it seems that it was a mere chance whether the guarding ships would find the invaders. Most of the attempts made by the French were not balked by meeting a hostile fleet.

We come now to the second book before us. It is a cheap reprint of part of the memoirs of Miles Byrne, published in 1907 in two thick volumes by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, when it was duly noticed in these columns (Sept. 7, p. 264). The present extract concerning the author's adventures in Ireland in 1798, and his escape to France, might appear to be very similar to the diary of Tone. But the likeness is superficial, so far as the method of the two books is concerned.

"It is to-day [says Tone] upwards of two months since I made a memorandum, which is downright scandalous. For many important circumstances have happened in that time. The only good in my journals is that they are written at the moment, and represent things exactly as they strike me, whereas, when I write after the interval of some time—"

Exactly so, and here is the vital difference. Byrne's recollections were set down years after the events, when he had become a distinguished soldier, and no doubt a

Autobiography of Theobald Wolfe Tone, 1763-1798. Edited, with an Introduction, by R. Barry O'Brien. 2 vols. (Dublin, Maunsel & Co.)

Some Notes of an Irish Exile of 1798: being Chapters from the Memoirs of Miles Byrne relating to Ireland. (Same publishers.)

very popular talker in Paris, and delighted his friends with the account of his early adventures. But his reminiscences were not accurate—such things never are, as Goethe pointed out long ago. The imagination interferes, and colours most of the facts; the memory fails, and omits others; the result is that the temper and feelings of the diarist control them, and he produces an untrustworthy picture. There is plenty of evidence of these omissions and commissions in Byrne's memoirs. He sets down at length everything discreditable to the English; he glozes over the crimes of his own friends. In only one feature the two books are perfectly agreed. They are both animated with a deadly hatred against England, and regard absolute separation from her as the only chance of making Ireland great and free.

We will not argue whether this view is justified or not, reasonable or unreasonable, but surely the present moment is the most inopportune for such publications as these. They are likely to call forth reprints of equally prejudiced loyalist accounts of the rebellion of 1798 by way of reply, and cannot but tend to exacerbate the feelings of mutual dislike which we had hoped recent legislation was beginning to allay. In the larger edition of Miles Byrne Mr. Gwynn tells us he was encouraged to publish it by the recommendation of Mr. John Dillon, who thinks it one of the best books on Ireland. We think it one of the very worst, unless it be the object of politicians to encourage sourness and rancour, instead of mutual toleration, and deep contrition at the faults of the past on both sides. We believe there are but few Irish politicians who will not agree with us in regarding the promoters of ill-feeling as the active enemies of their country.

FORERUNNERS OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

MISS SENIOR has given us, under an inappropriate title, an interesting selection of the popular stories of late-Elizabethan times—the true forerunners of the English novel. They have long been familiar to readers through the reprints of Thoms, and the best of them, 'Thomas of Reading,' is included in Mr. Mann's admirable edition of Deloney's 'Works,' recently published by the Clarendon Press. The editor's Introduction and notes are interesting in themselves, as showing the frame of mind in which she undertook her task, rather than likely to be of use to the general reader. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the publication of the edition referred to so nearly synchronizes with her own, since a comparison of editorial treatment, which she would be the last to desire, is inevitable.

Some Old English Worthies. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Dorothy Senior. (Swift & Co.)

Elizabethan literature was confined to two main outlets for its expression—poetry and the drama: the period of English prose had not yet arrived. This is, of course, not to say that no great prose existed, or that much of what was written had not great qualities; but the normal rhythm of our prose was not so established in the popular ear as to create a standard for those who had something to say, but no rule as to how to say it. Writers of some education, as is their wont, seized on the non-essential and more obvious characteristics of style in the fashionable works of the time, and served our language by making them first ridiculous, and then impossible. Writers less well equipped were forced to put more reliance on their own resources, supplemented by the popular educator of the day—the stage.

'Thomas of Reading' is a good example of the book produced by men of this class. It is composed in two quite disparate veins—the realistic and the romantic. In the former the author is writing from his own experience, going to popular tradition for his characters, to a well-known everyday life for his action and dialogue, and the result is excellent—so excellent that one of our most distinguished critics is able to mention the last hours of Master Cole beside Macbeth. His style is simple, direct, and clear; his old wives' chatter admirably heard and reported. But, as soon as the story escapes from the narrow field of Deloney's personal experience and becomes romantic, he is forced to rely on the theatre, and the result is pure bombast. Miss Senior, for example, seems to think highly of the Margaret episodes; to our mind, the sole endurable one among them is that of her engagement as a servant to Gray of Gloucester. M. Jusserand's account of the English stage and its action on even so great a mind as that of Shakespeare is still fresh in the recollection of the student of literature; its effect on that of a simple soul like Deloney was incomparably greater and more destructive, in style as well as in matter: indeed, of all the tales in this book it may be said that the story-telling is contaminated by the stage.

While we know who wrote 'Thomas of Reading,' we can form no probable guess even at the authors of 'George a Green,' 'Roger Bacon,' and 'Friar Rush,' the other tales reprinted here. They are, no doubt, mainly strings of anecdotes strung together on a very slender framework; of ballad tradition in the case of 'George a Green'; of University memories quickened into life by the enthusiasm of Dr. Dee in that of 'The Famous History of Friar Bacon'; and of German chapbooks in that of 'Friar Rush.' The most interesting of them is undoubtedly the Bacon story, and even after we have removed from it the Faust contaminations and the folk-tale anecdotes, a certain substratum is left testifying to the existence of a popular tradition of Bacon. We know that, contrary to the ordinary notion, a considerable amount of atten-

tion was paid to Bacon's works in Oxford right up to half a century before the Reformation, and we should be grateful to any one who would make a serious study of this legend with a view to determining its sources and relation to Bacon himself.

In the meantime Miss Senior has given us a charming book, well designed and well printed, though somewhat carelessly "read"—one that may be confidently recommended to the ordinary reader.

Modern Democracy: a Study in Tendencies.

By Brougham Villiers. (Fisher Unwin.)

As we said in our short notice of Mr. Villiers's book, its chief utility will be in consolidating and giving articulate form to the thought underlying the progressive spirit of the age. In order to crystallize tendencies into one word, our author terms the new policy "Guarantism," by which we understand him to mean the insuring to each member of society (with a small s) the possibility of living, in contradistinction to mere existence. This policy, as he says, pervades every stratum of society, and is not the preserve of any particular "ism," though it is the driving force of many; rather is it evidence of the growing and democratic will of the people.

We are not sure that Mr. Villiers sufficiently appreciates the need for extremists, and a more exact knowledge of statistics relating to the poor of our large towns would enable him to strengthen his case; but his warning that, until the minimum level of subsistence has been raised, we must expect the individual to be a great deal keener on what affects his own class, however small it may be, than on schemes which affect the whole body politic, is well timed. Incidentally, our author sums up for us the reason why Campbell-Bannerman never became a great man; he had intense sympathy, but he certainly was not in his latter years "a great thinker"—or, we should be inclined to add, while admitting his other great qualities, at any other time.

Mr. Villiers does good service in pointing out in his chapter on 'The Single Tax' that the profits from commerce are now higher than from the land, *ergo* that the idle shareholder is in a better position than the idle landlord, though we think he might have given more attention to one contributory cause—the abnormal cost of distribution, one of the great and rapidly increasing evils of our modern system, or rather lack of it. He does, however, strongly point out the possibilities inherent in the decentralizing power of electricity, and advocates the immediate socializing of this force, so that it may be made truly beneficent before its utility is circumscribed by private ownership. We fear that he shows lack of knowledge in his assertion as to the uniform level of prices. They are no more level than the rate of wages, though in the former case the inequality is far more to the advantage of the poor. Another matter in

which we think Mr. Villiers wrong is in stating that

"the typical Liberal or Socialist who gets into Parliament becomes more and more conformed to the likeness of his master, the average British working man."

The atmosphere of what was once called the best club in London will want changing before that can be true. Mr. Villiers's statement on p. 131 that "the man who enters politics will end—a politician" is more to the point.

He puts very fairly, too, what case there is for those who are always clamouring for more work for the people without specifying the sort of work, and who advocate as the first essential the circulation of money rather than the right spending of it. Here are his words:—

"If there be any slackening in the demand for an anti-social thing, the people employed in producing it will immediately suffer. There will be unemployment and poverty, all the weight of which will fall upon them; while even if the money saved be spent in some more useful ways, other people and not they will get the benefit of it. Their interests, their personal and immediate interests at least, are bound up with the evil thing; the success of their lives depends upon its growth and prosperity. When their daily bread is threatened, it is no use talking platitudes to them about the 'interest of one being the interests of all.' They see clearly how a change will affect them, only dimly the good it may do to the world as a whole. They know very well that if their trade is ruined, they and those they love will be ruined also; and the very strength of the Guarantist instinct within them, the instinct on which we must normally depend for the advance of democracy itself, will compel them to resist."

Such sentimental pleading is hard to eradicate, but people do not deserve to be considered educated until they realize that fault lies in using even the minimum of energy wastefully, when the maximum used to the best advantage will not free the country of evil for many a long year to come.

We cannot agree with Mr. Villiers that Government departments, when slack, should be allowed to compete with private enterprise; we prefer the idea that such a period should be the opportunity of the Development Commissioners. Perhaps the fact that some of his statements are so bald as to be misleading may be accounted for by the attempt to deal with such an enormous subject in one portable volume. For instance, on p. 229 he says that,

"taking the country as a whole, there are far fewer women than men eligible for membership of Trade Unions; this means that a vast majority of the [Labour] party are men."

Some day the shortsighted policy of early trade-unionism with regard to women will have to meet the fierce light of the examining publicist.

Many readers may become somewhat depressed whilst reading through Mr. Villiers's two hundred odd pages of plain common-sense, and may even suspect him of lack of enthusiasm, but those who per-

severe to the end will be rewarded by his chapter on 'Nation-Building.' Here the idealist, the enthusiast, is allowed to encourage visions of the future with its international co-operation, and the fulfilment of the idea, now dimly entering men's minds, that if a divine purpose be granted in the making of our world, then surely it was made for man—not man for it.

Our differences with the author are those of opinion. Of actual mistakes we have not detected any, though here and there the author is hardly sufficiently up to date—for instance, in giving prominence to *The Morning Leader*, and omitting all mention of new Labour dailies.

Coptic Biblical Texts in the Dialect of Upper Egypt. Edited by E. A. Wallis Budge. (British Museum.)

EGYPT is the land of literary discoveries *par excellence*. Besides the mummies, the monumental inscriptions, the pyramids, and the stelæ, which it possesses in such rich abundance, that ancient land holds embedded in its soil, or secreted in its antique buildings, large quantities of priceless papyri capable of throwing floods of light on topics in which humanity will never cease to be deeply interested. At one time a new papyrus of the Book of the Dead comes to light; at another an ancient mathematical work is unrolled before our eyes; on another occasion, again, compositions like the Aristotelian treatise on the Constitution of Athens or the poems of Bacchylides are added to our literary treasures; and a few years ago, quite suddenly, Jewish Aramaic papyri of the fifth century B.C. were unearthed at Elephantinê in Upper Egypt. Such finds make one wonder what further things may yet be in store for us in the near or distant future. One of the several not unreasonable expectations that may be entertained is that some day a pre-Massoretic form of the Old Testament text will be found, such as was used by the Septuagint translators at Alexandria. If that should ever happen, Bible students all over the world will be presented with a great sensation in this literary field.

The find with which we have to deal on the present occasion is neither sensational nor epoch-making, in the usual sense of those terms, but it is highly interesting and instructive all the same. The ripest and best expert knowledge available has been brought to bear on the question of the date that is to be assigned to the papyrus codex from which the Coptic version of Deuteronomy, the Book of Jonah, and the Acts of the Apostles are here reproduced, and as a result we have the emphatic declaration that it cannot be later than the middle of the fourth century, and that it is, therefore, not only "the oldest known copy of any translation of any considerable portion of the Greek Bible," but also "probably as early as

any copy now in existence of any substantial part of the Bible."

The importance of a Biblical MS. which in point of date takes rank with the three great uncial codices known as the Vatican, the Sinaitic, and the Alexandrine can hardly be over-estimated; but there is even more in it than may appear at first sight. The codex bears valuable and decisive testimony to the high antiquity of the Coptic version of the Holy Scriptures, and it also strongly supports the general accuracy of certain traditions regarding the history of Christianity in Egypt, which a number of critics have been much inclined to doubt. On the former point Dr. Kenyon, whose contribution to the present volume will be specially referred to presently, writes as follows:—

"Since the character of the mistakes in this Codex is such as to preclude the possibility of its being an original translation, it is fair to argue that the version itself must, in all probability, have come into existence before the end of the third century; while it may, of course, be yet older."

On the question of the authenticity of certain traditions, Dr. Budge, with equal emphasis, declares that

"the evidence afforded by our papyrus Codex tends to confirm early monastic traditions concerning the spread of Christianity in Egypt,"

so that there is, to take the most salient instances,

"good reason for believing that Anthony did hear the Scriptures read in his village church in his native tongue, and that many of the earliest monks in the deserts of Nitria, the Red Sea, and Upper Egypt, learned to repeat the Psalms and whole Books of the Bible by heart from Coptic and not from Greek manuscripts."

For a detailed description of the codex we must refer the reader to the printed volume itself, which also offers a most useful aid to appreciation in the shape of excellent photographic reproductions of several pages of the MS., including the Coptic note in a Greek cursive hand at the end of the Acts of the Apostles, which has been a decisive factor in the determination of date. Our own task must rather be to furnish an account, together with an appraisal, of the work accomplished by the learned editor and those who have given him their active, scholarly support.

After giving an exhaustive external description of the codex, with a clear indication of the extent to which the Book of Deuteronomy, the Book of Jonah, and the Acts of the Apostles are preserved in it, Dr. Budge proceeds to a comparison of this form of the Coptic version with other forms of it, as well as with the respective Greek portions of the Bible on which it is based. The many textual facts here accumulated will no doubt be scanned with great care and attention. On a number of critical details other scholars may find themselves at variance with Dr. Budge, but there can hardly be a doubt as to the correctness of the general results of his investigation.

The comparison of "the text of Deuteronomy as it appears in this papyrus Codex with such portions as are extant of the versions which were current between the seventh and eleventh centuries" has led to the conclusion "that when the papyrus was written, the Coptic text of Deuteronomy had already been fixed." Regarding the Book of Jonah, Dr. Budge finds that "the Coptic text agrees generally with the received text," though "there are many small variants which agree with readings given by A and Q" of Dr. Swete's list. Blunders of various kinds are numerous in the Acts of the Apostles; and, as all the three Biblical Books are supposed to have been copied by the same scribe, it is rather difficult to explain why the Acts should be so much more faulty than the two other Books. Dr. Budge seems to waver between attributing the mistakes to the archetype from which the copy was made and ascribing them to the ignorance and carelessness of the scribe.

Dr. Budge's general conclusions are authoritatively enforced by the precision and cogency of Dr. Kenyon's remarks in Part VII. of the Introduction. In addition to the sentence already quoted from this section, it is necessary to state that in Dr. Kenyon's view the collation of the sixty select passages from the Acts of the Apostles set out in Prof. Sanday's 'Appendices ad Novum Testamentum Stephanicum,' with the Coptic version contained in the papyrus codex, tends to confirm

"the evidence of the later Sahidic MSS., on which we have hitherto been dependent, and to establish still further the character of this version as one of the best authorities for the text of the New Testament."

As an object-lesson of the care with which the literary treasures acquired by the British Museum are treated, the contribution to this volume by Mr. Bell of the MSS. Department should be mentioned. Even the cover of the important codex was made to yield some interesting little possessions, which Mr. Bell describes for us with great clearness. A small vellum fragment apparently of the fourth century, the handwriting being "not dissimilar to the Vaticanus," is shown to contain Theodotion's Greek version of Daniel i. 17-18; and there are besides fifteen fragmentary Greek papyri in cursive script of the third to the fourth century, thirteen of these being accounts, and the remaining two contracts.

Besides the contents of the papyrus codex, which formed the chief *raison d'être* of this publication, the volume includes the Apocalypse of St. John in Coptic, printed from a paper MS. of the British Museum, written in a fine bold hand of the twelfth century. A facsimile of a page of this MS. is shown on plate x., the nine other plates representing different pages of the papyrus codex. The treatment of this part of the Coptic version is analogous to that of the Books taken from the papyrus codex. Dr. Budge gives us first a collation with the Greek text printed in Prof. Suter's

'Novum Testamentum Græce,' and he then compares extracts from the texts of the Apocalypse published by Goussen, Ciasca, and Delaporte from Sahidic MSS. of various dates with the Coptic of the present volume.

In the last part of the Introduction the learned editor supplies an historical sketch under the heading 'Christianity in Egypt and the Coptic Version of the Old and New Testaments.' We have already quoted from this part a sentence relative to the evidence in confirmation of early monastic tradition afforded by the papyrus codex. But Dr. Budge aims at going beyond this. He begins his survey with "Apollos the Alexandrian Jew," who "had knowledge of the baptism of John," and touches upon all the successive important data that intervened between Apollos and the date of the papyrus codex. In referring to the tradition, current among the Copts, "that the first Patriarch of their Church was Ananias, who was appointed by St. Mark, who is said to have visited Alexandria about the year A.D. 64," Dr. Budge says: "That this tradition is substantially true there is no good reason for doubting." But it is only right to remark that such a question can hardly be decided in this manner. The mere fact that neither Clement nor Origen says anything about the supposed sojourn and work of St. Mark at Alexandria is, indeed, sufficient to make one pause before venturing upon an affirmative answer.

Of the printing of the volume, it is enough to say that it was done at the Oxford University Press, and we believe that the photographic reproductions were also prepared under the expert care of Mr. Horace Hart.

SHELLEY AND BYRON AUTOGRAPHS.

AUTOGRAPH collectors will have a rare Byron and Shelley chance next Friday, when Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will offer at auction a well-known letter from Shelley to Byron and an equally well-known one relating to it from Byron to Moore. They are the letters of December, 1821, about the proposed burning of a sacrilegious priest described by Shelley as his "fellow serpent," a phrase explained by Byron as a "buffoonery" of his own, founded on the words "my aunt the renowned snake" used by Goethe in his 'Faust' to describe the serpent who tempted Eve. In his letter to Moore, Byron appears to have spelt the demon's name "Mephistofeles," not "Mephistofilus" as in Byron's 'Letters and Journals' (1901, v. 496), or "Mephistopholes" as in Medwin's 'Life of Shelley' (ii. 230). But the point for the autograph collector is that in this "lot," in which three—nay four—poets of renown are concerned, the holograph letters of Shelley and Byron are on one and the same piece of paper, Byron having written and signed his note to Moore on the back of Shelley's to his lordship. A note on this composite MS., signed "C. W. M.," says "not Aunt but Cousin." The word used by Goethe is *Muhme*: surely Byron was justified in choosing *aunt* from among the dictionary equivalents of that word.

In the same sale there is a long letter to Jane Clairmont, produced jointly by Shelley and his second wife, with a great deal of hard talk about Byron in it. The first sheet was written by Mary after consultation with Shelley; the second is wholly in Shelley's writing; and the poet appears to have taken a fresh sheet and gone on with a sentence, left unfinished by his wife because there was no more room on her sheet.

Another Byron MS. in the same sale, of very high interest as a relic, is a quarto sheet containing in his writing that passage of 'Don Juan' attacking Wellington read to Hobhouse at Pisa in September, 1822. It had been intended for the opening of the third Canto, but was ultimately reserved for the ninth, all but two stanzas which relate to Juan and Haidee, and with a slight alteration were made to serve alone as the opening of Canto III. The variations from the text of the Wellington passage, printed, it seems, from a transcript thought to have been made by the Countess Guiccioli, are not very striking; whereas the poet's aplomb in dealing with the situation created by the temporary withdrawal of that passage from Canto III. is distinctly characteristic. After finishing with the Duke, he had written:—

Now to my Epic—We left Juan sleeping, &c.;

but when he decided to let Canto III. begin with the stanza of which that was the first line, he altered it to

Hail, Muse! *et cetera*.—We left Juan sleeping—

which is richer metrically and much more racy.

THE EARLY CHRONICLES OF SCOTLAND.

Monrieth, May 20, 1912.

YOUR reviewer has dealt very leniently with my sketch of the early Scottish chronicles. I have not the book at hand to refer to, but I feel that I must have expressed myself very ambiguously in referring to David Macpherson, the editor of Wyntoun. In stating that he "was the son of a tailor in Edinburgh," so far from suggesting any disparagement, I intended it as a tribute to his attainments in the teeth of what must have been circumstances unpropitious to independent study. I regret that your reviewer should have imported the term "base descent" into relation with the parentage of Macpherson, which it never entered into my head to regard as less honourable than that of the great Orientalist, Dr. Alexander Murray, son of the shepherd of Dunkitterick in my native Galloway hills.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Thursday and Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books and manuscripts which included the library of the late Sir J. D. Hooker, &c., the most important lots being the following: A Collection of over 2,000 pamphlets on the French Revolution, 50*l.* Dresser, History of the Birds of Europe, 9 vols., 1871-96, 52*l.* Apuleius Platonicus, Herbarium, printed at Rome, c. 1484-8, 55*l.* Milton, Areopagitica, 1644, 21*l.* Joannes de Cuba, Tractatus de Herbis, &c., 1491, 35*l.* Sir W. J. Hooker and others, Icones Plantarum, 30 vols., 1837-1911, 67*l.* Edwards's Botanical Register, 33 vols., 1815-47, 26*l.* Sir J. D. Hooker, Flora Antarctica, 2 vols., 1844-7; Cryptogamic Botany, 1845; Flora Novæ-Zelandiæ, 2 vols., 1853-1855; and Flora Tasmaniæ, 2 vols., 1860, 123*l.*; Flora Boreali-Americana, 2 vols., 1840, 20*l.* The total of the sale was 1,488*l.* 14*s.*

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Bardsley (Rev. J. U. N.), THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND HER ENDOWMENTS, 2/ net.
Skeffington

Six sermons with special reference to the Welsh Disendowment Bill, preached in the Lancaster Parish Church, January and February, 1912. They form an excellent statement of the position of the Church of England in regard to endowments, and should do good service in correcting the widely prevailing misconceptions on the subject. The author's attitude towards the Reformation, and his doctrinal statements, will here and there provoke dissent on the part of those members of the English Church who, if they cannot submit to the Papacy, yet hold by the full Catholic tradition.

Case (Shirley Jackson), THE HISTORICITY OF JESUS, A CRITICISM OF THE CONTENTION THAT JESUS NEVER LIVED, A STATEMENT OF THE EVIDENCE FOR HIS EXISTENCE, AN ESTIMATE OF HIS RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY, 6/ net.

Illinois, University of Chicago ;

London, Cambridge University Press

The author has set himself the task of defending the belief in the existence of Jesus from the point of view of "liberal" theology, *i.e.*, without recourse to the supernatural. We could wish the first part of the book had been somewhat longer and fuller. No line of attack has been omitted, nor is there failure to indicate the line of reply ; two or three points have, indeed, been adequately discussed, and we are glad to acknowledge that the numerous foot-notes show the reader where to go for verification of what has been told him. Still, the effect of the critical portion of the work is, on the whole, that of something more hurried and slight than it need have been. The statement of the evidence for the traditional view seems to us much better and more forcibly done.

Ferguson (G. A.), HOW A MODERN ATHEIST FOUND GOD. Lindsey Press

A not very successful expression of the personal experience of one of whose sincerity there is as little doubt as of the repellent egotism which colours the "story" of his "almost unique experience."

Isaacs (Abram S.), WHAT IS JUDAISM ? A SURVEY OF JEWISH LIFE, THOUGHT, AND ACHIEVEMENT, 5/ net.

Putnam's

A collection of a number of essays contributed within recent years to various periodicals, presenting along different lines the message and meaning of the Jew's religion and history. What the author has to say in vindication of Jewish character and services he says in a laudably dispassionate manner, but the disconnected origin of the various chapters is apparent throughout, frequent repetition of similar phases occurring. This "unpretentious treatment" of a great subject will doubtless serve to arouse interest in it ; but, unfortunately, Prof. Isaacs supplies no hint as to where students may find further elaboration of such fascinating essays as his 'Talmud in History' or 'The Story of the Synagogue.'

Montefiore (C. G.), Hetherington (Rev. A. J.), and Others, THE UNITY OF FAITH, edited by Geoffrey Rhodes, 3/6 net.

Kegan Paul

A series of essays by writers holding different forms of the religious belief current in the West. The idea is to discover what

element they all have in common, and this, as might have been foreseen, reduces itself to the affirmation of the existence of God, with the conviction that it is not by reasoning, but by a holy life, that man can attain to Him. The most interesting papers are those by Father Hetherington on the Roman Church, and Mr. Grubb on the 'Friends.'

Poetry.

Anderson (J. Redwood), THE MASK, 4/ net.

Oxford, Thornton ;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

These productions of Mr. Anderson's are in some cases positively unreadable, owing to their wilful ugliness, poor wording, and undue length. If his 'Hymenæal Ode' had been purified by a rush of real passion, we might pardon its lack of reticence.

Buckeridge (E. G.), SPINDRIFT, 3/6 net.

Stock

The author of 'Spindrift' has imagination and a perception of the beauty of nature, together with a sense of rhythm. He gives us the impression of being facile, but this facility will, unless he is severe on himself, tend to become his chief danger. Some of the verse is sentimental, but scattered through the volume are several good lines, and the latter part of 'When We are Old' is simple and sincere. It is a pity that in more than one instance Mr. Buckeridge has spoilt his poem by putting in too many verses.

De la Mare (Walter), THE LISTENERS, AND OTHER POEMS. Constable

In metrical skill Mr. De la Mare is scarcely surpassed, or indeed equalled, by any of the younger English poets. He can turn from one metrical form to another with confidence and success, and shows rightness and certitude in his rhythm and diction. But there is something much more than prosodical excellence in his poetry. He is not a philosopher like Mr. Abercrombie. He is not a reformer like Mr. Masfield. Nor, on the other hand, is he one who sings with the bird-like spontaneity of Mr. Davies. But there is in his poetry much of the sweetness of song ; in its musical quality it is direct, concrete, sensuous. But purely spontaneous, artless poetry has limitations which withhold from the poet the widest exercise of his gift. Mr. De la Mare could not achieve his variety and wonderful modulations of metre if poetry had not been for him a technical study as well as an inspiration. It is impossible not to recognize the subtle influence of Rossetti—both in matter and form—and in a more obvious way that of Coleridge. He gets something of that wistfulness, that shy spirituality, which Rossetti loved, something also of the mingled grotesqueness and sweetness of Coleridge.

Mr. De la Mare is a romanticist. He loves the strange, the grotesque, the far-away ; magic and witchcraft and sorcery are a delight to him ; he can make imaginative play with the goblins of childhood ; and all nature is haunted for him with the strange and the beautiful.

He has a fine faculty—which readers of 'The Mulla-Mulgars' will remember—of combining playfulness with grim fantasy, as we have it here in 'Never-to-be.' In 'The Witch' he produces the eerie effect of the supernatural:—

Owl and Newt and Nightjar :
They take their shapes and creep,
Silent as churchyard lichen,
While she squats asleep.

All of those dead were stirring :
Each unto each did call,
"A Witch, a Witch is sleeping
Under the churchyard wall ;

A Witch, a Witch is sleeping...."
The shrillness ebbd away ;
And up the way-worn moon clomb bright,
Hard on the track of day.

In the poem 'Arabia,' in 'Where,' in a score of the briefest and lightest of lyrical pieces, he achieves exquisite musical effects. He has an effective simplicity:—

A very old woman
Lives in yon house—
The squeak of the cricket,
The stir of the mouse,
Are all she knows
Of the earth and us.

At present his poetry is all lightness and fancifulness. But he has charm, and a beauty of form rare enough to-day, combined with a definite vision.

Henderland (George), THE HEART OF BRUCE.

Paisley, Gardner

This story of the Bruce in alternately rhymed decasyllabics is a model of neat and correct versification, of measured and subdued rhythm. But the whole poem is dull and monotonous. It dozes through nearly sixty pages in somnolent grace, and lacks the spice of life and imagination.

Herbert (A. P.), PLAY HOURS WITH PEGASUS, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

Mr. Herbert's light verse is of the conventional University type. Its effect depends chiefly on neat metrical arrangements, unusual rhymes, topical allusions, and a blend of colloquialism and "literary language." With deftness above the ordinary, he sings of his Bath, of Airmen, of "Toggers," of Compulsory Greek, and so on, in such a way as to raise continual faint smiles, but never a peal of laughter.

Kelleher (D. L.), POEMS 12 A PENNY.

Liverpool, 'The Liverpool Courier.'

The author makes an anthology of his own verse, which with sublime self-confidence and in large lettering he calls 'The Fine Melody of my Feelings.' We can only dimly surmise the quality of the rejected pieces.

Lounsbery (G. Constant), POEMS OF REVOLT, AND SATAN UNBOUND, 3/6 net.

Gay & Hancock

The writer of 'Poems of Revolt' is a slave to his desire to make rhymes, and has an unfortunate habit of selecting unpoetic and ugly words. The theme of the play 'Satan Unbound' is no less a one than the divinity of discontent ; but, owing to a lack either of technical accomplishment or critical perception, Mr. Lounsbery never rises to the height of his argument, and is sometimes grotesque.

Meyrat (Émile Louis), EURYDICÉAN, A POEM.

Boudry, Switzerland, Bailled

M. Meyrat scours heaven and earth for metaphors, analogies, and similes, flinging them on to his pages without apparent consideration as to how and where they fall. Consequently, he is more often than not unintelligible. These four lines are typical of his catholic receptivity of words:—

Wrath sister thy claw
Integant must skein
Wan white lilies, and four
Roses of pain.

We soon tire of his verbal gymnastics.

Ragg (Frederick W.), LAST POST AND REVEILLE, 1/ net. St. Catherine Press

There is no poetry though a quantity of bad argument in these belligerent verses. The author rages in tumid polysyllabics, expending much windy energy upon criticism of the Parliament Bill. A modicum of sobriety would have been a wholesome corrective to his objurgations.

Seranus, IN NORTHERN SKIES, AND OTHER POEMS.

An exiguous booklet of polished but derivative verse. "Seranus" is best in her sonnets, where severe restriction of length and form prevents her from lapsing into diffuseness. Some feeling for landscape is displayed.

Stead (Robert J. C.), SONGS OF THE PRAIRIE, 1/6 net. Gay & Hancock

This little collection of songs is among the many books of modern verse which seem to us negligible. The author lacks taste and charm.

Warner (Irene E. Toye), IN LIGHT AND DARKNESS—HOPE! 1/6 net. Kegan Paul

The best that can be said of these poems is that they breathe a spirit of altruism and sincerity. Aesthetically considered, they are not striking and are defaced by mawkishness and banalities.

Williams (Harold), THE BALLAD OF TWO GREAT CITIES, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Fiffeld

These verses give evidence of thoughtfulness, care, and modesty. There are no raw and garish effects, nor is the author a light and idle dilettante. He writes in elegiac strain, and no radiance flashes through his grey monotones. His studied, pensive lines are well worth perusal. We feel, however, that his thought hardly runs naturally into metrical forms. The sense of rhythm is often painfully halting. But there is merit and talent in the volume.

Bibliography.**Aberdeen University Library, BULLETIN, April. The Library****O'Donoghue (D. J.), THE POETS OF IRELAND: A BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF IRISH WRITERS OF ENGLISH VERSE, 21/ net. Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.; London, Frowde**

The author in 1892 began publishing his 'Dictionary' in parts, which he got printed and sold himself. They succeeded, in fact, without the usual aids of advertisement. The good foundation then laid has received so many additions and revisions that the book before us may claim to be a new one.

It is an admirable record, giving brief but sufficient biographical details, and notes about prose as well as poetry, and showing wide research concerning pieces of pseudonymous or disputed authorship. Thus there is a poem signed "Speranza" which was not by Lady Wilde. Prof. Tyrrell figures as a translator of 'The Acharnians' and a writer in *Kottabos*, which he edited for some time. It might be added that he started the magazine himself in 1869; also that he and two friends published some translations in 1869 under the title of 'Hesperidum Susurri,' and that he edited the first collection ever made of 'Dublin Translations into Greek and Latin Verse,' our copy of which is dated 1882. Most of the renderings had, however, already appeared in the publications mentioned above.

Philosophy.**Kirkham (Stanton Davis), OUTDOOR PHILOSOPHY, THE MEDITATIONS OF A NATURALIST, 5/ net. Putnam's**

"The vulgarity of publicity and the tedium of an over-organized society" are the spur which has driven Mr. Kirkham to seek the calm of trout-streams and the pleasures of a meditative life. Emerson is his ancestor, and Thoreau his spiritual father, with here and there a strain of the Whit-

manesque. He strives after no paradox, nor abhors the platitude, but expounds his doctrine of "self-trust and the worth of the individual" in dignified prose which soothes the reader without raising him to the higher planes of exaltation. The writing is too easy, and the author too content with his main thesis to pursue it down to details, so we are left with a feeling of dissatisfaction.

History and Biography.**Bagshawe (Frederic G.), THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND, 2 vols., 21/ net. Sands**

This is not a book founded upon original research, nor does it lay claim to such pretensions. It is an account of "the private, as opposed to the public, history of the several kings and queens, of their children, and of such of their immediate descendants or relatives as have played any part in English History or have lived in England." Thus, while drawing upon accessible documents and histories, it avoids trenching upon the political province of the regular historian.

Croly (Herbert), MARCUS ALONZO HANNA: HIS LIFE AND WORK, 10/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

This biography of 480 closely printed pages is not well or lucidly written, and, like its subject, badly needs some central guiding principle. Out of it emerges at last the image of a man whose lack of intellectual grasp, wide views, or high ideals was obscured by his pleasant sociability and humane kindness. Fundamentally, perhaps, what Hanna chiefly suffered from was a defective education. Had his early training chanced to bring him under the sway of noble traditions and clear thoughts, his energy, vitality, instinct of domination, and happy endowment of being "hail fellow well met" with all his kind might have made him a good influence and, possibly, a great leader in American politics. As things were, his fine business talent and his aptitude for organization were directed to no high ends. Like most semi-educated men, he believed the interests of his own class to be those of the community. As an employer his genial accessibility and good heart made him infinitely better than his public reputation, and it is probable that he never deliberately did a wrong to any fellow-creature. But the political power of men essentially provincial in mind is always dangerous; and the effect of this laudatory Life is to convince the reader that, in high places, men like Marcus Alonzo Hanna are bad citizens.

Livingstone (R. W.), THE GREEK GENIUS AND ITS MEANING TO US, 6/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

An excellent exposition for the general reader by one of the younger race of Oxford scholars. Chapters are devoted to the salient qualities Beauty, Freedom, Directness, Humanism—with Pindar and Herodotus as types—Sanity and Many-sidedness, Plato and other exceptions to the tendencies just mentioned, and 'The Fifth Century and After.' A brief Epilogue deals with the "modernity" of Greek literature. The book is decidedly attractive.

Masson (Flora), THE BRONTËS, 6d. net. Jack

This volume of the People's Books is not by any means a brilliant presentation of the lives and atmosphere of the three sisters, but it is informed with much delicacy and intimacy of treatment. Miss Masson is much indebted to Mrs. Gaskell's biography, but is not subservient to it. She writes agreeably and with strong

sympathy, introducing many quiet pictures of the domestic environment at Haworth. The judgment is full of discernment, and, as an introduction to a family circle in which there was so much humanity and tragedy, no more fitting book could be recommended.

Mathew (Rev. Arnold H.), THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RODRIGO BORGIA, POPE ALEXANDER VI., 16/ net. Stanley Paul

The author in this book returns to the subject and epoch he has already treated somewhat voluminously in former volumes. Unfortunately, our confidence in him as an historian of repute has been impaired by certain discoveries relating to the origins of some of his work. The illustrations are interesting.

People's Books: ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES, by Elizabeth O'Neill, 6d. net. Jack

An excellent account of the spirit and general trend of the history of England in the Middle Ages compressed into some 90 pages. There are a few minor inaccuracies of statement—e.g., that the University of Oxford "came into being" in 1214—which do not affect its suitability for the use it was designed to fulfil. The essential features of Mediæval England are clearly traced and set forth.

Geography and Travel.**Handbook to Belgium, including the Ardennes and Luxemburg, 2/6 net. Ward & Lock**

This sixth edition is revised and enlarged. It appears admirably adapted for tourists bent on seeing Belgium in a hurry, although even they might appreciate a slightly more incisive phraseology.

Walter (L. Edna), THE FASCINATION OF HOLLAND, 1/6 net. Black

This is no mere guide-book, although entirely descriptive. It does not profess to contain anything like a complete picture of Holland, giving, for instance, but the barest notice of Rotterdam. But the author has been successful in conveying in a few pages much of the charm of Dutch towns and scenery. A prospective visitor to Holland might well select the little volume instead of the ordinary guide-book.

Sociology.**Addams (Jane), A NEW CONSCIENCE AND AN ANCIENT EVIL, 4/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.**

In its presentation of facts connected with the system of commercialized vice no more convincing, sane, startling, yet optimistic volume is likely to reach the public than this. Miss Addams has studied the outward phenomena of the subject, searched for their inner meaning, and expressed her conclusions in incisive terms which reveal the clear head and warm heart of one whose passion for social justice is typical of the best men and women of our day.

Her facts are drawn from American sources, and particularly from information received as an official connected with the Juvenile Protection Association of Chicago. In England we are spared the flagrant connexion that exists in the States between the legal control of commercialized vice and the functions of the police, but we are unfortunately without that public opinion which, in all those States in which women are enfranchised, has raised the age of consent to 18 years. As an example of Miss Addams's sane optimism we quote her reflection that "in the midst of a freedom such as has never been accorded to young

women in the history of the world, under an economic pressure grinding down upon the working girl at the very age when she most wistfully desires to be taken care of, it is necessary to organize a widespread commercial enterprise in order to procure a sufficient number of girls for the white slave market." It would seem to show that the virtue of women is holding its own in that slow-growing civilization which ever demands more self-control on the part of the individual.

Bremner (C. S.), *DIVORCE AND MORALITY*, with Preface by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Frank Palmer

The Spencerian dictum that "absolute morality is the regulation of conduct in such a way that pain shall not be inflicted" bears so little relation to the law of divorce obtaining in England that it is small wonder if its anomalies give birth to a copious journalistic output. The author's is an historical study of matrimonial regulations in different countries and at different periods. Inexactitude and clumsiness of expression disfigure it, but so long as ministers are to be found "unaware that the divorce law of 1857 presses unequally on the sexes"—the present writer recently met a similarly ignorant archdeacon of the Church of England—any honest attempt to lighten the darkness must be welcomed.

Political Economy.

Johnson (George), *FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN ACCOUNTS*, 4/ net. Wilson

A practical guide for dealing with some of the intricacies of foreign currencies, especially those connected with the South American exchanges.

Education.

Montessori Method (The): *SCIENTIFIC PEDAGOGY AS APPLIED TO CHILD EDUCATION IN "THE CHILDREN'S HOUSES."* with Additions and Revisions by the Author, translated by Anne E. George, with an Introduction by Prof. Henry W. Holmes, 7/6 net. Heinemann

Dr. Montessori's work is, by this translation, made accessible to readers in this country who were unable to study it in the original or in the foreign versions that have already been made. Its appearance is an important educational event.

Philology.

Benton (P. Askell), *NOTES ON SOME LANGUAGES OF THE WESTERN SUDAN*, including Twenty-Four Unpublished Vocabularies of Barth, Extracts from Correspondence regarding Richardson's and Barth's Expeditions, and a Few Hausa Riddles and Proverbs, 7/6 net. Frowde

An exceptionally complete linguistic study, stocked with philological, grammatical, and miscellaneous information. The vocabularies and correspondence are collected from the British Museum and the archives of the Royal Geographical Society. The Hausa riddles and proverbs are a notable feature.

Commentary (A) on Herodotus, with Introduction and Appendixes, by W. W. How and J. Wells, 2 vols. (Books I.-IV. and V.-IX.), 7/6 net each.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A book like this needs careful examination, but is difficult to review except by generalities. We find no great novelties in it, but a very careful compilation of facts and of the views of scholars upon disputed points. Indeed, the compilation is, from some points of view, too careful: it obviously meets the purpose of those who are content to take others' opinions rather than to form their

own. The numbered paragraphs of the Introduction, with its emphasized headings, point the same way; and if any are a little more lazy than others, they will find in §13 a neat summary of everything they want to know about the composition of Herodotus's history. The point is, that the student need not have exercised any judgment at all, yet he may produce on paper an answer to satisfy the examiner by learning a dozen lines of the Introduction.

When we have said this, we have said almost all that we wish to say in the way of criticism. Given the point of view, the whole thing is thoroughly done—everything is carefully considered, difficulties met, historical questions elucidated, ethnology, geography, antiquities, grammar—nothing omitted. Longer essays are given in the appendixes. Here is all the information about Herodotus that the heart can wish. It is an extremely useful book to the student who has read his text and wants to fill in the details accurately—wants to know, for instance, that large families are commended in the Zend Avesta, and many another truth that he might otherwise miss. He will close the book with a new respect for Herodotus, and thank him that he has managed to convey so much information to the modern world without boring it.

Forty (The) Martyrs of the Sinai Desert and the Story of Eulogios, from a Palestinian Syriac and Arabic Palimpsest, transcribed by Agnes Smith Lewis, 7/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

No. IX. of *Horæ Semiticæ*. The interest of these narratives is primarily linguistic, as affording an example of the Palestinian-Syriac dialect, which, apart from Biblical documents, is slenderly represented in the writings that have come down to us. The upper script, which is Arabic, is to be assigned to the tenth century; the under script, which contains an allusion to the death of Justinus I., 527 A.D., to a date not earlier than the seventh century. Though it cannot be claimed that either story is a work of literature, each—in its Oriental simplicity of outlook—has considerable charm, to which Dr. Lewis's translation does full justice. She gives us, besides Introduction, translation, and text, a glossary, a list of emendanda referring to No. VIII. of these *Horæ Semiticæ*, and three illustrations, one that of a moth which she found pressed between the leaves of vellum, where perhaps it had lain 1,000 years.

Homer, ILIAD, Books XV. and XVI., translated by E. H. Blakeney, 3/6 Bell

Follows the style of rendering already used in Books I.-XII. by the translator, and made familiar by Mr. Andrew Lang's classical translations. Mr. Blakeney seems to us, however, more archaic, and in his zeal for poetical phraseology overdoes the third person singular in "-eth." The notes, critical and literary, are a valuable feature, and just the thing to interest readers. The paper-covered volume belongs to Bell's Classical Translations, which represent a much-needed advance on the canine fidelity of Bohn.

Journal of English Studies (The), Vol. I. No. 1, 1/ net. Horace Marshall

We welcome the establishment of a journal devoted to the teaching and study of English. Support is chiefly expected from teachers of English in primary and secondary schools, and they will find here suggestive papers on 'Oral Composition in Schools' and 'Shakespeare in School,' a subject also fruitfully discussed in the section of 'Teachers in Counsel.'

Articles of a literary as well as a pedagogic character are wisely included, and the present number includes a paper on 'Current Opinion' of considerable interest, another on 'Bacon as Writer,' and a third on 'Some Obstacles to Spelling Reform.' We hope that the Journal will take an early opportunity of examining newspaper English, which has so vast an influence to-day, and explaining its merits or demerits as a vehicle for thought and expression.

Thornton (R. H.), *AN AMERICAN GLOSSARY*, 2 vols, 30/ net. Francis & Co.

The sub-title of these volumes is "An Attempt to illustrate Certain Americanisms upon Historical Principles," and the feature which makes them of exceptional value is the admirable wealth of citations, 14,000 in number. These will enable writers and readers to verify or correct many vague beliefs and ideas. Mr. Thornton, a well-known correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, deserves our warm thanks for a work of much learning and industry, which cannot fail to be of permanent value.

School-Books.

Contes de Voltaire, edited by H. W. Preston, 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

The suggestive Preface of this book claims for the study of modern languages more than the utilitarian results sought by teachers on the new method. The author's insistence on translation as a method of culture and literary training is in every way commendable. A high standard is set from the beginning to challenge the powers of the pupil by putting before him well-chosen selections from the best authors, rather than to entice his sympathy with easy and amusing literature. The *Contes* are well chosen and are complete in themselves, and the volume has useful historical and literary notes. Altogether it is a model of what a text should be.

History Questions selected from Papers set at Civil Service Examinations, reprinted by Permission of H.M. Stationery Office, and edited by A. Percival Newton, 1/ Bell

A collection apparently designed for the use of "crammers," and subdivided into six periods, with a general heading for European history.

Fiction.

Ashes of Incense, 6/ Mills & Boon

It is refreshing to find originality if only in the treatment of old situations. The chief figure in this book is a woman whose wifely existence is mainly made tolerable by her unconscionable spirit of mischief, which feeds on itself until she has ended her mad career by compassing her own murder. Her awakening to the knowledge that her life has been one long outrage, and that the subtlety at which she has been aiming lies in being natural in an age impregnated by hypocrisy and false standards, is well conceived.

Caine (William), *SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!* 6/ Greening

In his own original way this writer makes his characters live for us. At a villa in a little French watering-place they chatter together in the most natural manner for a day or two. When the match-making hostess's four guests have managed, in spite of her, to shuffle themselves into a position to drink to their married happiness, this, the slightest of sketches, comes to an end—and we are sorry.

Callwell (Col. C. E.), SERVICE YARNS AND MEMORIES, 6/ Blackwood

A collection of short stories and personal reminiscences dealing with the lighter side of Army life in war and peace. The author's style is discursive and diffuse, but the book is of a diverting nature, although frequent technical allusions may prove somewhat mystifying to the civilian.

Many of the stories have previously appeared in *Blackwood*, *The Cornhill*, and other magazines.

Curle (Richard), SHADOWS OUT OF THE CROWD, 6/ Swift

These short stories, many of which have already appeared as "middles" in the weekly press, maintain a respectable level of achievement.

Evans (George), THE CHILD OF HIS ADOPTION, 6/ Herbert & Daniel

Mr. George Evans shows promise of becoming a good novelist, but he should think more of construction and selection. Originality and invention he has, though the invention flags a little towards the latter part of the story; but he has not that instinct of form that enables an author to write without plan; and if he is ever to attain distinction, he must attentively study composition—not in the sense of the school curriculum, but in that of the architect or the painter.

Fisher (B. M.), THE PLAYER, 6/ Drane

Boys reading this book will fail to recognize many types portrayed in it because of their doubtful existence. But this very fact may result in interesting them in a school-story which to one of their elders appears dismally to miss the child's point of view.

Grier (Sydney C.), THE ADVANCED-GUARD, 1/ net. Blackwood
New edition.

Maartens (Maarten), EVE, 6/ Constable.

Against a background of Dutch stolidity and virtue and the petty interests and occupations of village life, the Melissants—Eve's father and mother—stand out like exotics in a farmyard, and exert an influence out of all seeming proportion to their subsidiary position. "Close your eyes on the ugly side, and it isn't there," they say; but, when the first of their children leaves the nest so aptly named Sans Souci, the changed atmosphere to which her Adam takes her is crushing beyond all her powers of resistance, and a breach is opened through which a crimson passion steals into her pale Paradise. Its coming and her purgatory constitute the story—both in style and matter one to enjoy.

Macgrath (Harold), THE CARPET FROM BAGDAD, 6/ Gay & Hancock

George Percival Algernon Jones, of the Oriental Rug and Carpet Company, is an interesting hero in spite of his name. When the story opens he is feeling depressed because with all his travelling he has never met an adventure to touch his heart, his pocket, or his limbs. Then arrive the rogue and the carpet together, and what follows gives Percival Algernon the opportunity to discover of what stuff he is made. He falls in love with the innocent daughter of a smart woman smuggler and thief; they and the rogue are kidnapped together by the Arab guardian of the sacred carpet, and all suffer many things in the desert. The final scene, in which the thieves are caught at their work, which involves the meeting of mother and daughter, is excellent. There are some dull pages, but on the whole the writing is bright and easy to read, and the plot is skilfully unfolded to its happy ending.

Onions (Oliver), WIDDERSHINS, 2/ net.

Secker
This powerful and remarkable collection of short stories was first published not eighteen months ago, and this is the third edition. A supplement to them is 'The Cigarette Case.' Their art and naturalism are of an unusual quality. We reviewed 'Widdershins' favourably in *The Athenæum* of March 11, 1911.

Pemberton (Max), WAR AND THE WOMAN, 6/ Cassell

Dominating the fortunes of this story there are two financial magnates. One believes that war can only be killed by trade, and is striving for the federation of Europe, with no commercial barriers between the several countries; the other, "the new Krupp," desires peace also, but considers it his business to prepare the nations for war. Neither of these missionaries attains much. There descends upon England a winter of unparalleled severity. The imagination of journalists places invading armies upon a frozen channel; as a fact, however, what the country has to fear is the consequence of war without its actuality. The Steel King corners the wheat market, and the shipping trade is paralyzed by a strike. "The woman" had long before invited him to become a Vice-President of her International Arbitration League. When he saves the country by bidding his wheat ships sail for Europe, she marries him, now sharing his belief that, if peace is to be won for humanity, it will be by the brains and money of its leaders.

Powers (Capt. T. J.), THE GARDEN OF THE SUN. Gay & Hancock

A story of military life in the Philippines which belongs to the "kiss me yet again—again, and yet again" order of fiction, riots in picturesque slang, and shows that weakening of the moral fibre which climate and environment can and does sometimes effect.

Shedd (George C.), THE INCORRIGIBLE DUKANE, 6/ Stanley Paul

The incorrigible Dukane is a young man whose self-confidence and aplomb in all circumstances are extraordinary. He is the son of an American engineering magnate, and his disinclination for serious employment is viewed with scant sympathy by his austere parent, who decrees that he shall either work or starve. The story, which describes him working as a navvy of unknown identity in one of his father's construction camps is breezily told, and the interest is skilfully maintained. There are several illustrations by Mr. Stanley Wood.

Symons (Beryl), PRINCE AND PRIEST, 6/ Stanley Paul

This is a picturesque and spirited story centring round Simon de Montfort's "crusade" in Languedoc. Our sympathies are, naturally, engaged on the side of the persecuted Provençals, who, however, are not transformed into stainless saints and martyrs. The author has made a careful study of her period: leper-houses, Courts of Love, and ecclesiastical anathemas play an effective part in the action. The love-interest is developed from the author's *motif* of the betrothed bride and her attendant knight, but the result is less disastrous than with *Tristram and Lancelot*.

Wason (Robert Alexander), HAPPY HAWKINS, 6/ Grant Richards

Like the cowboys of fiction generally, Happy Hawkins is endowed with a turn for dry humour, a rough exterior, and a heart of gold, dominated by an ennobling,

though in this case hopeless passion. Its object is an equally familiar figure, the boy-like heroine who develops into the truest of true women, and finds the reward of merit in an alliance with the disguised heir to an English earldom. The story, written throughout in dialect, includes some curious adventures, but does not add much to our knowledge of men and things "out West."

General.

Halifax County Borough, Bankfield Museum

Notes: No. 11, HAND CARD-MAKING, by H. Ling Roth, 1d.; and No. 12, LOCAL PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS, Loan Exhibition, May 11–June 6, 1912, by Hugh P. Kendall and H. Ling Roth, 6d. The Museum

A careful record of hand card-making, and another of local prehistoric implements, the latter including a bibliography. There are numerous diagrams.

People's Books: HOME RULE, by L. G. Redmond-Howard, with a Preface by Robert Harcourt, 6d. net. Jack

The nephew of Mr. John Redmond attempts here a wide survey in a restricted space, and some of his chapters (notably the historical ones) are necessarily sketchy. The volume is so frankly a propagandist pamphlet that it seems rather out of place in the series; but as such it is forcible and lively. One of Mr. Redmond-Howard's remarks conjures up a pleasing picture. "I defy Sir Edward Carson himself," says he, "to raise a theological controversy about an egg."

Pamphlets.

Hutchinson (John), THE SONNETS OF "SHAKESPEARE": A NEW VIEW, 6d. Robert Banks & Son

Reprinted from 'Baconiana.' The view is certainly original. Mr. Hutchinson believes that the author of the Sonnets is addressing himself—"the better part of me," as Sonnet 39 puts it. The Dark Lady is the "worse" part of his nature. The references to offspring, marriage, &c., are to be taken as referring to intellectual creations. The Dæmon of Socrates is mentioned in support of this theory, but here we have to believe in two separate individualities, a man and a woman, invented "for the purpose of self-communing." The suggestion strikes us as distinctly odd and bizarre, and is not further commended by the idea that Bacon was inspired by Hilliard's portrait of himself to write the sonnets.

London County Council, INDICATION OF HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN LONDON, Part XXXVI.; and THE HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, FOREST HILL, S.E.: A HANDBOOK TO THE MARINE AQUARIA, Second Edition, 1d. each.

Some Memories of the Row, 6d. net.

Partridge

Tweedie (Mrs. Alec), EUGENICS.

Permanent detention and segregation of all who are classified as feeble-minded! From all quarters comes this cry—the first article in the social reformer's creed. Every book, pamphlet, or article which furthers this end is an intrinsic good, but we could wish that more enthusiasts would take the Fabian tracts as models of exact writing. We should like to know how "trade unions prevent" prisoners being taught much that is useful. The article is reprinted from *The Fortnightly Review* for May.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Bratli (Charles), PHILIPPE II., ROI D'ESPAGNE, ÉTUDE SUR SA VIE ET SON CARACTÈRE, nouvelle Édition, avec une Préface du Comte Baguenault de Puchesse. Paris, Champion

There has long been an opening for a book which should present the results of modern research on Philip II. It was the fault of historians of the last generation to see in Philip either an implacable despot or a fanatical monk. Both these illusions M. Bratli, in his conscientious study, in some way dispels. The book is not a history of the reign, and wisely confines itself to a broad treatment of the personality of Philip himself. Since the discovery in 1884 by Gachard of the private correspondence of Philip much has been done to rehabilitate his character, both as a man and a sovereign. It is interesting to read M. Bratli's contention that Philip, neither bigot nor fanatic, is an expression of the same tendency towards mysticism which produced in his century personalities like Louis Ponce de Léon and Louis of Granada. Certainly in one respect Philip showed himself intellectually superior to his age, for according to Bermudez de Castro he was in no degree superstitious. The murder of Don Carlos is justified by M. Bratli on the ground that Philip feared lest a turn in the wheel of fortune should place the degenerate on the throne, and that national interests demanded Don Carlos's death. While much is done in the book to show the irresolution and pessimism of Philip, we venture to think that sufficient stress has not been laid on his pettifogging instincts which in themselves proved a bar to effective sovereignty. Neither can we concur with M. Bratli in his conclusion that in giving Spain religious unity at all costs Philip strengthened the forces of the nation.

Chéradame (André), LA CRISE FRANÇAISE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Politics in France since the Dreyfus case have become complex and difficult to follow for the average English reader unacquainted with the inner history of Cabinets. With the downfall of M. Caillaux, inexplicable for a time to the mass of the French people, the climax has been attained. M. Chéradame gives a lucid and impartial statement of the causes which have led to the present crisis, and the threatened breakdown of *Parlementarisme*. His book is a valuable summary of the important facts which have created the present social, moral, and military disorganization in France to-day. Thanks to an admirable system of marginal insets, the reader is at a glance able to inform himself as to the details of the crisis, its causes, effects, and the proposed solutions. The relative strength of France and Germany in a future war is carefully considered, and there is added a study of our own resources and the possibilities of English intervention. In his judgments on English politics M. Chéradame is not always sure.

Damas (Comte Roger de), MÉMOIRES : RUSSIE, VALMY ET ARMÉE DE CONDÉ, NAPLES (1787-1806), 7fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The keen attention which is to-day devoted to the Revolutionary and Napoleonic period could hardly fail to overlook the memoirs of a character so chivalrous and picturesque as the Count de Damas. These memoirs, published for the first time, give a vivid picture of the closing years of the *ancien régime* and the society of the *émigrés* in Germany and Naples. Beginning his

career in the army of Russia in 1787, subsequently an officer in the armies of Artois and Condé, and finally in the service of the Bourbons in Naples, the Count was, during his short, but adventurous and brilliant career, a shrewd and attentive observer of men and events. The memoirs, sincere and piquant, are a real contribution to the study of the epoch, and are carefully annotated by M. Jacques Rambaud.

Mermeix (M.), CHRONIQUE DE L'AN 1911, 3fr. 50. Paris, Grasset

M. Mermeix has written an instructive history of 1911. The major part of the narrative deals with the Morocco crisis, which is set forth with an abundance of clearly analyzed detail. The attitude throughout is independent and impartial. Especially illuminating is the author's treatment of the historic conference of Kissingen. The causes of the rupture between M. de Selves and M. Caillaux are given, and M. Mermeix claims to have had access to the papers of the two secret missions in May and July. A chapter on social life and a brief survey of the present population of France, based on the new census, are added.

Münz (Sigmund), VON BISMARCK BIS BÜLOW, 3m. Berlin, Stilke

This is a series of sketches journalistic alike in style and in choice of matter, but pleasant enough to read and in many points instructive. The first group is concerned with Bismarck himself; the second with some half-dozen of the men who stood nearest to him and worked with him; the third with the private life and character of Prince von Bülow and his wife. To the English reader the most interesting pages are those dealing with Bismarck's views on social questions and his attitude towards England. Herr Münz takes occasion, when on this latter topic, to emphasize the existence in Germany of friendly feeling towards us, and to express a just indignation at the irresponsible utterances of third-rate journalism, which would have us take the "Anglophobe" views of a small section of the population for the mind of the whole German people.

Ussel (Vicomte Jean d'), ÉTUDES SUR L'ANNÉE 1813: L'INTERVENTION DE L'AUTRICHE (Décembre, 1812 - Mai, 1813), 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The present work comes as a complement to the Vicomte d'Ussel's recent monograph on the 'Defection of Prussia' in 1813. The book has considerable historical interest, since for the first time an exhaustive survey has been made of the archives of Paris and Vienna, and, further, the obscure and vacillating diplomacy of Austria is placed in a clear light. Care and precision are the dominating note of the method, and thanks to the author's severe and attentive analysis we are able to form a reasoned opinion on the consequences of the Imperial marriage and the illusions which Napoleon himself entertained.

Geography and Travel.

Reymont (Ladislas-Stanislas), L'APOSTOLAT DU KNOUT EN POLOGNE: NOTES DE VOYAGE AU PAYS DE CHELM, traduites du polonais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur par Paul Cazin, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin

Not long since the *Revue de Paris* characterized M. Reymont as the most typical of modern Polish authors. This translation places him for the first time within easy reach of those interested in the question of Polish nationality. It is a sincere and moving echo of the modern political and religious drama of the Slavonic world. M. Reymont

traces with considerable power, to which is added at times real eloquence, the heroic struggle of the Polish peasantry against Russian Orthodoxy. The story takes us across the country-side of Podlachia, where each village is in a state of mutinous subordination, and where many victims have suffered in the national cause. As a faithful picture of Polish life, and an historical document, this book has equal claims on the sympathy and attention of the reader.

Education.

Byroniana und Anderes aus dem Englischen Seminar in Erlangen. Erlangen, Mencke

A tribute to German keenness concerning Byron. Various readings in 'Manfred' are elaborately discussed; there are notes on additions to 'Don Juan' and some unpublished letters of Byron in the British Museum and in a publisher's catalogue; and the whole concludes with the Catalogue of Byroniana in the library of the Seminar, which offers exceptional opportunities for study. Several of the items noted are not in the British Museum.

Fiction.

Bois (Albert du), WATERLOO (BELGES OU FRANÇAIS ?), 3fr. 50. Paris, Lemerre

'Waterloo' is a novel with a purpose, and has a long historical Introduction in favour of the contention that the Walloon element in Belgium forms in reality part of the French nation, and remains separated only owing to the attitude of European Powers. M. du Bois is an outright Francophile, and the depth of feeling which is shown is a further indication of the intensity of the internecine religious and linguistic struggle to-day between Flemish and Walloons in Belgium. The story is well told, and the interest in the action carefully sustained, though it is scarcely possible to share the somewhat sanguine attitude of the author.

Daniel-Lesueur, AU TOURNANT DES JOURS (GILLES DE CLAIROCŒUR), 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This is a mediocre novel. The theme, interesting at first sight, shows evident signs of haste in its development. Gilles de Claircœur, a prolific writer of popular feuilletons, takes upon herself the task of bringing up her niece, and showers upon her adopted child the frustrated tenderness of an old maid. The castle in the air dissolves when her niece finally abandons her, leaving her nothing in life but a vista of future drudgery. The author writes with dangerous facility, and relies too much on mere description for atmosphere.

General.

Mercure de France, 1f. 25 net.

Paris, 26, Rue de Condé.

The current number of this encyclopædic review opens with an article by M. Pierre-Paul Plon on Jean Jacques Rousseau, the bicentenary of whose birth is to be celebrated next month. It is surprising, in view of the countless works which the life of Rousseau has inspired, to hear that there have remained till now in the Bibliothèque Nationale letters hitherto unpublished which throw light on the strange man whose writings prepared the way for the French Revolution.

A poem by M. Catulle Mendès is followed by a lengthy appreciation of Joseph Conrad and other articles. The reviews include a mass of works in every department of art, literature, and science, besides 'Questions militaires et maritimes,' and letters from England, Italy, &c.

The *Mercure* may be recommended as an admirable antidote to insularity in the realm of letters.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MAY *Theology*
31 Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus, by Prof. Arthur Drews, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6/ net. Watts

Poetry and Drama.
30 Plays and Players in Modern Italy, by Addison McLeod, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

JUNE *Philosophy.*
Essays in Radical Empiricism, 4/6 net. Longmans

MAY *History and Biography.*
28 Herbert Kynaston, a Short Memoir, with Selections from his Occasional Writings, by the Rev. E. D. Stone, 3/6 net. Macmillan
30 Recollections of a Great Lady, by Madame de Boigne, 10/6 net. Heinemann

JUNE
The Annual Register for 1911, 18/ Longmans

MAY *Geography and Travel.*
28 The Journal of a Sporting Nomad, by J. T. Studley, 12/6 net. Lane

31 Pygmies and Papuans: the Stone Age To-day in Dutch New Guinea, by A. F. R. Wollaston, 15/ net. Smith & Elder

JUNE *Political Economy.*
1 Political Economy, by Charles Gide, Authorized Translation by C. H. M. Archibald, 8/6 net. Harrap

School-Books.
1 Alternative Extracts for Composition in French for Middle and Senior Classes, compiled and edited by J. E. Mansion, with Vocabulary, 1/6 Harrap

1 Das Nibelungenlied, by Dr. Vilmar, edited, with Introduction, Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary, by E. Hugelshofer, 1/6 Harrap

1 Extraits des Auteurs Français du Dix-neuvième Siècle à l'Usage des Classes Supérieures, edited by J. E. Mansion, with Notes, 2/ Harrap

1 In Georgian Times, by Edith L. Elias, 1/6; Prize Edition, 2/6 net. Harrap

MAY *Science.*
31 The Darkness, the Dawn, and the Day, by J. C. Thomas, paper, 6d. net; cloth, 1/ net. Watts

JUNE
The Energy System of Matter, by James Weir, 6/ net. Longmans

MAY *Fiction.*
28 The Last Resort, by F. Prevost Battersby, 6/ net. Lane

General.
28 A Tragedy in Stone, by Lord Redesdale, 7/6 net. Lane

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

In the June *Blackwood* Mr. Arthur Page writes on 'Church Establishment.' Under the title 'A Norse Queen's Pleasure Yacht,' Mr. Arthur G. Jayne, son of the Bishop of Chester, describes the priceless collection of ancient carved furniture and *objets d'art* recovered from the Viking ship excavated a few years ago near Christiania. There is a further instalment of 'In Quest of a Cure,' and a paper giving an account of the revolt of the republican troops at Nanking and the sacking of the city. The number also contains 'British Mercenaries in Venezuela'; two short stories, 'Sanderson's Venus,' by Mr. St. John Lucas, and 'Some Rockets,' 'Mother,' and 'Private Riley,' by 'Ole Luk-Oie'; the 'Musings without Method'; and the continuation of Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's story 'Hocken and Hunken: a Tale of Troy.'

Harper's Magazine will contain 'London by the Sea,' by Harrison Rhodes; 'Transgression,' a poem, and 'The Stolen Dream,' a story, both by Richard Le Gallienne; 'The Silver Pencil,' by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; 'Life is an Echo,' a poem by George Harris, jun.; 'Some Unsolved Problems in Science,' by Robert Kennedy Duncan; 'Mrs. Kilborn's Sister,' by Fannie Heaslip Lea; 'The Dark,' a poem by Edith M. Thomas; 'The Pitcher of Romance,' by Richard Washburn Child; the continuation of 'The Street called Straight'; 'The Heart's Desire,' by Grace Ellery Channing; 'Your United States,' Third Paper by Arnold Bennett; 'They also Serve,' a poem by Mildred Howells; 'The Planet Venus and its Problems,' by William H. Pickering; 'The Call,' a poem by Alan Sullivan; 'Song,' by Ellen Glasgow; 'Mark Twain,' Eighth Paper, by Albert Bigelow Paine; 'Long Pants,' by James Oppenheim; 'A Little Song of Love and Death,' by Louise Collier Wilcox; 'The Great Queen Isabella,' by Mildred Stapley; and 'They that Mourn,' by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins.

Literary Gossip.

IN reference to a paragraph which appeared in a contemporary last week, and has since been copied in a large number of country newspapers, to the effect that Mr. Watts-Dunton has written a biography of Swinburne, and that it will be ready for the autumn, we are asked by him to say that this statement is entirely unauthorized, and that there is no truth whatever in it.

The Cambridge Review mentions some changes in the first part of the Classical Tripos, proposed by the amended report of the Special Board for Classics. Compositions in Greek and Latin verse are no longer to be compulsory, and papers on philology, metre, and prosody in these two languages may be taken instead. The Board further recommend that the papers which they formerly proposed should be devoted to philosophy, literature, and grammar should now be limited to the two former subjects.

These suggestions are sure to meet with considerable criticism, and will not in any case come into force till 1915. They seem, for one thing, further to depress the value of literary taste in comparison with solid learning which can be "got up." They represent, however, ideas which have the sympathy of schoolmasters throughout the country.

A CORRESPONDENT, noticing our statement that W. T. Stead is "credited with the practical invention of the interview," writes from Brookline, Mass., to claim the credit, or discredit, for a predecessor of Stead's—James Redpath, an American journalist, but an Englishman by birth. In the autumn of 1867 he secured and printed in *The Boston Daily Advertiser* an interview with General Benjamin F. Butler.

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish the 'Life' of John Hungerford Pollen, who was closely associated with Newman, being one of the inner circle of the Tractarians, and was amongst the last to secede. He was also one of the foremost decorative artists of the time, and took a leading part in the artistic revival of the nineteenth century. The biography has been written by his daughter.

IN June Messrs. Longmans are to publish 'Anglo-Indian Studies,' by Mr. S. M. Mitra, known as the author of 'Indian Problems.' A feature of the book is the stress laid on the importance of the Native States. It also discusses the utility of Native Princes in the House of Lords; and other important matters which occupy the attention of the modern Viceroy.

MR. JOHN REDMOND has just completed a brief volume entitled 'The Home Rule Bill,' which will be published immediately by Messrs. Cassell. In his Preface Mr. Redmond deals with the

historical aspect of the Home Rule question, and this is followed by an analytical exposition of the Home Rule Bill as it now stands. He includes his speeches made on the first and second reading of the Bill, and that delivered before the National Convention at Dublin on April 23rd last. The complete text of the Home Rule Bill and the Parliamentary White Paper are added.

SOME interesting letters have been appearing in *The Cambridge Review* concerning the last illness of Gunning, the well-known chronicler of the University. These, under the title of 'Gunning's Last Years,' are to be republished this summer by Messrs. Bowes & Bowes with a biographical introduction.

THE first part of Amundsen's book on his South Pole expedition was published on the 18th inst. by Messrs. Gyldendal of Copenhagen and Christiania. The work, which will appear serially in Denmark and Norway, will be accompanied by numerous illustrations, some 400 in all, the picture of the scene at the South Pole appearing in the first part, with maps, &c. A few introductory remarks by Nansen accompany this part.

ONE of the victims of the Titanic disaster was Mr. Henry Forbes Julian, a brave and experienced traveller who doubtless showed all the heroism befitting the occasion. He was one of the first Englishmen to visit the Zambesi Falls, travelling on foot 300 miles with natives as his only companions. A leading metallurgical engineer of the day, he did much work of the kind in South Africa at Johannesburg and Kimberley, and later at Frankfort. He was one of the founders of the Royal Automobile Club, and resided for some years in Devonshire, where he took a keen interest in science and archæology. His wife is a daughter of William Pengelly, the founder of the Devonshire Association, and edited a striking memoir of her father in 1897.

THE death of Mr. James William Harrison, senior partner in the firm of Harrison & Sons, Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty, removes one of the oldest representatives of the trade in London. He was 82, and one of the fourth generation of a line of London printers which has been prolonged in his sons and grandsons. The firm are known, besides their official work, for many books of standard importance, such as 'Burke's Peerage.' Mr. Harrison introduced special work in the setting of Oriental languages, mathematics, and music.

THE obituary of the week also includes the names of Canon Joseph Hammond, the author of 'A Cornish Parish,' 'Church or Chapel? an Eirenicon,' 'English Nonconformity and Christ's Christianity,' and other books on religious subjects; and Mr. J. C. Wilbee, familiar for forty-six years to Harrow boys as the school bookseller.

SCIENCE

Views and Reviews from the Outlook of an Anthropologist. By Sir Harry Johnston. (Williams & Norgate.)

FROM this book one might almost gather that Sir Harry Johnston's definition of an anthropologist was "any one who writes about the human race racily." It is excellent journalism from the first page to the last—bright, suggestive, facile, and clever; but it will hardly pass as strict and serious science, as doubtless the author would be the first to allow. Yet Anthropology assuredly has no quarrel with Sir Harry Johnston, even if he chooses to sport her uniform when off duty. He belongs to that too rare type, the administrator who thoroughly appreciates the importance of studying his native charges scientifically—that is, disinterestedly and for their own sakes—as a first step towards their better government, and towards the greater glory of British empire. That this type of administrator is all too rare is proved by the fact that, as Sir Harry Johnston's opening essay brilliantly establishes, the Royal Anthropological Institute has never enjoyed a penny of State aid, and, for all that imperial officers or ministers or the leading lights of the Civil Service appear to know about it, might almost be non-existent. Yet to encourage anthropology is an excellent way of interesting the reading public—and that is nowadays a very large public, almost as large as the electorate, though it may not exactly coincide with it—in the Empire as something that in virtue of its human interest, rather than its mere size or wealth, can appeal to the imagination. The German Government, as Sir Harry Johnston points out, is more far-sighted. It spends freely on anthropological research and on ethnological museums in order to educate the German people in regard to the highly diversified life and culture of the regions open to their sway. So it will come about that they will perceive a potential garden where we can see nothing but a potato-patch in the making.

From these remarks it must not be deduced that Sir Harry Johnston is one of those who would egg on Briton against German in a pitiless struggle for domination over a world conceived as too small to contain them both. On the contrary, he is all for persuading the leading representatives of the "Nordic" race in Europe to combine peacefully in the realization of a common ideal. Such sentiments do him credit. It can hardly be said, however, that the question of the relative capacities of the various so-called "races" of Europe and of the rest of the globe is in our present state of knowledge determinable by scientific methods; and Sir Harry Johnston at all events makes no pretension to base his argument either on received scientific opinion or on fresh considerations adequately established. At

the same time practical experience in human affairs will often lead straight to right conclusions which it takes history and science the best part of an age to justify by formal proofs; and Sir Harry Johnston has had as good a chance as any man alive of comparing the African with the European type of man as a candidate for the highest honours in the school of civilization. We read his dicta, therefore, on the subject of Anglo-German relations, actual and possible, with the greatest interest and profit, even though we feel that it adds nothing to his authority here that he should profess to speak as an anthropologist.

Again, on another topical question Sir Harry Johnston would cast anthropological side-lights of which the less said, from the standpoint of critical ethnology, the better. This being premised, let us turn to enjoy the breeziness of a brace of essays made up of passages such as the following:—

"Ancient intermixture along the eastern seaboard of Ireland has produced certain types of face particularly characteristic of the English Pale. One is a stout, rubicund, blunt-featured person, with a thick, fleshy nose and long upper lip, together with a great tendency in the male to bushy whiskers—in short (except for the nose, which is too coarse and formless), a John Bull. Another very frequently seen visage in English-Ireland—Cork, Dublin, Waterford, Meath, and Kildare—is the 'weepy' type, so called from the watery blue eye, which always seems tinged with emotion, and is often red-rimmed as though with tear-shedding. With the moist, prominent, pale-blue or green eyes and light eyelashes goes a large Wellingtonian nose, with a prominent red bump marking the end of the nasal bone. The lips are loose and slightly pendulous. The firm chin becomes in old age somewhat 'pouchy.' The hands have prominent blue veins and long, bony, large-jointed fingers. The personal habit of the body tends to thinness (as contrasted with the coarse fleshiness of the John Bull type), and in the mental outlook these excellent 'weepy' persons incline to sentimentality, especially if they are women. Of such are the martyrs in many of Ireland's causes."

Sir Harry Johnston ends his book with an admirable essay on the preservation of rare animals, and tries to bring it into line with what has gone before by remarking that every anthropologist will be with him in wishing to see a certain "law" given to the rarer species. Undoubtedly this appeal to the anthropologist will not be in vain. It is better that the Tasmanian or Fuegian should be put on a par with the Okapi than that he should be ruthlessly hustled out of existence in the interest of that civilization of ours which in all its aspects is so remarkably "high." At the same time, we suspect this "argumentum ad misericordiam," because it cuts two ways at once. Some of us are perhaps not so robust as Sir Harry Johnston in our belief in the innate superiority of the Caucasian (whoever he may exactly be), and in any case he himself would hardly class the savage as more of an animal than a being with most of the rights, because most of the potentialities, of a true man.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bingham (S.), WORDS TO WIVES ON PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION, 3/6 net.

Allen
The author supplies a kind of professional scaffolding to help the growing structure of the coming race, but it differs little from similar aids except in his useful elaboration of the whole subject of the use of antiseptics in midwifery. The accustomed gibe at the non-nursing mother is not omitted, but silence reigns on the subject of the sour grapes which the fathers have eaten and the consequent effect upon their offspring.

Brauns (Dr. Reinhard), THE MINERAL KINGDOM, translated by L. J. Spencer, Parts XXI. and XXII., 2/ net each.

Williams & Norgate
These two parts deal with rock-salt and certain associated minerals, boracite and other species containing boron, and the mineral nitrates and fluor-spar. All these are described in the same popular, but accurate way that distinguished the earlier parts of the work. Economic mineralogy, which appeals to all, is never lost sight of, and hence the parts now before us describe not only the working and uses of salt, but also the industrial value of those remarkable deposits of Stassfurt, the so-called abraum-salts, which, though formerly regarded as worthless, are now of great value for their potash.

The coloured plates in this instalment are as good as any of their predecessors, the figures of the polychromatic species, fluorite, naturally forming an exceptionally handsome picture. In seeking, however, to reproduce the brilliant lustre on the cleavage-faces of mica the printer seems to have used a silver-like powder, which gives the mica the false appearance of a metallic mineral.

Bury (Judson S.), DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, 10/

Manchester University Press

Dr. Bury has in this book adopted, as far as was practicable, a clinical classification of nervous diseases. He has tested this method in his capacity of teacher at the Manchester Royal Infirmary. The student in this way obtains a grasp of the principles of anatomical diagnosis which are of vital importance in the recognition of diseases of the nervous system. The whole is clearly and interestingly written. The section dealing with syphilis of the nervous system supplies the most recent information on this subject, and will be read with interest by specialists and general practitioners alike. The excellent diagrams form an important addition to the text.

Davenport (C. B.), HEREDITY IN RELATION TO EUGENICS. Williams & Norgate

A book founded on data collected in America. It goes further than the present knowledge of the science warrants.

Grünbaum (Albert S.), THE ESSENTIALS OF MORBID HISTOLOGY. Longmans

This is an excellent little book which follows the lines of Prof. Schäfer's 'Essentials of Histology.' It is intended for students, and they will find invaluable help in the drawings of Miss A. Kelley. We have rarely seen such good coloured illustrations, and we do not remember having seen diseases of the blood treated so thoroughly in illustrations. It is a book which all students should possess.

Guenther (Dr. Konrad), EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE TROPENWELT: ERLEBNISSE, BEOBSCHTUNGEN UND BETRACHTUNGEN EINES NATURFORSCHERS AUF CEYLON, 4m. 80.
Leipsic, Engelmann.

These experiences of a naturalist in Ceylon make a book at once instructive and amusing. Dr. Guenther describes the fauna, flora, and general scenery of the island—adding a chapter or two on the people and the history—in an easy, unpretentious way, which may disguise from a careless reader both the amount of information that he imparts and the thorough work which went to acquiring this. It is not that anything actually unknown before can be said to have been discovered by him, but that an unusual vivacity and freshness of treatment, and a happy knack of sketching incidents and movements, carry the reader on till he comes to share the author's eager sense of a new world opening before him. There are passages depicting wild life which, in their vividness and sympathy, remind us of Mr. Hudson's 'La Plata.' English readers may feel gratified by Dr. Guenther's general approval of English doings in Ceylon, and by his friendliness, which they will certainly come to reciprocate. We could have spared some of the minute details, so lavishly given, concerning getting up and going to bed and changing clothes, and we found the illustrations, though numerous, too small to be satisfactory.

King (Willford I.), THE ELEMENTS OF STATISTICAL METHOD, 6/6 net.

Macmillan
This general statement of statistical method has a special interest, as America has hitherto contributed little of importance to the literature of the subject. Although the work is generally clear, making no attempt to probe the lower depths of the science, yet it suffers from that characteristic American thoroughness which is so often hardly distinguishable from over-elaboration. The "members of the educated public" who desire to know something of the processes employed by statisticians—the class of reader for whom the work is intended—will find nothing of great interest in the mathematics involved in Prof. Pearson's histograms, or in "historigrams"—apparently an American translation of time-curves. What will probably attract such readers will not be mathematics, but facts, for example, that imports into the United States are valued by a method unknown to any other country, or that the tariff schedules and the classifications of the U.S.A. Bureau of Statistics do not tally, with distressing consequences to the amateur fiscal reformer.

Lones (Thomas East), ARISTOTLE'S RESEARCHES IN NATURAL SCIENCE, 6/ net.
West, Newman & Co.

The remarkable revival of Aristotelianism in England has not hitherto produced any important work examining the philosopher's contributions to natural science as a whole. Mr. Lones's book is somewhat brief, when the bulk of Aristotle's writings is considered, but it certainly fills a gap in the literature of the subject. We must take exception to the statement that Aristotle's works are characterized by "conciseness of expression and simplicity of language."

People's Books: HUXLEY, HIS LIFE AND WORK, by Gerald Leighton, 6d. net.

Jack
There is something peculiarly fitting in this popular study of the man whose own writings contain the classic model of popular studies. No one can dispute the claim of 'Lay Sermons' or the lecture 'On a Piece

of Chalk' to be a perfect example of scientific accuracy blended with absolute simplicity and clearness. Prof. Leighton writes of Huxley very well. The biography is good, the relation to Darwin is well defined, and a just preference for Huxley's science over his philosophic and controversial works does not prevent an appreciation of their importance for contemporary thought. There is a short bibliography.

People's Books: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, by Prof. E. C. C. Baly, 6d. net. Jack

In the place of the conventional centrifugal study of the commoner elements with the object of discovering general laws, Prof. Baly begins with a statement of the atomic theory, and proceeds by outlining principles rather than by presenting groups of facts. The author is to be congratulated upon his skilful and lucid exposition of the important laws of chemistry.

Taplin (A. Betts), HYPNOTISM, 1/

Simpkin & Marshall
This small book on hypnotism may be of use to those who believe in its efficacy. Charcot, who was one of the greatest authorities on nervous diseases, tried the effect of hypnotic suggestion for many years in Paris. He ultimately discontinued its use, because he found that the results were very uncertain, and that in some instances it was possible to do more harm than good.

JOHN GRAY.

THE too-early death of Mr. John Gray is a great loss to anthropology, and especially to the Royal Anthropological Institute, which he joined in 1894, and of which he became the active, energetic, and successful Treasurer in 1903. He had joined the British Association in 1892, and made in the Mathematical Section a contribution to the theory of the perfect influence machine. In 1894 he read a paper on the distribution of the Picts in Britain, as indicated by place-names, and in 1895 an account of the ethnographical researches undertaken at his suggestion by the Buchan Field Club in East Aberdeenshire, which is published at length in the *Transactions* of that Club. He made a further report on the same subject in 1899. The results are more fully displayed in a joint paper by him and Mr. Tocher in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, xxx. 104-24. They gave a later account to the Association in 1901, and Mr. Gray was appointed Secretary of a Committee to organize a pigmentation survey of the schoolchildren of Scotland. In 1902 he made and published measurements of the Indian Coronation contingent, and was appointed Secretary of a Committee to organize anthropometric investigation in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1903 the late Prof. Cunningham became Chairman of that Committee, and its report in 1904 gave rise to a discussion that has been printed by the Institute as an occasional paper, in which Mr. Gray urged the utility to science and to the State of an anthropometric survey. Mr. Gray continued his labours on that Committee for several successive years, and not only wrote the greater part of its valuable reports, but also invented several ingenious machines for making anthropometric measurements. At the time of his death he had undertaken to give to the Conference of Child-Study Societies, on the 11th inst., a demonstration of an appliance recently invented by him for estimating mental aptitudes. He was an examiner in the Patent Office, a B.Sc., and an honorary Foreign Corresponding Member of the French Anthropological Society.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 16.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. B. Hardy read a paper on 'The General Theory of Colloidal Solutions.' The physical properties of colloidal solutions prove them to be heterogeneous fluids. If the colloid particles are regarded as a stage in the appearance of a second fluid phase, the variations of the energy of the particles with the radius are of predominant importance. If we could assume, for instance, that the tension of the interface varied with the radius as the tension of a free film of fluid was found to vary with the thickness of the film by Renold and Rücker, globules of certain dimensions would alone be stable. It was pointed out, however, that at present there is no adequate basis in experiment or theory for regarding the peculiarities of soap films, themselves a colloidal form of matter, as the property of films or minute spheres of matter in general.

The same author also read papers on 'The Tension of Composite Fluid Surfaces and the Mechanical Stability of Films of Fluid' and 'On the Formation of a Heat-reversible Gel.' In the course of his study of the cyclo-pentanes Dr. Ruhemann has synthesized a substance which forms gels with apparently any solvent (alcohol, ether, carbon tetrachloride, carbon bisulphide, aldehyde, glacial acetic acid, &c.). A remarkable feature is that gelation occurs as readily in associating as in non-associating solvents. The gels have a peculiar structure owing to the fact that gelation starts from nuclei and only gradually involves the whole mass.

Messrs. H. E. Armstrong, E. F. Armstrong, and E. Horton read papers on 'Studies on Enzyme Action: XVI. The Enzymes of Emulsin (II.): Prunase, the Correlate of Prunasin,' and 'XVII. Enzymes of the Emulsin Type (II.): The Distribution of β -Enzymes in Plants.'

Messrs. H. E. Armstrong and J. Vargas Eyre read a paper, 'Studies on Enzyme Action: XVIII. Enzymes of the Emulsin Type (III.): Linase and Other Enzymes in Linacæ.'

Mr. Alexander Forbes read a paper on 'Reflex Rhythm induced by Concurrent Excitation and Inhibition.' Sherrington has published myograph records, taken from the extensor muscle of the knee in the decerebrate cat, which show minute oscillations when excitatory and inhibitory reflex influences are pitted against each other. Similar and more striking oscillations have been recorded under similar experimental conditions. They occur most markedly when excitatory and inhibitory reflex stimuli are simultaneously employed, but they also occur when a single ipsilateral stimulus is so adjusted that its excitatory and inhibitory contents are nearly balanced. These oscillations are compared with the more regular rhythmic activities described by Graham Brown, and it is suggested that in general the simultaneous action of two diametrically opposed reflex influences may determine a rhythmic response. It is urged that a rhythmic response to a continuous stimulus must depend on an instability of equilibrium between the opposed tendencies at the average rate of discharge, a condition whereby a discharge once started is carried past the point where equilibrium, if possible, would occur.

Mr. T. Graham Brown read a paper on 'The Factors in Rhythmic Functions of the Nervous System.' In a previous communication it was shown that the act of rhythmic progression is intrinsically conditioned centrally and not peripherally. At the same time, it was suggested that the phenomenon of rhythmic movement in the act is conditioned during a balance of equal and opposite activities. That this is probably correct was shown by the experiments described in the present paper.

ASTRONOMICAL.—May 10.—Dr. F. W. Dyson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by the President and Mr. E. W. Maunder on the position of the sun's axis as determined from photographs taken from 1874 to 1911, and measured at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. It was concluded that the final value agreed closely with that found by Carrington, and that there was no clear evidence of change during the period covered by the photographs.

Mr. Chapman read a paper by himself and Mr. Lewis, on the effect of magnetism on the rates of chronometers and watches. In a magnetic field the balance-arm becomes magnetized, and the chronometer or watch gains or loses according to its position in relation to the magnetic field.

Prof. Lowell dealt with the spectroscopic discovery of the rotation of Uranus at the Lowell Observatory. The photographs clearly showed the inclination of the lines in the spectrum of the limbs of the planet, from which a rotation period of about 10h. 45m. was deduced.

Dr. J. W. Nicholson read a second paper on the constitution of the solar corona.

Mr. H. C. Plummer read a paper on the proper motions and distances of stars of the spectral types B8 and B9, being a continuation of a paper read in January, and applying the same method to certain other stars which appeared to move in a plane near that of the Milky Way.

Mr. J. H. Reynolds read a preliminary paper on photographs of spiral nebulae in polarized light. The investigation was undertaken on the assumption that some of the light of the nebulae was reflected from the stars involved in it, and the photographs appeared to show evidence of polarization.

Prof. H. F. Newall contributed a note on the spectrum of the sun's limb during the partial eclipse of April 16th-17th, 1912.

METEOROLOGICAL. — *Southport.* — *May 13.* — After assembling at the Town Hall in the morning, the Fellows were driven along the Promenade, the Marine Drive, and some of the principal streets to the Anemograph Station at Marshside, where they saw the pressure-tube anemometers and the anemoscope at work. The exposure of these instruments is very open, as the district is an extensive reclaimed marsh adjoining the beach. A visit was then paid to the Fernley Observatory in Hesketh Park to see the large collection of self-recording and other instruments which are in use at this unique observatory.

After an adjournment for tea, a meeting of the Society was held in the Science and Art School, Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair. Mr. W. Marriott read a paper on the 'Results of Hourly Wind and Rainfall Records at Southport, 1902-11,' which was based upon data supplied by Mr. J. Baxendell, the Borough meteorologist. When the hourly results are grouped according to summer and winter seasons, a great contrast in the figures is at once apparent. A marked diurnal variation in the direction of the wind is shown in the summer, which is due to an extreme local development of those coastal phenomena popularly called "land and sea breezes"—that is, winds blowing off the land to the sea during the night and early morning, and off the sea to the land during the late morning and afternoon.

Mr. J. S. Dines read a paper on 'The South-East Trade Wind at St. Helena,' in which he showed that observations tend to confirm the hypothesis of a long-period oscillation in the wind direction at St. Helena.

ARISTOTELIAN. — *May 6.* — Mr. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.—Miss Beatrice Edgell read a paper on 'Imagery and Memory.' In examining the orders of fact which it is necessary for psychological analysis to recognize in its attempt to deal with memory as a cognitive state of consciousness, we may, following Bergson, distinguish retention, the memory which repeats, the memory of habit and practice, from the memory which imagines, memory proper. The differing forms of the latter—recognition, persistence, reminiscence, suggested recall, and recollection—manifest with varying degrees of distinctness three orders of fact: an act, reference back to the past, imagery and meaning or object remembered. Imagery is treated as the product of the reference back, the form in which consciousness responds to a given situation. It is "presentation," distinguishable from the act of remembering on the one hand, and from the meaning or what is remembered on the other. Unless "presentation" be so recognized, there is no justification for regarding a cognitive state of consciousness as generically different from other forms of conscious experience. All consciousness would then be reducible to one supreme category—conation. A sketch plan of such a merely conative psychology has been worked out by Prof. Alexander. But the attempt to eliminate "presentation" leads to insuperable difficulties. When imagery is treated as object and as non-mental, the "pastness" of what is remembered becomes unintelligible, while the memory of the subject's own past states of consciousness is *ex hypothesi* impossible, for such past states cannot be non-mental objects. Memory in this case has to be translated into "revival" or "renewal," but such a translation proves upon examination inadequate to the fact as consciously experienced. The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Formation of the Alphabet, Lecture I, Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'X Rays and Matter,' Lecture I, Prof. C. G. Barkly.
Fri. Royal Institution, 9.—'Icebergs and their Location in Navigation,' Prof. H. T. Barnes.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Development of Meteorological Science,' L. Mr. Willis L. Moore.

Science Gossip.

THE Annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, is to be held this year on Saturday next. The "old guard" will feel a certain satisfaction in finding that an old time date is adhered to on the present occasion.

PROF. ZEHNDER claims to have invented a method of wireless telegraphy that enables him to dispense with the complicated "antennæ" which have made the erection of high towers, such as those at Poldhu, Clifden, Nauen, and elsewhere, necessary. Instead he uses a single insulated wire stretched at a moderate height above the ground, with its two extremities earthed. Its length bears a certain ratio to the length of wave employed, so that for a wavelength of 4,500 metres he uses a wire of 900 metres over land, and only 250 over water. His system also enables him to "direct" the waves emitted, the position of the wire showing the direction in which they produce the best effect. If it be true, as it is said, that Prof. Zehnder has already successfully used his apparatus to transmit from Berlin messages backwards and forwards across the Atlantic, it should supersede the antenna system for certain purposes, as when it is wished to protect the receiving and transmitting stations from the enemy's guns in time of war, or from the risk of storms in time of peace. His experiments so far suggest to him that the earth rather than the ether is the medium of transmission of electric waves, which is at least doubtful.

PROF. ARTHUR SCHUSTER has lately made a serious attempt to solve the problem of the magnetic power of the earth, and has examined carefully all the current theories on the subject. The fact that the magnetic poles are only a few degrees distant from the true poles of the earth has led many to conclude that the rotation of the earth on its axis must in some way be accountable for the phenomenon, but Prof. Schuster gives several reasons for thinking that this reasoning is wrong. He is more inclined to the theory that the earth is a magnet because of the masses of iron concealed within her crust, and thinks that this has not been sufficiently investigated. The laws of magnetism as exhibited on the surface may, he says, be entirely different at the high temperature and enormous pressure which are supposed to exist in the interior of the earth, and this is the direction in which further experiment may be useful.

AN attempt to put what he calls "rhabdomancy," or the use of the divining rod, on a scientific basis, has been made by Prof. Karl V. Klinckwoström. He says that "control" experiments made with the rods over subterranean conduits containing running water show that the traditional phenomena have a real existence; but that they can never be scientifically investigated unless some apparatus more removed from subjective influences than the human organism be employed. This, he thinks, he has found in a delicate static electrometer, which reveals, according to him, the existence of a perceptible radiation from a large extent of water. In confirmation of this, he appeals to the fact that storm-clouds have been shown to follow by preference the course of streams, and that thunderstorms are more violent in the neighbourhood of these than over dry land. Aeronauts also say that the clear spaces which they find in the interior of rain-clouds

are in nearly every case situated immediately above wide expanses of water. *A priori* there is, of course, nothing surprising in the connexion, if it exists, between these phenomena not having been observed before. The human race was for many ages in the presence of all the phenomena of electricity, magnetism, and radio-activity without perceiving their true bearing.

THE India Sanitary Report for 1910, just issued, gives as usual a detailed account of the general health of the Indian community, records the latest efforts of science to cope with the special diseases of the country, and provides tabular appendixes which are invaluable to the statistician. The rates for births and deaths are calculated on the basis of the census of 1901, which gave a total population for British India of 226,438,733; but the provisional figures for the 1911 census show that these rates are not strictly accurate.

The total of births in the year under review was 8,947,991, and of deaths 7,518,034, the increase in the population being therefore 1,429,957. The birth-rate was 39.52 per thousand, and the death-rate 33.20. The former showed a rise from 36.65 in 1909, and the latter also increased from the 30.91 of the same year. But the mortality of 1909 was phenomenally low, owing to the exceptional decline in deaths from cholera and plague. In 1910, 430,451 people died from cholera, as compared with 239,231 in 1909; while plague claimed 413,355 victims, as against 145,333. On the other hand, fever, which accounts for five-eighths of the total mortality of the country, showed a decline from 4,487,492 to 4,341,392.

With regard to plague, the Research Commission is continuing its investigations into its etiology. One of the circumstances that attracted its attention was the rareness of bubonic plague in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a medical officer was sent to make a special inquiry into the matter. He reported that the immunity of the province was due to the fact that rats were scarce, "the reason of this being the construction and arrangement of the houses and their cleanness." But the explanation of "the perplexing problem" why there is less plague in Madras city than in Bombay has to be reserved for further study, since it was discovered that the rat is not merely abundant in Madras, but even more susceptible to the plague epidemic than his fellow in Bombay.

Among other matters of interest we note the steadily improving health of the British army. In 1910 the death-rate was only 4.66 per thousand, as against 6.25 in 1909, and an average of 9.86 for the five preceding years. Improved health is not confined merely to deaths. It extends to the "constantly sick" and "invalided home." A few years ago over 25 per thousand of the men were invalided home—weakening the garrison each year by two battalions; in 1910 the ratio fell to 7.77. Perhaps the most striking proof of the improvement is the fact that the death-rate in the British is now slightly less than in the native Indian army—the ratio in the latter being 4.89 per thousand. We notice that the returns for Indian troops in out-stations—e.g., China, Singapore, and Aden—are still lower: even in Aden the rate was only 4.34. In China the ratio was but 3.86, and at Singapore and Colombo 3.36. The causes of the improved health of the two armies are reviewed at considerable length by the Commissioner, and the impression is left that they are likely to last, with increasing proportional effect.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

'Amateur Photographer' Library: 10, THE LANTERN, AND HOW TO USE IT, by C. Goodwin Norton and Judson Bonner; and 31, THE OIL AND BROMOIL PROCESSES, by F. J. Mortimer and S. L. Coulthurst, 1/ net each.

Hazell, Watson & Viney

Two new editions of concise handbooks upon these photographic processes. Full instructions are given as to the production of photographic prints in oil and bromo-oil, and the development of the optical lantern.

Henry (David), THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN, WITH OTHER MEDIEVAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR BUILDINGS IN ST. ANDREWS, 2/6 net. St. Andrews, Henderson

The author has for years collected material relating to the history of ancient buildings at St. Andrews, which, having been published in the columns of *The St. Andrews Citizen*, proved so interesting to its readers that a reprint in book-form was desired. There is a certain inexperience in treatment; for instance, we do not see why the life of St. Francis need have been related so fully, nor other remote historical matters so largely expatiated upon. On his proper subject the author is full of information.

Rhead (G. Woolliscroft), MODERN PRACTICAL DESIGN, 7/6 net. Batsford

This admirable and practical handbook should be stimulating to intelligent young students. It begins with an analysis of plant forms, accompanied by copious illustrations showing how to carry back these forms to their geometrical principles; goes on to an illuminating chapter upon 'The Ornamental Filling of Given Spaces'; and devotes the remaining two-thirds of its pages to the technique of particular applications of design—textiles, book-decoration, pottery, stained glass, &c. The whole book is clear and expert.

Turner's Water-Colours at Farnley Hall, Part I., with Text by Alex. J. Finberg, 2/6 net. *The Studio*

Colour-reproduction has, indeed, made strides when it has become possible to purchase excellent prints of five water-colours by Turner at a cost of 6d. each. The five in this first part of the series are: 'Bonneville, Savoy,' a beautiful, sober drawing of exquisite gradations in the colouring of mountains and of clouds; 'The Valley of the Wharfe,' a stretch of open country and meandering waters; 'The Valley of Chamounix,' skilful and delicate, but not quite so charming as 'Bonneville'; a lovely, luminous, early morning 'Scarborough'—the finest of the set; and a very interesting 'Interior of St. Peter's,' full of atmosphere and of misty distances.

Wall (E. J.), THE DICTIONARY OF PHOTOGRAPHY, AND REFERENCE BOOK FOR AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS, edited by F. J. Mortimer, 7/6 net. Hazell, Watson & Viney

A ninth edition of Wall's complete and scholarly work. It has undergone considerable revision, and, as is necessary in a science constantly pushing out and developing new methods of expression, has added nearly 100 pages of new matter. For the task of definition and reference in photography this edition is invaluable.

EARLY CHINESE PAINTINGS.

THIS collection at the Fine Art Society's gallery appears to us the finest exhibition of Chinese painting which has been shown in London since the display at the British Museum took the artistic public by storm and made admiration of such work fashionable. It includes several masterpieces, and enumeration of these is hampered by the difficulty of ruling out others which are of almost equal importance. For beauty of workmanship, the instinctive refusal to elaborate a work beyond the pitch at which the materials used display their maximum of intrinsic beauty, the Chinese are unrivalled, and before the executive perfection of such paintings as Nos. 4 and 5 in the present collection we are disposed to forget the slightness of the theme. The hand which wrought these delicate panels was certainly inspired by a higher seriousness than we find in the defiant cleverness of No. 1, *Birds, with Pomegranate Tree*, which might represent the triumphant flourish of some brilliant designer of wallpapers; but we recognize in the *Portrait of a Taoist Priest with Attendant* (30) the added impressiveness of an essentially dignified subject treated on a monumental scale. The spacious landscape, No. 42, *Imperial Hunt*, is another work of capital importance, carried off with a fluent ease never degenerating into sloppiness; while another painting of early date—*An Arhat resisting an Attack by a Dragon* (43)—is perhaps the most striking design in the exhibition. It reveals the sage floating high in the clouds—resisting attack, doubtless, by fasting and prayer, but enjoying with a certain plebeian humour the joke of his own immunity. The figure is very finely characterized—a conception of spiritual exaltation which the West would never have evolved—and the work would be impressive as well as humorous but for the poorly designed, peevish dragon, which tempts us to remain in the frivolous plane of thought.

As to the methods by which the extraordinary triumphs of execution of these Chinese artists were achieved we are still, in England at least, without any detailed and authoritative account. We had usually assumed them to have been painted on silk stretched horizontally, the complete command of a very liquid water-colour stroke apparently forbidding any other method. But the perfection of the long upright lines of No. 12, *Heron and Kingfishers*, a 6-foot panel largely filled with the drooping branches of a weeping willow or analogous tree, seems dazzlingly difficult to attain without the aid of an upright position. This, again, is one of the masterpieces of the collection. The massive designs of lotus leaves in Nos. 21 and 28 present large shapes to control at such necessarily close quarters as are implied by painting a picture on the floor; but here, indeed, the success appears to be a little gymnastic, as though the arm, with inimitable vigour, went through a series of concerted movements without adequate ordering by the eye to perfect its evolutions. In No. 29 we see an example—we are surprised not to meet with more of them—in which the usual darkening of the silk with years has had a disastrous and disturbing effect on the values of the composition. The use of opaque pigments is usually so thin that even these alter in value with the ground. One of the causes, indeed, which give Chinese paintings their aspect of nobility is the appearance

the paint has of being incorporated into the very substance of the material painted on. It thus shares in some sort the monumental look of fresco, compared with which a painting by modern methods always looks technically meretricious—a superficial daubing over of the structural basis of the work. Among the quite small paintings which risk being overlooked we must signal out three of great beauty—Nos. 35, 36, and 39.

SKETCHES BY RUBENS.

THIS loan exhibition, organized by Messrs. Dowdeswell in aid of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, shows the master's qualities admirably. Some of the works, such as the fine series of tapestry designs lent by Lord Barrymore, have been exhibited not infrequently in our time. The equally fine and much larger work contributed by the Corporation of Glasgow—*Nature adorned by the Graces* (14)—is, however, less familiar to Londoners, and would in itself suffice to make the exhibition important. The central group is, indeed, indifferent in quality—*léché*, timidly drawn, too small in scale for the rest of the picture, and with no suggestion of atmospheric perspective to account for the fact by distance. But the great garland of fruit and flowers and the lusty figures supporting it, which frames in the inadequate centre-piece, is superb. Few things mark the greatness of Rubens more convincingly than the way in which he could utilize the mannered brilliance of a painter of still-life like Breughel, picking up chance suggestions of direction or constituent colours in a beautifully painted, but quiescent flower-piece, and, by planting here and there in its luxuriance his own vigorous figures, transform the whole by his abundant vitality. The impression of wealth and splendour emitted from this panel is delightful, and it must be admitted that by comparison the large *Meleager offering the Head of the Boar of Calydon to Atalanta* (9) is somewhat disappointing. It is in magnificent preservation, and has an occasional passage of clean, hard brilliance difficult to parallel outside his own work or that of Jordaens, but neither colour nor form is really well knit, and the panel looks as if it might readily have formed part of a larger composition.

A fine landscape, *The Timber Wagon* (12), and an uncatalogued *Wolf Hunt* are among the best of the exhibits. In the latter the clarity and brilliance of the pigments used proclaim Rubens as in some sort heir to the earlier Flemish painters, even when, as in this picture, he is fresh from the study of the Italians of the Renaissance. He shows the influences of heredity, too, in the curious way in which, instinctive decorator as he was, he yet clung to the use of copious small darks, giving precision to his detail throughout a design. He distributed this rather linear skeleton of shadow with inexhaustible variety and ease, but it cannot be denied that, even so, it is small and fretting in its effect; witness the treatment of the legs in the advancing figures relieved against the superb landscape, which is so attractive a feature in this fine work. Indeed, there is hardly a picture in the room in which the same fault is not discernible, though in some, such as No. 11, *Thetis receiving Arms from Vulcan for Achilles*, the wealth of small form is so lavish as to pack into massiveness and lose its spidery quality.

MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS.

THE ENGLISH SECTION.

II.

DIFFICULTIES in regard to other ascriptions are not wanting — e.g., No. 58, 'Portrait of Lord John Cutts,' signed and dated 1662, and here ascribed to Samuel Cooper. Inasmuch as John, Lord Cutts, was (according to the 'Dictionary of National Biography') not born till 1661, and this is the portrait of a grown man, there is evidently something wrong here; but it is a good miniature, suggesting in style Laurence Crosse, who, by the way, is exceptionally well represented. The charms of the yellow-skinned lady called 'Nell Gwynne,' No. 62, dated 1668, when she would be only 18, must have faded, if it be Cooper's work at all. The small oil painting of an unknown man (63), which hangs next to it, is, on the other hand, extremely fresh and pleasing. It belongs to Mr. Lippmann. No. 45, 'Lady Castlehaven,' from Madresfield, presents more difficulties of a like nature. It is hard to accept such handling as this as the work of Cooper. The 'Margaret Lemon' (40), owned by Mr. Pfungst, is a sad example of fading. All the colour has gone from the face of this well-known mistress of Van Dyck, whose portrait is to be found at Hampton Court and elsewhere (here she is dressed as a Cavalier); but it is an interesting and genuine picture—perhaps the most important work of the master shown in this Exhibition. Another Cooper representing a lady in male attire is a portrait of the Duchess of Richmond (655), better known as "La Belle Stuart," that coquettish lady of whom both Charles II. and his brother James were so much enamoured, and whose real character is much in dispute, or was in the days of Pepys. Of the first-named monarch there is a version of the Duke of Richmond's superb miniature representing him in the full robes of the Order of the Garter. This is probably Cooper's most elaborate work, and it was given by Charles to the Duchess of Portsmouth. The version here shown comes from the Rijks Museum, and is markedly inferior to the *chef d'œuvre* at Goodwood.

There is, by the way, in the Foreign Section a very brilliant enamel by Bone, after Lely, of "Madam Quarrell," as the English populace were wont to call her Grace of Portsmouth.

By Alexander Cooper are six examples from the Queen of Holland's collection. They are all Dutch-like in feeling, and tame in comparison with the work of Samuel, the brother and superior artist, as he is here seen to be.

I have referred to the works by Crosse. They are all vigorous and excellent, in a fine state of preservation, and form a representative and interesting group. Mr. Pfungst and Messrs. Duveen own the greater part of them; but the finest of all, in a silver filigree frame, is No. 100, 'Mrs. Catherine Boevey (*née Riches*),' belonging to Mr. Henry Gibbs.

By Nicholas Dixon, a painter unknown to Redgrave, are some half-dozen or more examples which make the work of the Lens family, of which there are numerous specimens hanging near them, appear poor in comparison. This is an instance in which the reputation of a comparatively unknown painter is much enhanced by familiarity with his work.

There is one case in "la Section Anglaise" which the student should not overlook. There is nothing *ad captandum* about its contents; but all who appreciate fine draughtsmanship will enjoy the plumbago portraits (Nos. 350 to 367), the work of

Isaac Becket, Hollar, Thomas Forster, the Fabers, Loggan, Bulkeley, and others who drew *ad vivum* and whose work is often remarkable for its truth and delicate finish.

J. J. FOSTER.

ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold the following etchings and engravings on Tuesday last: D. Y. Cameron, St. Étienne, Caen, 77l.; North Porch, Harfleur, 52l.; Ben Ledi, 131l.; St. Laumer, 75l.; Old Cairo, 63l.; The Gateway, Bruges, 67l. Muirhead Bone, South Coast, 63l.; Culross Roofs, 58l.; Stirling Castle, 54l.; Ayr Prison, 81l.; Distant Oxford, 54l.; St. John's Wood, 52l.; The Great Gantry, Charing Cross, 157l.; The Great Gantry (D. 203), early state, 168l. Les Chagrins de l'Enfance, after Monchet, by Le Cœur, in colours, 90l. Flirtilla, by and after J. R. Smith, printed in colours, 115l. Lady Taylor, after Reynolds, by W. Dickinson, fine impression of the only state, 194l. Louisa, by and after W. Ward, printed in colours, 50l. Lady Acland and Children, after Lawrence, by S. Cousins, 50l. Mrs. Musters, after Romney, by J. Walker, second state, 199l. 10s. Dedham Vale, after Constable, by D. Lucas, proof before letters, 99l. 15s. The Lock, and The Cornfield, after and by the same, proofs before letters, 131l.

RAEBURN PORTRAITS.

ON Tuesday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold a pair of portraits by Raeburn—those of George Thomson, the friend of Burns, and his wife. The former fetched 761l. 5s., and the latter 4,672l. 10s., both being 29 in. by 24 in.

Fine Art Gossip.

LADY BUTLER's 'The Roll Call,' now to be seen at the Leicester Galleries, is an amazing production for a young girl, and, as frequently happens in such cases, the seriousness of the primitive period was succeeded by a fluent ease commonplace enough—exactly similar to the work we are accustomed to find done for the weekly illustrated papers. 'The Roll Call' is better than that, rather dull in execution, but sincere. It is evidently akin to Frith's 'Derby Day,' but in the figure of the mounted officer a search for dignity meets with some reward.

THE Home Arts and Industries Association held its twenty-eighth annual exhibition last week in the Albert Hall; and very interesting the display was, in spite of its glaring need of a competent business manager. Will it be believed that, while the catalogue is alphabetical, the stalls were arranged upon some other plan, and that no single address other than the Albert Hall is printed in it, so that would-be purchasers have no convenient means of communicating later with workers whose productions they might like to buy? A full and detailed catalogue, worth keeping for reference, which could be sold at a profit for 6d., would probably more than double the London sales and orders; while the appointment of a press agent would greatly strengthen support in the country.

The level of work has become high, and little really inartistic was to be seen. Much of the embroidery and nearly all the lace were very good. Among the more striking and original things shown were the Sarum wrought ironwork, the rugs of the Agatha Stacey Home (Birmingham) for feeble-minded girls, the gorgeous painted and gilded leather screen from Failand, the toys of Mr. G. Shergold, the hand-made silk buttons from Lytchett Minster, chairs from the Gowrie Labour Home, and baskets from Saxmundham. The good work evidently being done by the Wilts Arts and Crafts Association was noticeable in the numerous articles from that county.

MESSRS. ELLIS are about to issue Mr. H. C. Levis's 'A Descriptive Bibliography of Engraving and Prints.' The author's intention has been to describe the most important, interesting, and rare books in English on engraving and print collecting, and show their development and relation to each other. Beginning with the earliest 'Books of Secrets' issued in the sixteenth century, he describes the practical and historical treatises on the different branches of engraving and collecting that followed them, down to the latest monographs on individual artists and schools, including many scarce publications of learned societies and clubs.

THE book on 'South American Archaeology' which we reviewed last week should have been credited to the Medici Society as well as Messrs. Macmillan as publishers. The publication is a joint affair, and the Society asks us to give it due credit for its share in the enterprise, which we gladly do.

AT the recent meeting of the Classical Association of Scotland in St. Andrews, Prof. Burnet propounded a new theory of the origin of the Ionians. He believes they were the Minoans expelled from Crete when the Northern invaders finally broke the power of Cnossus about 1000 B.C. We know from recent discoveries that by that time the Hittite power, which had in earlier centuries prevented the spread of Minoan influence into Asia Minor, had decayed.

Certain Mycenæan finds and legends connecting Crete with Ionia were held to confirm the view. The change in the destination of the sacred ship from Crete to Delos might, it was suggested, also have some significance in the same direction. The lecturer agreed with Prof. Ridgeway in believing that the Minoans spoke Greek. The language of the Minoan tablets is, however, not yet settled.

M. NARIMAN has drawn attention to the numerous parallels that can be traced between the beliefs and practices of the modern Zoroastrians or Parsis and those of Buddhism. Among these are the consanguineous marriages which were perhaps the most striking feature of Persian religion in Greek eyes, and which M. Nariman shows rather unexpectedly to have been common not only among the Buddhist kings of Burma, but also in the family of Gautama himself. So, too, the exposure of the dead to be devoured by birds and beasts, instead of the cremation of the corpse, is referred to with approval in the Jatakas and many other Buddhist books, and seems to have been the practice among Buddhist communities in Mongolia and Thibet. The literary form of the Sutras is not a very convincing argument, because conversations in the shape of question and answer between a master and his disciples are known in other religions; but the likeness between the Saôshyañt or future Saviour (or Saviours) of the Parsi literature, and the Maitreya or future Buddha, is striking. Yet it does not follow that these likenesses imply a common origin. Contact and even direct imitation are responsible for closer analogies between different religions than would at one time have been thought possible.

M. AMÉLINEAU has again addressed himself to the beginnings of Egyptian Christianity, and produced a long study of the life of St. Anthony, whom the Copts consider the founder of Christian monachism. The famous scene of the Temptation here appears with full details, and is laid in the first monastery or *cénobitium* inhabited by St. Anthony, which seems to have been instituted as a direct copy of the cells in the

Serapeum of Alexandria, where those vowed to the Græco-Egyptian god Serapis were accustomed to "intern" themselves. Here St. Anthony tried to conquer the demon who revealed herself to him as the spirit of wantonness by all the known practices of asceticism, including fasting, sleeping unclothed even in the cold nights of Egypt, and not anointing himself with the oil used by his countrymen. Finding these practices unavailing, he transferred himself to the range of hills separating the Nile Valley from the Fayum, and there lived in a tomb, thus braving the wrath of the *ka*, or double of the dead, whom he—like other Egyptians of the time—believed to dwell there. When he quitted this at the age of 35, it was for the village of Meïmoun, where he founded the monastery which still bears his name. It is a curious story, and throws great light upon the way in which Egypt passed, as has been said, from paganism to Christianity almost without knowing it. That the clothing, for instance, adopted by the monks of the East and West alike, was the costume of the period for the Egyptian peasant there can be little doubt.

MUSIC

MASSENET'S 'DON QUICHOTTE.'

OF the later works of Massenet only two have been heard in London, 'Le Jongleur de Notre-Dame' and 'Don Quichotte,' the latter of which was produced at the London Opera-House yesterday week. In these Massenet seems to have written for himself and his art, without any concessions to public demand. In 'Don Quichotte' the part of Dulcinée is a comparatively small one; the Don and Sancho are the chief figures. But for the "mad scene" in 'Lucia,' or the 'Bell' song in 'Lakmé,' those operas would long ago have died a natural death. 'Don Quichotte' has its sensation, the 'Windmill' episode, which, by the way, was most skilfully presented on the stage. Massenet, or rather his librettist, Henri Cain, introduced it, however, not for its spectacular effect, but as the most striking instance of the Don's power of imagination. The libretto is based on a drama by Le Lorrain, which, while dealing freely with the history of Don Quixote as told by Cervantes, gives a very fair outline of his career, without setting forth the satirical aim of the poet.

Though there are lyrical passages, the music throughout is continuous. At the opening of the first act characteristic Spanish rhythms are heard in the music, while the crowd is dancing and singing in the square. The most dramatic music occurs in the third and fourth acts, but, as in Verdi's 'Aida,' it is intimately connected with what is taking place on the stage. In that respect Massenet seems to have been influenced by Wagner's theories rather than by his practice; for the greatest admirers of Wagner's genius must admit that at times in the 'Ring' the music gets the upper hand.

The performance at the London Opera-House was excellent. The impersonation of the Don by M. Lafont showed gifts of a high order; from beginning to end he was absorbed in his part. His singing was forcible, and his diction remarkably clear. He was ably supported by M. José Danse as Sancho, whose part, though secondary, is of no small importance. Mlle. Yvonne Kerlord (Dulcinée) sang and acted well. M. Fritz Ernaldy conducted with marked ability.

Musical Gossip.

At the recent Balfour Gardiner Concerts Mr. Percy Grainger's compositions proved of high merit. His setting of the Faeroe Ballad was original, while the 'Mock Morris' was as clever as it was quaint. On Tuesday evening the composer gave a concert at the Æolian Hall, with a programme devoted entirely to his music. Of the various numbers the clog dance 'Handel in the Strand,' in which the so-called 'Harmonious Blacksmith' air plays a part, was particularly clever and characteristic. Mr. Grainger has struck out a line of his own, but his settings—vocal and instrumental—of folk-songs are all, and rightly, of small compass. Compositions of this kind depend for their due effect on brevity. Piquancy of rhythm or harmony, if protracted, is apt to pall.

THE ST. PETERSBURG QUARTET gave two fine concerts at Bechstein Hall on Friday, the 17th, and Tuesday, the 21st inst. At the first the programme included Tschaiikowsky's early Quartet in F, and the long, unequal, yet interesting Trio in A minor. At the second Beethoven's G major Quartet was played, and Schubert's in D minor, also Arensky's Pianoforte Quintet. Admirable renderings of these works were given. The ensemble was perfect, and the interpretations were soul-stirring.

'THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,' 'THE RHINE-GOLD,' AND 'THE VALKYRIE' vocal scores have just been published in Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel's English Popular Edition. Here, as in a previous number of this edition, Mr. Ernest Newman in his English version has tried—and successfully—to follow the original text. He also, in many instances, faithfully reproduces the original alliteration. Otto Singer in the pianoforte parts has managed to give with rare skill a good idea of the score, while, at the same time keeping the writing well within the range of ordinary players.

An edition for low voice has also been published, with German text and English version by Mr. Ernest Newman, of Wagner's 'Five Poems,' i.e., poems which he set to music.

ON May 12th M. Jules Massenet celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire, won the Prix de Rome in 1863, and his first work for the stage, 'La Grand' tante,' was produced at the Opéra Comique in 1867.

THE Danish singer Herr Peter Cornelius, who has now secured a leading place at Covent Garden, has been asked to sing Siegfried at the musical festival which takes place at Bristol in September, when the 'Ring' cycle will be given.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
- MON.-SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.
- WED. Jacques Thibaud's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Vernon D'Arnal's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
- Nathalie Aktzery's Concert of Russian Music, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
- Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
- Harry Alexander's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
- Bronislaw Huberman's Violin Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
- Lortat's Chopin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Lily West's Chamber Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
- May and Beatrice Harrison's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Thalberg's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
- FRI. Nordica's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
- Louis Persinger's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Marie D'Alheim's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Emilienne Bompard's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- Hilda Saxe's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
- SAT. Mischa Elman's Violin Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
- Jan Mulder's Concert, 3.15, Queen's (Small) Hall.
- Leila Doubleday's Violin Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

LADY GREGORY'S FOLK-HISTORY PLAYS.

EVERY devotee of the Irish Literary Theatre is perforce an admirer of Lady Gregory's folk-comedies, even if he admits that there is often in them a strain of farce, and perhaps a suggestion of the observer who views the Irish peasantry too externally, and accepts their posture too literally. But there is a phase of that conscientious artist's talent with which we are less familiar on this side of the Irish Sea, though it is hinted in her more serious one-act plays. Ireland looks two ways—if one eye is fixed on an idealized future, the other glances back at an idealized past, and no writer can hope to interpret the spirit of the country who is not steeped in its legends and history. Lady Gregory, then, may be taking risks, since she has been so successful in the vein of comedy; but she is fulfilling a proper ambition when she attempts, and offers in book-form, a series of 'Irish Folk-History Plays.'

These are in two sections of three plays each, in the first of which, relying, as she does, almost entirely on chronicles and traditional lore, she subordinates her sense of humour to the demands of the heroic and tragic. The second section—tragicomedies, so called—give more scope to her natural instinct for the ironic or the ludicrous.

Of the tragedies, the shortest—a study of the old age and repentance of Dervorgilla, who is credited with having betrayed Ireland to the English invaders—has been seen in London at the Court Theatre. A static and monotonous play, with its story mainly told in retrospect, it makes a better closet than stage drama, and one needs a lively appreciation of the Irishman's implacability towards the anti-patriot not to be impatient over its octogenarian heroine's remorse. The version of 'Kincora' Lady Gregory now prints is one of several she has written, and she is hampered by superabundance of material. Her rival kings, Malachi and Brian, whose careers are wrecked by the termagant queen they marry in succession, this queen herself, and the son and brother she uses as her pawns, are all characters more suited to epic than dramatic treatment. The best of the tragedies is 'Grania,' concerned with a heroine who is very much in Deirdre's situation, but is Deirdre with a hard streak in her nature. The author tells us she was attracted to the subject by its very difficulties, by the riddle Grania herself poses, "Why did she, having left grey-haired Finn for comely Diarmuid, turn back to Finn in the end when he had consented to Diarmuid's death?" Lady Gregory solves the riddle by making Grania jealous of the friendship of her two lovers. Even so the motive

Irish Folk-History Plays. By Lady Gregory. 2 vols., 10s. net. (Putnam's Sons.)

seems over-subtle, and it is doubtful whether any audience unacquainted with the legend would tolerate the heroine's bewildering change of front.

The tragi-comedies lead off with 'The Canavans,' a delightfully anachronistic *jeu d'esprit* in which two diverting Irish peasants—one a farmer as timid as a hare, the other a brother of his with a knack of involving himself in scrapes and struggling out of them—are pitchforked into the Ireland of Queen Elizabeth's days, and, with a change of rôle, play the oddest game of cross-purposes with playgoers or readers. No wonder this has captivated Ireland. Of the other two, 'The White Cockade' handles with interest the Irish attitude towards the Stuarts. It gives a most unfavourable picture of James II., and even accepts the story of his attempt to escape the heroic Sarsfield hidden in a wine-cask.

The strangest play comes last. This is a dramatization of the story of Moses in Egypt, with a new turn in the hypothesis that his enslaved fellow-Jews assailed him with stones. It is written in the Anglo-Irish vernacular, the medium being adopted apparently so that the tale may serve as an allegory of the Irish people's treatment of Parnell. It is ingenious as a piece of symbolism, and, if Pharaoh's Jewish slaves speak in the Milesian dialect, it must be remembered that Renaissance painters dressed their saints of Palestine in mediæval robes, and the actors of the eighteenth century gave Hamlet and Macbeth a powdered wig.

Dramatic Gossip.

WHEN 'Mrs. Dane's Defence' was produced a dozen years ago high praise was awarded it in these columns (see No. 3807, p. 487), as a drama with an intensely moving story and a climax led up to by consummately adroit stage-craft. There is no need, now that it is revived at the New Theatre, to revise that opinion, and though the fact may be more obvious to-day that the play was written round its masterly cross-examination scene, it has not aged perceptibly. If the big act is not quite so harrowing in its effects on the nerves, this is only because the plot is now familiar, and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has met with the flattery of imitation.

Fortunately three important members of the original cast—Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Lena Ashwell, and Miss Mary Moore—are still available; the play without them would hardly seem the same. Sir Charles, a little nervous on the first night of the revival till he found the right pitch for the theatre, soon assumed that air of confident authority, and exhibited afresh that splendid gift he has of phrasing, which make the study of his art a liberal education to the playgoer. He and Miss Ashwell, whose variations of tone and mood were never more tellingly used than in the part of Mrs. Dane, contrived that the duel between the judge and the woman with a secret should win the customary rounds of applause.

WITH the coming of each April or May Sir Herbert Tree suspends any other arrangements at His Majesty's to offer a comprehensive Shakespearian repertory season. Of late this has been no mere enterprise of

a single management, however spirited; brother managers have brought their productions to his theatre for the annual festival, and he has been able to rely generally on the co-operation of distinguished fellow-actors. By force of circumstances it happens this year that the eighth Shakespeare festival is more limited in time, scope, and players. But Mr. Bouchier, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, and Mr. Lyn Harding have placed themselves at their colleague's disposal.

The festival was inaugurated last Monday night with a revival of 'The Merchant of Venice,' and in the week's programme we were promised also 'Twelfth Night' and 'Othello.' The first in beauty of production rivalled the staging of Sir Henry Irving. But Sir Herbert's Shylock is now familiar to the London playgoer; the novelty of the current revival is the Portia of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry.

Viola, Rosalind, Juliet, Desdemona—she has tried them all, but it is in the part of Portia that Miss Neilson-Terry's sunny nature finds itself most at home. This is a Portia, too, who does not accentuate her sex in the court scene. Soaring to self-forgetful eloquence in the "mercy" speech, for the rest she is the keen advocate.

MR. IDEN PAYNE made an audacious venture at the Little Theatre in producing Mr. Edward Garnett's adaptation of Fernando de Rojas's late sixteenth century Spanish drama 'La Celestina.' The producer, who is an artist and not a showman, had the perception to give an almost Reinhardt setting to the play, the scenario, designed by Mr. Kurt Gutzeit, being reminiscent of 'Sumurun,' and justly felicitous in atmospheric suggestion. We can understand the impetus which the play offered to dramatic representation in Europe, and especially to the powerful Spanish drama. It provides the nicest adjustment of dramatic contrasts, the "picaresque" element breaking in satirically upon the romantic—the desperate and specialized romanticism of an age and nation that clung to and spurned its chivalric traditions. The charlatan and go-between 'La Celestina,' whose rhetorical wiles are instrumental in bringing the lovers Melibea and Calisto together, and the two rascally valets of the latter embody the "cony-catching" disposition which our own Greene, Nashe, and Peele knew so well. Unfortunately, Mr. Garrett seems to us to have been too ruthless in his modernization. He has lopped and pruned the rank, primal blossoms of the rough-shod, but effective contrasts. As it is, the play is more a *novelle* than dramatic, and its adaptor's finikin literary sense accentuates the blemish. Its strength and actuality were eviscerated. Miss Mona Limerick is certainly a unique tragic actress, even though her highly temperamental superiority be artificial, and at times positively repellent. Her rendering of Melika was a personal rather than a dramatic one. Though occasionally excelling in swift realization of tragic demands, she more often destroyed harmonious impressions of beauty by her chanting monotone and oppressive demeanour.

At any rate, she gave a forceful representation of slumbering fires fiercely awakened. Miss Isabel Gray impersonated La Celestina skilfully, but should have known her part better.

MRS. LYTTTELTON'S 'Peter's Chance,' produced for a series of matinées at the Royalty and dealing with East-End mission life, has drawn so large a consensus of approval that we think the best service we can render is to point out some strictures to which the

play is obviously open. For the presentment we have nothing but praise, except in the case of Mr. Malcolm's caricature of a young curate sent by his bishop straight from a sheltered life at Oxford to act as assistant to an East-End missionary priest. To emphasize, as was done, this young man's elemental wrong-headed heartlessness was unnecessary. If Mrs. Lyttelton had followed his collecting of his West-End traps by making him shake the East-End dust off his feet in the first act she would have justified his introduction. Mr. Beveridge gave us a delightful impersonation of a big-hearted priest, who understood that the appeal to his parishioners must be through the beautiful crudities of religion, and presentment to them of personified Deity. We were, however, disappointed to find that Mrs. Lyttelton so well understood her West-End audience as to gain their suffrages by tricks that would have been justly resented by a more fair-minded public. An instance is the case of the tramp who, having given himself a much-needed bath on the promise of "a drink," became abusive when he was offered a mug of coffee in satisfaction of the promise. We imagine the priest who answered his abuse by violently ejecting him would have been just as indignant if, after consenting—of course quite as much against his inclination—to partake of unlimited champagne with his rich friends, in the belief that they would give him money for his mission, he had been sent away, not with the money he went forth to seek, but with official orders for consigning his undesirables to the lethal chamber. The one action would have been as defensible as the other, and both equally open to the charge of "not playing the game."

Again, the woman thief had given fair warning that, though she accepted the Father's hospitality for her "boy" while hiding from the police, she would use all her powers—of the strength of which the reverend gentleman had full knowledge—to prevent his becoming "pi." So it was surely culpable of his reverence to go off to visit his rich friends just when she was expected to reclaim her lover. To have trusted so recent a convert with the custody of a 20*l.* note and the chapel ornaments was to court disaster, and in direct contradiction to Christ's prayer for deliverance from temptation. Subsequently we were not surprised that the Father did not interrupt his prayers until it was too late to save his protégé from being murdered.

Our satisfaction at learning that the pathos of the piece had drawn tears from the eyes of some ladies in the audience was modified by the fact that it had not drawn the "flower gardens"—as one gentleman near us called them—off their heads. The tears were so small as apparently not to incommode even those who shed them, whereas the hats were so large as seriously to inconvenience any one behind them.

MISS HESTER SAINSBURY is to be congratulated on the two short plays which were produced at the Rehearsal Theatre this week. Both of them display imaginative force, and it is probable that, as she grows in experience, her dramatic development will be correspondingly strengthened.

The first was 'A Phantasy in Black and White,' with an amusing prologue between Lady Caroline of 1830 and Lady Clare of 1912. The gist of the matter is a struggle between Good (Miss Eveline Thompson) and Evil (Miss Ruth Franklin) over a Woman's Soul (Miss Joyce Gale). The action and voice of Evil, with the more effective expression introduced into the movements of hands and arms, threw the milder

conduct of Good rather into eclipse. The dramatic situation was strongly accentuated when Good hypnotized Evil to drink a cup of poison. The predominant idea of this morality was the necessity of evil in the production of good. The Phantasy was brightened by the appearance from time to time of three gracefully posing maidens termed The Years.

The second piece, in which Miss Sainsbury took the chief part of a mother, was called 'A Dead Child,' which was discovered and carried away by a Dryad and a Naiad. The dialogue between the two wood nymphs, especially when the mother intervened, was occasionally striking both in its simplicity and its quaintness. In this and in the other piece a critic was at a decided disadvantage in not possessing a book of the words.

THE historical and ecclesiological play 'Glastonbury,' by the Rev. W. T. Saward (Rector of Bolnhurst), which was introduced to the public at the Corn Exchange, Bedford, a few months ago, has been given in two matinées at the Court Theatre with remarkable success. The stir and bustle of the opening act in the Market-Place, Glastonbury, did much credit to the minor actors, and the only suggestion we have to offer to the author, who has achieved previous successes in ecclesiastical drama, is that he should have given the words spoken by the old gaffer, as representative of those poor folk who much appreciated the continuous charity of the monks, a touch, at least, of the rich "Zummerset" dialect, instead of utterances in a finished cultured tone. The clash of opinion between the worldlings who desired to stand well with Henry VIII. and those who were inclined to cling closely to the old order of affairs is graphically portrayed.

No fewer than six of the Bedford clergy took part in this stirring drama of the fall of Glastonbury Abbey and the legal murder of the last Abbot. The part of the Abbot was played with telling effect by the author; the Prior, the Solo Cantor, the Thurifer, and Brother Ambrose were all taken by local clergy; whilst Brother Christopher (Rev. Dr. W. H. Collisson) was decidedly impressive in the scene where

he beards the Sheriff of Somerset, and frankly represents the conflict of those days, on the highest level, between Church and State. The most odious of all Henry VIII.'s and Cromwell's commissioners in the destruction of the monasteries was Master Layton, afterwards Dean of York; his repulsive character was well set forth by Mr. Brendon Stewart.

ON Monday, June 3rd, the Irish Players from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, open for a brief season in the Court Theatre. This year, in addition to some old favourites, they promise new plays by William Boyle, Lennox Robinson, and T. C. Murray. We are keenly interested in the new Irish drama, and these plays will be looked forward to with eagerness. The programme will begin with J. M. Synge's 'The Playboy of the Western World' and W. B. Yeats's 'Kathleen ni Houlihan.' His verse play 'The Countess Cathleen' will also be performed.

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ASSISTANT MISTRESS, specially qualified to teach English Literature and History. Latin also desirable. Degree or equivalent essential. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. A. R. K. FRANKS, Public Library, Ramsgate. Applications must be returned to Miss A. MERRYMAN, County School for Girls, Ramsgate, as soon as possible.

DARTFORD.

(1) **SCIENCE MISTRESS**.—Subjects: Botany, Elementary Science, Geography, Elementary Mathematics. Initial salary 110*l.* to 130*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

(2) **MISTRESS**, to teach Domestic Subjects. Must be skilled in Cookery and in Needlework, including Dressmaking. Laundry Work and Housewifery additional qualifications. Initial salary 100*l.* to 110*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

(3) **GYMNASTIC AND GAMES MISTRESS**—Swedish Drill, Games, Class Singing, Swimming, Junior Form Work. Initial salary 110*l.* per annum.

(4) **ART MISTRESS**, with Kindergarten or Preparatory Class qualifications. Good handwork. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.*, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from **THE SECRETARY**, County School for Girls, Dartford. Applications must be forwarded as soon as possible to Miss A. M. BRETT, County School for Girls, Dartford.

BROMLEY.

(1) **SCIENCE MISTRESS**. Subjects: Physics, Chemistry, and Geography. Ability to teach Physics up to the standard of University Scholarships essential. Geography on modern lines. A University Graduate with good Secondary School experience in teaching Science on a practical basis desired. Initial salary 110*l.* to 130*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

(2) **ART MISTRESS**, to take the entire Drawing of the School. Together with Handwork. Experience as Form Mistress in Junior School desirable. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from **THE ACTING SECRETARY**, Education Offices, Bromley, Kent. Applications must be returned to Miss C. M. WATERS, County School for Girls, Bromley, Kent, on or before JUNE 15.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Trained) to teach French throughout the School, with experience of direct method. Initial salary 100*l.* to 130*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Dr. J. LISTER, Technical Institute, Tunbridge Wells. Applications must be returned to Miss HUGHES, County School for Girls, Tunbridge Wells, as soon as possible.

Except in the case of Gymnastic and Games Mistresses, Assistant Mistresses receive increments of 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum for the first two years and then 5*l.* per annum up to the maximum of 150*l.*, with the possibility of further increments. The scale for Gymnastic Mistresses has not been fixed.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 24, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**BROMLEY LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.****COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BROMLEY.**

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS. (1) To teach German and some French. (2) To teach chiefly younger Boys in General Form Subjects. Previous experience with young Boys is necessary. Ability to teach Swedish Drill and Gymnastics will be a recommendation for either post. Salary 130*l.*–150*l.*, according to qualifications and experience, rising by 10*l.* per annum to 200*l.*, with possibility of further increments.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from the Education Offices, Bromley, Kent. Applications should be returned to the Head Master, Mr. REGINALD AIRY, County School for Boys, Bromley, Kent, not later than JUNE 20, 1912. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, May 24, 1912.

BATLEY (BOYS') GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**Head Master—N. L. FRAZER, M.A.**

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 19, 1912, Graduate with good qualifications for teaching MODERN LANGUAGES (Direct Method). Salary 150*l.* per annum.—Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than MONDAY, June 10, 1912) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from

G. R. H. DANBY, M.A., Secretary to the Governors.
Education Offices, Batley, May 21, 1912.

NORTH WALES COUNTIES TRAINING COLLEGE COMMITTEE.**BANGOR NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.**

The Committee of the College require the services of a WARDEN OF WOMEN STUDENTS, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next. University Degree or equivalent qualification necessary.

Commencing salary 150*l.*, resident.

Form of application and particulars may be obtained from **THE PRINCIPAL**, Normal College, Bangor, N.W.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

EVAN R. DAVIES, Secretary to the Committee.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.**EDUCATION COMMITTEE.****HANLEY MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.**

WANTED, EARLY in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Classics to the Girls. Good qualifications and teaching experience in a Secondary School are essential. Salary 90*l.*, rising to 140*l.*, according to scale. Previous experience will be taken into account in fixing the commencing salary.

Forms of application (which should be returned not later than June 22, 1912) will be forwarded on receipt of stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope.

Dr. W. LUDFORD FREEMAN, Director of Education.
Education Offices, Town Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
May 25, 1912.

O U N D L E S C H O O L.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR SCIENCE MASTER, to take Chemistry or Biology, or (preferably) Chemistry and Biology.—Application, stating qualifications and experience, should be sent to **THE HEAD MASTER**, Oundle, Northants.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**KING'S NORTON SECONDARY SCHOOL.**

A FORM MASTER, holding good qualifications in Mathematics and Science, will be required in SEPTEMBER next. Good Athletics a recommendation. Salary according to scale.

A FORM MISTRESS will also be required. Honours in English or good Mathematics, with French or Singing as subsidiary subjects. Salary according to scale.

Form of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from the undersigned.

JNO. ARTHUR PALMER, Secretary of Education.
Education Department, Edmund Street, May 25, 1912.

CITY OF WORCESTER.**VICTORIA INSTITUTE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.**

The Library and Museum Committee invite applications for the post of CURATOR OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, at a salary of 120*l.*, rising by increments of 10*l.*, if, and when approved by the Committee to a maximum of 150*l.* per annum. Applicants must be experienced in Classification, and possess a good general knowledge of practical Museum work. The person appointed will be required to give the whole of his time to the duties of his Office, which will include Lectures to School Children.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must reach me on or before June 17 next.

THOS. DUCKWORTH, Secretary.
Worcester Public Library and "Hastings" Museum.
May 25, 1912.

WEST SUFFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE**ASSISTANT ART MASTER.**

WANTED, an ASSISTANT ART MASTER for the SCHOOL OF ART, BURY ST. EDMUNDS. The successful candidate will be required to teach mainly Elementary Subjects and devote part of his time to private study.

Preference will be given to candidates with a thorough knowledge of one particular craft. Salary will be at the rate of 70*l.* per annum, together with travelling (locomotion) expenses, and an allowance when out for the night on County duty.

Applications must be received on or before JUNE 18, 1912, on a specified form, which can be obtained from the undersigned, together with further particulars, on the receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.

FRED. R. HUGHES, Secretary to the Committee.
Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.**PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

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Applications, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before JUNE 15. Personal canvassing prohibited.

H. E. JOHNSTON, Librarian and Secretary.
Public Library, Gateshead.

Miscellaneous.

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On THURSDAY, June 6, DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, and POTTERY from various sources.

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SKARDON, SONS & HOSKING will SELL by AUCTION, on JUNE 4, 5, and 6, at 11 A.M. each day, on the Premises, FERNLANDS, PORTLAND VILLAS, PLYMOUTH, the COLLECTION of ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE and CHINA, OIL PAINTINGS and WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, and SILVER.

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LITERATURE

TWO REALISTS: RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH.

HERE is the last of Dostœvsky's works. It was given to the world unfinished. Nietzsche—as we have been again and again reminded—declared that Dostœvsky alone had anything to teach him in psychology; and here, in spite of incompleteness, we have that psychology in its deepest and fullest expression, as also the most detailed, vivid, and significant of the pictures of Russian life Dostœvsky has drawn for us. He is, as every one knows, the spokesman, above all, of sufferers and criminals—say rather, of sinners, for the violent wrongdoings of these distracted, passion-ridden men are pictured, not, as crimes, against the antagonism of injured society, but, as sin, against the infinitely patient and relentless antagonism of God.

There is an ancient mystical speculation—Mother Julian of Norwich, for example, has glimpses of it—according to which the soul possesses a hidden inviolable centre, incapable of sin, and never implicated, howsoever distressed, by sins committed. It is the recognition—here tacit, but there also explicit—of some such mystery that constitutes the ultimate secret of Dostœvsky's fearful poignancy and truth; of his power so to handle dire and sinister situations as to evoke pain and horror rather than disgust. The most tragic victim of the vilest criminal is found to be, after all, his own miserable soul. In itself, indeed, this recognition

The Brothers Karamazov. By Fyodor Dostœvsky. From the Russian by Constance Garnett. (Heinemann.)

The Trespasser. By D. H. Lawrence. (Duckworth & Co.)

is only another form—modified and made bolder by specifically Christian theory—of the familiar idea of Ate, and again of *ἀμαρτία*, not *μοχθηρία*, as the proper subject of tragedy; but the interesting thing about Dostœvsky is that this was revealed to him at least as clearly by his actual experience of life and humanity as by any intuition into the true principles of art. In regard to this particular work, the interesting thing is that he has chosen to write in it the tragedy of sin, as it were, double—in small writing, and variously, in the careers of the several characters of the story, and then also in large letters with the house of Karamazov to represent the human being—just as the city does in Plato's Republic.

To take the small writing first: the house of Karamazov is akin to the houses of Atreus and Labdacus. With his own sufferings and his observation of suffering as effective compensation for the advantages the Greek tragedians had over him in handling familiar tradition, Dostœvsky has succeeded in imparting to his work the authentic, unaffected dreadfulness of a thing fatal and accursed. That the circumstances are modern and sordid the reader soon feels to be neither here nor there. The plot in itself must be acknowledged to be hideous. Fyodor Pavlovitch, father of the three brothers, is a shameless reprobate, and yet further a base, cynical, and undignified buffoon. His sons, by the compassion of friends or kinsfolk, have been reared at a distance from him—at a distance, also, mostly from one another. In one tragical year they all return to the neighbourhood of their home. They are Dmitri, only son of Fyodor's first wife—a dissipated young officer; Ivan, the "intellectual," and Alexey, the young monk—children, the last two, of his second wife. Fyodor has yet a fourth son, Smerdyakov, born of the misery of an innocent imbecile mother, and brought up in the house as valet and cook. Dmitri wrangles with his father over a portion of his mother's inheritance which has been withheld from him; and then the two, with all the insensate passion of the Karamazovs, fall in love with the same woman—one who in early girlhood has been seduced and abandoned, and is even now the mistress of another old man. From both, until after the catastrophe, she holds herself aloof.

Fyodor's passion is on a level with all the rest of him; Dmitri's, furious and lawless as it is, is nevertheless love. Their mutual frenzied jealousy and the scenes to which it gives rise would be nauseating, but for that touch of something from afar, brought out most clearly when Alexey is present. To Ivan no less than to Dmitri Fyodor is a nightmare, an object of loathing. Only Alexey does not desire his death. The wretch at length is murdered by Smerdyakov; but all the circumstances of the crime point to Dmitri as the murderer, who accordingly is tried, convicted, and condemned to Siberia. But it is Ivan who, in a conversation with Smerdyakov, which

is, psychologically, one of the marvels of the book, has all unknowingly worked up the strange, warped creature to the doing of that deed; and on Ivan, when he has realized this, falls a yet heavier doom.

The first words of the book run: "Alexey Fyodorovitch Karamazov was the third son...." It is for his sake, to illustrate him, that the book was written. He presents, as readers of the Russian novel are aware, a type by no means unique in that literature. He was one who

"seemed to accept everything without the least condemnation, though often grieving bitterly: and this was so much so that no one could surprise or frighten him even in his earliest youth. Coming at twenty to his father's house, which was a very sink of filthy debauchery, he.... simply withdrew in silence when to look on was unbearable, but without the slightest sign of contempt or condemnation."

His father in a short while came to love him with "a real and deep affection such as he had never been capable of feeling for any one before." A friend of the family said of him:—

"Here is perhaps the one man in the world whom you might leave alone without a penny in the centre of an unknown town of a million inhabitants, and he would not come to harm, he would not die of cold and hunger, for he would be fed and sheltered at once; and if he were not, he would find a shelter for himself, and it would cost him no effort or humiliation. And to shelter him would be no burden, but, on the contrary, would probably be looked on as a pleasure."

Alyosha, the sinless and the beloved, represents in the house of Karamazov that inviolate centre of the soul. The shadow of his dark heritage sometimes oppresses him; he eagerly acknowledges his kinship with his brothers hard beset with temptations, even with his father. He declares himself in like peril with them of falling. But still he does not fall. True, the work was never finished. His one trial—and the understanding of what is signified by it might serve as a test of a reader's understanding of the book—is what befalls after the death of the Starets, the holy elder at the monastery, whom Alyosha had loved, revered, and trusted above every other earthly creature.

Every one in the book desires Alyosha's company, and seeks to unburden himself to him, instinctively trusting his loving-kindness. Alyosha listens to long, agitated discourses, wherein "each sufferer says his say, his scheme of the weal and the woe." He, in reply, says very little; he resists no one's need of him; he becomes one with the person who talks to him. For practical life this is a weakness; he is easily made the prey of any importunate egoism, and he might have hindered the murder if he had not in this way been held back, against his intention and vehement desire, from seeking out Dmitri on that fatal evening.

Dmitri, his half-brother, stands for the bodily senses of the house of Karamazov, just as Ivan, Alexey's full brother, is its

intellect. Both cling to Alexey. At the beginning of the book the whole family go in a body to the monastery to lay their differences before the Starets in the vain hope that he may influence Fyodor Pavlovitch. At the end of the scene Father Zossima

"rose suddenly from his seat. Almost distracted with anxiety for the elder and every one else, Alyosha succeeded, however, in supporting him by the arm. Father Zossima moved towards Dmitri and, reaching him, sank on his knees before him.... distinctly and deliberately bowed down at Dmitri's feet till his forehead touched the floor."

This Father Zossima did, foreseeing what Dmitri was to suffer—suffering so awful that he could not but bow down before the man thus set apart.

If he cares most for Dmitri, Alexey trembles most for Ivan. To Ivan—the agonized and hungry mind—"everything is permitted"; he shrinks before no conclusion. One night, coming out of his room, he lies in wait and listens to his father, moving about in the house below—listens as a spy; and this, afterwards, he comes to shudder at as the most disgraceful action he has ever committed. For him, theoretically, there exist no shames and no sanctities; but it is he who, more helplessly than any one else, craves for Alexey's sympathy, and lays his anguish bare to him in the wonderful allegory of the Grand Inquisitor. Neither in the case of Ivan nor in that of Dmitri is the reader spared anything of the pain and horror they have to go through. It culminates in the trial, with the long-drawn speeches for the prosecution and defence—where Dmitri, innocent, yet, by his folly, turns public opinion against himself.

It is curious how far less real and living the women are than the men. Their appearances may, perhaps, be compared to the successive photographs of a cinematograph seen separately: the individual truth of each to life cannot be denied, but they never impress one as living moving things. Madame Hohlakov, the "lady of little faith," is the most successful, and welcome too as affording almost the only humorous relief that can be said to count for anything. On the other hand, there is a group of schoolboys—gathered about Alyosha, they make the final scene of the book—drawn with an extraordinary liveliness, subtlety, and sympathy.

There is but a minimum of scene-painting, and altogether the attention to external circumstance is severely and accurately restricted to that which is directly significant; yet to have read the book is to have lived in that little remote Russian town—to have seen the ways of its people, and learnt its traditions and customs, and breathed the very spirit of it. The deeper one penetrates into it, the wider seems to grow the difference between this life and that of Western Europe.

It is a trite thing to say that Dostoevsky is a great realist. Yet it may be worth while to notice that his is that mode of realism which works from within out-

wards, using the outward phenomena, however boldly, only in subservience to the discovery and explication of inward truth—and that, in the book before us, and not in this one alone, this truth is the discovery in the criminal, at least in the Russian criminal, of the perplexed heart of a child.

Happily for English readers, the translation here offered of Dostoevsky's masterpiece is one which does not obscure it. It is fluent, and also—so to call it—sensitive. The majority of translations from the Russian sink *à la longue* into a benumbing monotony, by which attention and enjoyment are blunted and blurred. This defect Mrs. Garnett has almost entirely avoided, while none the less preserving the characteristic alien atmosphere.

The theme of 'The Trespasser' is simple—the passion of the married man Siegmund for the enigmatic girl Helena, its fruition in a few days of union, and then an enforced separation, followed by Siegmund's obsession of suicidal despair and death. Here is a story in which both poet and psychologist watch keenly the lover's feverish elation, his fluctuating moods of joy, and the chill greying of the daylight, as the shadows of morbid impulse steal forward swiftly and envelope him. The theme as treated is curiously individual in tone.

From the opening chapter we are struck by the author's skill in catching shades of social atmosphere. Siegmund, whose vocation is that of a violinist in a London theatre, is bound fast in the squalid cares of a suburban lower-middle-class environment. He has married, young and penniless, with Beatrice, now a disappointed, embittered woman who is dragged down by the weight of family worries, and the threadbare poverty of a struggle to maintain the gentilities she was formerly accustomed to. In his soul Siegmund is free, but he has the sensuous, sensitive nature of the poet, who lives for his imaginative visions, while crushed outwardly by the hostile pressure of unyielding facts.

The story opens with Siegmund's escape from his household, for a few days of happiness with Helena, on a long-projected holiday by the sea. There is not a touch in the narrative of that semi-real superheated passion which, in the middle-class imagination, has usurped the place of passion's pure and simple ecstasy. Siegmund has the poet's capacity of enjoying things; he sees and responds instinctively to the forces and appearances of life, as a child claps its hands and stretches out its arms to anything that pleases it. Helena's is a more egoistic nature. The picture of her relations with her lover suggests deep reservations, as of a woman who cannot lose sense of her own identity even in the supreme intimacy of love. Perhaps this is the secret of the tragedy that now swiftly develops.

With unobtrusive art Mr. Lawrence scatters hints of Siegmund's unstrung

nerves, of his brain sick with overwrought tension, of his morbid susceptibility to gloomy ideas. When most full of joy he is accessible to sudden revulsions of disgust at life's blankness. As the hour of enforced separation draws near he is assailed by an accelerating horror. His physical collapse, with a sun-stroke hinted, is manifest in his speech and bearing. He drags himself across London at night to his suburban home, where he is greeted by his wife and children with frigid, insulting silence. The fifty pages that narrate his homecoming, his reception, and the stages of his humiliation, mental agony, and delirium, are clear and strong in their psychological intensity, reminding us of the best Russian school. Siegmund hangs himself, and here again the description of the finding of the body by his wife and a window-cleaner is poetic realism of a Dostoevskian order.

The one artistic blemish of the novel in our judgment is that Siegmund, at the age of thirty-eight, is credited with feeling the ecstatic passions of youth. Certainly 'The Trespasser' is not to be classed among "popular novels," but the discerning reader should treasure it for those temperamental qualities which characterize original work.

From Religion to Philosophy: a Study in the Origins of Western Speculation.
By F. M. Cornford. (Arnold.)

MR. CORNFORD belongs to the van of that altogether progressive group of classical scholars who recognize that anthropology can help them in their attempted reconstruction of ancient life and thought. Miss Harrison and Mr. A. B. Cook, his literary associates at Cambridge, are equally bold speculators, and it must be admitted that Dr. Frazer, who is capable of the work of any two ordinary mortals, and the only authority of this school thoroughly at home alike in anthropology and in classical archæology, decidedly inclines towards the same daring style of explanation. The moot point is whether the transition from savagery to civilization is short and sharp, a volcanic upheaval of firm land out of the slough; or whether it involves a development of infinite gradations, a slow draining away of the waters over an area of secular emergence. On the latter view, to supply the Greece or Rome of history with a background obtained from a survey of existing peoples of low culture is simply to telescope the real process of evolution. On the other hand, if savages are all alike in having no proper history, if their way is to persist self-centred and custom-bound in a sort of sleep tempered by strange and violent dreams, then there would be nothing unscientific in postulating a sudden awakening, and one that would carry on into the new life only some faint and quickly fading trace of the fantasies of the night.

Greek philosophy is the work of genius, and it is the mark of genius to create out of nothing but itself. Yet even in this glorious movement of free thinking, of which the watchword is "Let us follow the argument whithersoever it may lead," one is aware of a tacit prejudice, a sub-conscious orientation. There is a *datum*—one that finally takes shape in the belief in an intelligible, and likewise in some sense intelligent, world-order. Whence this something given at the start? In college days of yore one opened an essay by remarking that "the Greeks were an artistic nation." But, now that the anthropologist is coming into his own, things have changed. In this particular line of inquiry Prof. John Burnet of St. Andrews deserves credit for having taken the decisive "first step"; and in his case, at any rate, no critic dare affirm that speculative brilliancy is not matched by solidity of erudition. His inspiration to write an early Greek philosophy consisted, one may venture to guess, in a sense of the anthropological background, even if at the date of writing it was as yet hardly possible to prove in detail how primitive fancies underlay the categories that at length were "won from the void and formless infinite." Meanwhile, in the course of twenty years or so, anthropology has made great strides, and not least of all in the direction of the psychological analysis of the mentality of savages, especially on its magico-religious side.

The new method that has mainly brought this about is that of a social psychology. The laws of group-consciousness, as studied in the light of the social grouping itself (the whole line of inquiry being on this account often described—we think, inexactly described—as "sociological"), yield an explanation of primitive beliefs that differs essentially from what was taken for granted so long as inquirers worked upon the figment of a reflective savage excogitating his religion out of his inner consciousness all by himself.

Mr. Cornford has taken over his anthropology more or less entire from the pages of 'L'Année Sociologique'; and, since economy of labour required something to be taken for granted, he could hardly have done better. Nay, the school of Durkheim may be said to have directly set him upon his quest, since MM. Hubert and Mauss, in their well-known essay on magic, suggest, without working the suggestion out, that the Greek *φύσις*, as taken together with *δύναμις*, will be found to belong to the same circle of ideas as the *mana* of the Pacific—the notion which they, as indeed others before them, have supposed to underlie both magic and that early type of religion which tends to dispense with "gods." Mr. Cornford—who makes his argument, as it seems to us, obscurer by following Dr. Frazer in refusing the name of religion to these godless rites which nevertheless implicate *mana*, which he rightly renders "the divine" treats *φύσις* or "the nature of things"—as the presupposed

living and divine substance which Greek philosophy made it its business to explain, even if it explained it differently according as a scientific or a mystical bias happened to prevail. That "confusion of categories" involved in the primitive notion, in which impersonal and personal, pre-animistic and animistic, are confounded, must be resolved, and was in large measure resolved, by the brilliant intellect of Greece, with its passion for clearly outlined forms.

But in one respect at least the primitive community is aware of clear-cut distinctions, namely, in respect to its social organization. A plain "yes or no," a definite "this or that," is demanded as soon as it is a question whether a given individual belongs to such and such an intermarrying division. What more natural, then, than that this sense of a social order should project itself outwards so as to beget the sense of a world-order—of an encompassing "divine," with its wonder-working many-sidedness tempered by some sort of inner organization like to a human clan-system writ large? Such is the genesis attributed to certain primitive classifications studied by MM. Durkheim and Mauss in their pioneer essay on the subject. Mr. Cornford, with much cleverness and originality, endeavours to account on these lines for such a separation of elements and "elemental provinces" as is found, for instance, in Hesiod's cosmogony. Moira is above the gods, and she represents not merely a necessary, but also a moral distribution of the powers and functions of things. Just so for savages the world is essentially a moral order which they endeavour to cope with by moral means—by ways of converse and of sheer conversation. The discovery of those Greek philosophers in whom the scientific temper predominated over the mystical was precisely this—that it is no use talking to things if and when they are so constituted as not to hear.

We have left ourselves no space in which to review the details of Mr. Cornford's treatment. It seemed more important to try to set forth his very novel and suggestive point of view as a whole. For the rest, he shows considerable erudition, and has a fine bold style, if somewhat lacking in subtle touches. He does not possess, perhaps, Miss Harrison's gift of anthropological divination—of finding a way amid old-world half-understood things by sheer force of sympathetic intuition. But he attacks the part in the light of the whole, herein differing from that type of scholar who has been likened to a "myopic fly." Hence he has produced a notable transvaluation of Greek philosophy; even if it be one which time and research will inevitably modify in that universe of Greek letters which happily remains perpetually instinct with the *mana* of evolution.

Tripoli and Young Italy. By Charles Lapworth and Helen Zimmern. (Swift & Co.)

THERE is an ancient saying in Italy, "Tudesco Italianato è un diavolo incarnato," and our own Elizabethans had much the same opinion of an Italianate Englishman, for the spell which Italy casts upon her lovers is apt to distract their reason, and so to excite unfavourable comment. Mr. Lapworth has come under that spell, but, like rue, "with a difference." He resents the notion that Italy is "a museum of past glories," and censures the indiscreet extravagance of archæology almost as much as he does the patronizing pity of "the gentlemen in *haute politique*, who generally have their own pet theories."

He is right in demanding a just share of appreciation for "Young Italy," the people of to-day, "palpitating, urgent"; and, although he carps at the ignorance of other "superior persons" about Italy as she is, it is a fact to be regretted that we English, in our enthusiasm for Italian art and mediæval literature, are prone to neglect the study of the Italy which has been growing up since the days of Mazzini. There is even a tendency to regard her as an almost negligible Power, and Mr. Lapworth does well to protest. He sees clearly enough that the fiasco in Abyssinia lay at the bottom of this depreciation, but, much as he hates that "absurd paradox," the Triple Alliance, he does not seem to recognize that it is the very fact that Italy belongs, and belongs against her dearest inclinations, to a political association which is generally considered distasteful to England, that gives her an air of humiliation and unnatural coercion in English eyes.

The chapters in which, admirably seconded by Miss Helen Zimmern, he presents an enthusiastic picture of modern Italy—political, administrative, economic, and intellectual—will do much to counteract a fundamentally unjust estimate. We do not believe it is in accordance with the best traditions of Italian art to paint everything "en couleur de rose," but Mr. Lapworth's glowing panegyric of all things Italian is a good alternative, and many readers need it. It is well that we should reflect upon the thorough "house-cleaning" that Italy undertook after her abasement at Adowa, with the remarkable result that last year she was able to send a large expeditionary force across the sea whilst maintaining her full guard on the Austrian frontier, and that she began the campaign with ample funds for a year's war.

But when it is seen that all this recital of the regeneration of Italy is written in order to prove how justified she was in her seizure of Tripoli; when evidence is produced that this intellectual and progressive people, including the leading Socialists who support Signor Giolitti's administration, are unanimous in their

"whole-hearted" approval of the aggression; when it is confidently asserted that, in consequence of that aggression, "Italy's prestige is to-day a hundred per cent higher than it was in September, 1911, we begin to distrust the eloquent advocate. It is easy to sneer at "newspaper moralists" and their "zeal for righteousness," for there was a good deal of the Pecksniffian air about the outcry of injured innocence, and no European Power, including England (though she has not, to speak strictly, assumed "the diadem of Cyprus"), has much title to cast stones at Italy for "grabbing" or for damaging the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire." But to call Turkey a "thief" for occupying Tripoli is beside the mark, and to urge that Ahmed Pasha Karamanli was an "Arab," and therefore had apparently a right to the land, is farcical. If it comes to "rights," probably the Berbers ought to be reinstated in Tripoli. That Turkish rule in North Africa was "the negation of civil government," in the words of that competent observer Rohlf, is admitted; but it has not hitherto been held that bad government is a justification for expulsion by any irresponsible Power, though we may be coming to that ethical position. That Italy bore with Turkish ill-usage with "monumental patience" may be true, but it is curious that our author adds nothing of importance to the grievances enumerated in the Marchese di San Giuliano's dispatch to the Italian ambassadors, of which *The Times* remarked that it "hardly afforded an adequate explanation of such drastic action" as the ultimatum and invasion of last September. We do not think that it is yet considered adequate by unprejudiced persons in this country, and to us the author's naive surprise at the silence of Italian Ministers is a theme for irony.

The truth, according to the present writer, was that only "appalling obtuseness and inexcusable ignorance" could be satisfied with the Italian Foreign Minister's explanation, for there was a much more potent reason which he could not mention—viz., the Panther—the "fons et origo" of so many ills. The German "mailed fist," it would appear, was about to descend upon Tobruk—the port which is said to give its possessors the supremacy of the Eastern Mediterranean—and Italy had to strike "in self-defence" and enter upon what the Socialist leader Labriola termed "a life-and-death struggle for our right to the Mediterranean.... to our own sea." There is even a Dogger-Bank-like tale of English destroyers swiftly stealing by in the night, with eyes towards Germany, at the very moment when the Italian fleet appeared off Tripoli. "Papers will be presented"—perhaps—but until they are we prefer not to discuss this much more complete justification of the Italian action, but to continue to cultivate "appalling obtuseness." There is a good deal to be cleared up before ordinary Englishmen, let alone the "Podsnaps and Chadbands" and

other "pacifists" whom Mr. Lapworth spacioously derides, will consent to be satisfied.

On the other hand, the author has done wisely to remind his forgetful readers that Italy's claim to Tripoli, in the event of any "readjustment," was expressly admitted by successive British Foreign Ministers, notably by Lords Derby and Salisbury. "North Africa," prophesied Mazzini, "will return to Italy." Some of it will, perhaps, in time; but when Mr. Lapworth asks, "What are the Italians going to do with their new colony *now they have got it?*" the words we have italicized seem as prophetic as Mazzini's. What have they got? If we believe Mr. Bennett, whose 'With the Turks in Tripoli' we reviewed a few weeks ago, they have got only just so much as is covered by the range of their naval guns.

Mr. Lapworth draws an alluring picture of the agricultural wealth of Libya under the Romans, records the sanguine anticipations of a capable engineer who thinks Tripoli will rival Argentina, and ends up with an account of that valuable product, esparto grass. This is, indeed, the "last straw" that breaks our patience.

He may well say it is "too early yet" to speak of railways into the interior, and of the commerce which may be expected "if the northern routes are made safe"; if the Senusi does not make it a Holy War; if the Tuaregs turn out to be law-abiding citizens; if the caravan routes to Nigeria and Tunis can be superseded; if the 600,000 Italians, who annually consent to become "dagos" in America and elsewhere for good pay, prefer to toil in Tripolitan deserts—if, in short, a great deal comes to pass which at present, in the eyes of "appalling obtuseness," appears highly dubious. Mr. Lapworth apparently considers that France and England have been desirous and able to "push Mohammedanism back into the desert." If they have, our impressions of Egypt and Tunis are curiously confused. But at all events Italy has not pushed Islam very far into the desert yet, and we must await events before we can share our author's engaging optimism. Meanwhile the Italians have at least made Tripoli a much cleaner town; they have scrubbed Arab children—*bambini* now—and done excellent hygienic work; and as to morals, so well are the stringent "general orders" observed that you could see the virtuous Italian soldier "set rigidly with eyes averted as the veiled figures passed," at whom his admirable Government says he must not stare. This is evidently the moral application of the drill-book order, "eyes right."

The book is illustrated by a few scenes in Tripoli and portraits of Italian politicians, &c. There is a good map of Tripolitania, but an index is, we regret to say, missing.

JANE AUSTEN FOR SCHOOLS.

THE latest edition of 'Pride and Prejudice,' being "edited with Introduction, &c.," and similar in form to a reduced 'Pickwick' recently issued for schools, is, doubtless, also meant for a scholastic purpose. What prompted the choice we cannot imagine, except a general idea that all books of classic rank ought to appear in some guise or disguise in the school-room. The present writer has for some years made a close study of Jane Austen; he ranks, indeed, among the enthusiasts; but he cannot conceive that her novels are suitable for the young. Her humour is of the sort that appeals to the adult, and not by any means to every adult. Many find themselves unmoved by her trivial round of country society, deplore her lack of passion, and fail to see the delicate art which smiles impartially at every one in turn, and even goes so far as to make heroes and heroines ridiculous before they are safely landed in a felicity often beyond their hopes.

In the society thus inimitably depicted the ideal is that of the comfortable, common among writers in the eighteenth century. Marriage depends largely on a suitable income; a living for a clergyman is a livelihood or an occasion for social opportunities of seeing the well-to-do, and is given away by a patron as one gives a dole to a poor relation. Jane Austen is in fact, to quote the Introduction, "frankly and delightfully worldly"; she is "the epicure in everything," including the choice of words; and, to quote an excellent phrase preserved by Grant Duff, she is free from the "nostalgia of the infinite." That these diverse merits are such as can, or ought to, appeal to young people is difficult to believe. The likely result is that the tedium of being a school-task may spoil for the future what might have been permanent and delightful possessions—the varied vacuities of Lady Bertram, Mrs. Bennet, and Miss Bates, the absurdities of Mr. Collins and Mr. Rushworth, the patronizing meanness of Mrs. Norris, and the exposure of a crowd of stately humbugs who stand in awe of their own importance.

Apart from a comparison with Chaucer of little value and a certain affectation in style, the Introduction goes pleasantly and soundly enough over the experience of life which went to the making of the novels, using Jane Austen's letters to exhibit her qualities. It is credible that she is nearest in character to Elizabeth in 'Pride and Prejudice,' and Anne Elliot in the sadder days when her health was failing. She is not all sweetness, and, as Mr. W. H. Helm has pointed out in his book on 'Jane Austen and her Country-House Comedy,' is capable of making a comic catalogue of her mother's diseases. There are similar hints in 'Pride and Prejudice' of a source of levity which might occasionally be restrained.

Pride and Prejudice. By Jane Austen. Edited, with Introduction, &c., by K. M. Metcalfe. (Frowde.)

Each of the novels is typical of its author, and the editor would have done better in restricting attention to that in view, or, at any rate, including more special comment on its characters. We find no judgment as to Mr. Collins, who, delightful as he is, seems to us undoubtedly a caricature. The change of feeling in the heroine and of manners in the hero is surely worth a note. At his appearance at the ball Darcy was clearly guilty not only of pride and prejudice, but also of ill-breeding. When the love-scene comes at last between him and the sprightly visitor to Pemberley, it is not given in conversation, but in somewhat heavy paraphrase. Elizabeth "immediately, though not very fluently, gave him to understand, that her sentiments had undergone so material a change, since the period to which he alluded, as to make her receive with gratitude and pleasure, his present assurances." Such paraphrase, which robs the modern reader of an expected delight, is characteristic of Jane Austen.

The text, which is that of the first edition in three volumes of 1813, has a page and a half devoted to it. Erratic spelling and characteristic punctuation are noted, but we think something should have been said in detail of the intrusive commas which appear, *e.g.*, on pp. 210, 322, and 366, the scene just quoted. Are they mere nonsense, or do they emphasize the words they follow?

When we come to the Appendix, a foot-note betrays possibly an uneasiness as to the point we began with, the unsuitability of the author for a school-book: "What follows is given instead of the incongruity of 'Notes,' or of Jane's own aversion, 'Explanations.'" But there must be explanations, and they are here supplied in an 'Appendix on Jane Austen and her Time' under various headings; four selected scraps of criticism; and a page after all headed 'Notes.'

In these subsidiary aids an attempt is again made to cover the whole field of the novels, and insufficient attention is paid to 'Pride and Prejudice.' Under 'Games' spillikins needs a note, and no mention is made of the backgammon Mr. Collins played with Mr. Bennet, a game of interest as it appears steadily in literature, from Swift to Scott and Thackeray. Comparisons with contemporary authors are always illuminating, but we do not find, for instance, how Miss Austen compares with Mrs. Inchbald in style. The section on 'Language' is capable of considerable improvement. "Event" in the sense of "conclusion" might have had its parallel from Tennyson; and "country," meaning district, is common now in the numerous books bearing the title of 'The Hardy Country,' &c. Some of the colloquial phrases of the novels are modern enough, as the editor explains, but she makes Lydia exclaim "O hang it Kitty," when it is Mrs. Bennet who says "Oh! hang Kitty!" and ignores the correct Elizabeth's thought that a visit to Brighton would "completely do for us all," which is at once up-to-date and effective. Apart from Lydia, a flirt who "bowed and

smiled like anything" when she was showing off her marriage ring, there is not so much of the vernacular in 'Pride and Prejudice' as in the other books, where we find "comeatable" and "liveable" (of a house), "those sort of things," "a little hop" for a dance, and "fishing" for compliments.

There is a point in Jane Austen's style which does not seem to have been generally noticed, and which we think of interest. She has a fondness for negative words and forms of expression which indicate a certain reserve of judgment, give scope for nuances of expression, and abhor directness. If she has a favourite adjective, it is "unexceptionable." "Un-guarded," "unreserve," "unfastidious," "discompose," "disengaged," "not un-absurd," "not unpretty," "inconsideration," and "innocuous" are characteristic of her language. Are we fanciful in deriving such forms of expression from an Oxford influence? A page of *The Oxford Magazine* to-day will show the don's use of the negative, and Jane Austen was the daughter of an Oxford man who prepared his sons for the University, while her mother was the niece of a witty Master of Balliol.

GOETHE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the modern multiplication of books, there is still, perhaps, room for biographies that are honest compendiums or vivid appreciations. If this is true in the home field, it is yet truer in the foreign, and the tendency of modern bookmaking is unlikely to falsify it for some time to come. Honesty and vividness, it seems, are not much in demand or in supply. As has been pointed out by Seeley and Mr. McCabe, there are "too few books about Goethe in English literature." Certainly there are too few good ones; and, perhaps, there is no single good one which cannot be put by. The cause is no lack of accessible material, but simply the lack of skilled industry and true love of letters.

Mr. McCabe cannot be accused of overcrowding the market in his attempt to supply this want. Yet he has not satisfactorily supplied it by bringing together a considerable number of facts and conjectures about Goethe's career, by filling nearly four hundred pages, and by illustrating them with portraits of Goethe, his father and mother, and eight ladies. Skilled industry might make a tolerable and shorter book with very little other foundation than these seventeen chapters. We can hardly offer them any higher praise. Mr. McCabe's skill does not match his industry, nor his vividness his skill.

Goethe, the Man and his Character. By Joseph McCabe. (Eveleigh Nash.)

Goethe and the Twentieth Century. By J. G. Robertson. "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature." (Cambridge University Press.)

His imperfection of style is not counter-balanced by any considerable novelty of matter or point of view. His treatment of Goethe's mother may be taken as an example of an attempt to correct the ordinary point of view. He gives some reason for refusing to accept the view that Goethe owed even as much as, for example, Keats or Shelley, to his mother's conscious or unconscious influence. Amongst other evidence he uses a suppressed passage from 'Wilhelm Meister,' where it is written that Wilhelm's mother "had, even in mature years, a passion for an insipid man." Mr. McCabe does not wish us to conclude that this was true of Frau Goethe, but he does say that

"it is impossible that such a portrait could have been inserted, even as the wildest fiction, among the correct portraits of the other members of the family, if Goethe had had any regard for his mother at the time."

But is it not almost equally possible that the "fiction" was so "wild" that it could not have been taken for fact? Mr. McCabe does not consider the possibility, and this omission may be taken as an example of the shortcomings in matter which combine with his imperfect command of English to make the book unsatisfactory.

Prof. Robertson performs a briefer task more blamelessly. As a discreet epitome of fact and opinion his small volume is a useful manual. Only at one point can we seriously quarrel with him, and that is where he takes leave to differ from the common opinion, and express his own that "Goethe the artist suffered at the hands of Goethe the philosopher, the statesman, the scientist." He cannot possibly prove that Goethe would have been the same man without playing these parts, even if he believes that the same man could have refused to play them. Nor can he prove, what he must do if he is to maintain his opinion, that the time occupied by the philosopher, the statesman, and the "scientist" would have been given either to more fruitful experience or to additional and novel creative work. "These activities," he says, "appear, to say the least of it, unfortunate in the greatest poetic genius of the eighteenth century," as if the genius were a kind of fountain that might have poured forth poetry continually, but for quite unnecessary interruptions. There are surely other vices than those of the statesman, the philosopher, and the "scientist"; there is, for example, the vice of perpetual publication and of living wholly for art. To forget these things, and to forget them above all in Goethe's presence, is to miss one of his greatest lessons to the modern world, and in particular to the literary world. True, there have been great men of letters who were not statesmen, philosophers, or "scientists." We have had Shakespeare and Swinburne for instance. But too many of our writers have been just those perpetual fountains which please Prof. Robertson so much more—in imagination—than Goethe. Let us not stop

our ears to that delightful plashing, nor accustom them so well to it that they cannot hear other music, even though it be celebrated by too few books. Goethe stood "in symbolic relation" to his art, not as the Prometheus bound to a Celtic or other crag far out of human sight, but as a light-bearer among men, the enemy of the specialists and the artists, each in his little cave. We cannot ask him, or Faust, to redeem us from the virtues praised in this little book.

A ROYAL PERSONALITY.

MR. ALLSHORN has been somewhat inconsiderate towards those who undertake the task of reviewing his short life of the Emperor Frederick II. He has not stated what authorities he has followed, nor how far, if at all, he has made an independent study of the original sources. In one of his rare notes he acknowledges indebtedness to the work of Kingdon Oliphant, and he quotes from Milman (whose account of Frederick is one of the best things in his 'Latin Christianity') and from Freeman's well-known essay. We have come to the conclusion that he has depended mainly on Oliphant, and we find that his translations from some of the documents are taken verbally from Oliphant's pages. Fortunately that scholar, who made admirable use of the ample documentary material collected in the monumental work of M. Huillard-Bréholles, is a good guide. But his book was published just fifty years ago, and there is no sign that Mr. Allshorn has availed himself of the somewhat later work of Schirmacher (still the standard biography), or of the publications of Winkelmann, Ficker, Folz, and many others. Those who have read Oliphant will find little or nothing new in this monograph. But the more numerous class of readers who have only a distant acquaintance with Frederick, and wish to improve it, will be grateful for a vivid, accurate, and well-written narrative of that emperor's amazingly interesting career.

Freeman, in the illuminating essay to which we have referred, pronounces that "in sheer genius" Frederick "was the greatest prince who ever wore a crown." Without endorsing this superlative eulogy, we need not hesitate to recognize him as unique and unrivalled in intellectual gifts among the rulers of the Middle Ages. Unfortunately he had no contemporary biographer, and we have to form our idea of his personality from the stray notices of chroniclers and the aspersions and admissions of his enemies. The wonder which his talents excited among the men of his day, in all lands, is reflected in the pages of our English historian Matthew Paris. When he died men could hardly believe that he was dead; he was Antichrist or Messiah; he would come again;

Stupor Mundi: the Life and Times of Frederick II., Emperor of the Romans, King of Sicily and Jerusalem, 1194-1250.
By Lionel Allshorn. (Martin Secker.)

and there was a crop of false Fredericks. But, as Mr. Allshorn remarks, he "has left little visible impression upon the history of the world." His name is not universally familiar, he is not one of those upon whom popular memory has conferred the title of "Great." In Germany he accomplished nothing of lasting importance; his constructive work was in Sicily, and that work was soon undone. "A few fine coins, a few mouldering ruins, a few Italian rhymes, and a Latin treatise are the chief relics that remain of the Wonder of the world." Unquestionably he had a singular talent for government, and, if he had been able to devote himself entirely to the work of developing the prosperity of Sicily and Southern Italy, the subsequent history of those countries might have been different. But the struggle with the Popes absorbed his energies, embarrassed his schemes of civil government, and forced him to overtax his subjects; and in that struggle lies the principal significance of his life. For though he was overcome, his long resistance helped to hasten the decline of the Papal power, which was never again to attain the height it had reached in the pontificate of his early protector Innocent III. Oliphant judged that we need not regret the downfall of the Hohenstaufens and the victory of Rome. He thought that "the absorption of all Europe into a revived Augustan Empire was an event by no means impossible," and that, if this had happened, England might have been drawn into a conflict with "the civilized world, led by some Suabian chief, the master of the submissive Papacy"; and he claimed as one of the causes which saved Europe from this fate "the far-seeing statesmanship of the Popes." It seems to us that such a political union of Europe was for other reasons impracticable, and was in any case a far less actual danger than the increase of Papal despotism. Mr. Allshorn stands on more solid ground when he reverses Oliphant's proposition, and claims, not that the Popes saved England from Frederick and his successors, but that Frederick saved England from the Popes, at the time when the opportunity of Roman tyranny was greatest. England, he remarks,

"suffered grievously enough at the hands of the Popes under her feeble Kings John and Henry III.: but if Frederick had not combated the Papal ambitions with all his power, drawn upon himself the full force of the Papal fury, and resisted the might of his enemy to the end, then the lot of England would have been immeasurably worse."

The perspective of Mr. Allshorn's book is well judged. He has had to omit much. For instance, he does not touch upon the diplomatic relations with the Emperor John Vatatzes, which bore directly upon the conflict with Rome. But they would have encumbered his story, and it was probably judicious to pass them over. A few illustrations, chiefly portraits, add to the interest of the volume, but the author has omitted, except in one case, to say where they come from.

A LITERARY COINCIDENCE.

Egmore, Westgate-on-Sea.

MAY I draw attention to a remarkable literary coincidence (if it is nothing more) which hitherto has passed unnoticed? In Barham's collected works (Routledge, 1889) we find his well-known recipe for a salad:—

Two large potatoes passed through kitchen sieve
Unwonted softness to the salad give;
Of ardent mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment which bites so soon;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt;
Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And once with vinegar procured from town;
True flavour needs it, and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs;
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;
And lastly, on the flavoured compound toss
A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce;
Then though green turtle fail, though venison's tough,
And ham and turkey are not boiled enough,
Serenely full, the epicure may say,
"Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day."

In the memoir of Sydney Smith (who died only three months before Barham) by his daughter, Lady Holland, we find him saying:

"But our forte in the culinary line is our salads: I pique myself on our salads. Saba always dresses them after my recipe. I have put it into verse. Taste it, and, if you like it, I will give it you. I was not aware how much it had contributed to my reputation, till I met Lady — at Bowood, who begged to be introduced to me, saying she had so long wished to know me. I was of course highly flattered, till she added, 'For, Mr. Smith, I have heard so much of your recipe for salads, that I was most anxious to obtain it from you.' Such and so various are the sources of fame."

To make this condiment, your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two hard-boiled eggs;
Two boiled potatoes passed through kitchen sieve
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, half-suspected, animate the whole;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites so soon;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt;
Four times the spoon with oil from Lucca crown,
And twice with vinegar procured from town;
And lastly, o'er the flavoured compound toss
A magic soupçon of anchovy sauce.
Oh! green and glorious! Oh! herbaceous treat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;
Back to the world he'd turn his fleeting soul,
And plunge his fingers in the salad-bowl.
Serenely full, the epicure would say,
"Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day."

Two questions present themselves: Can the two *jeux d'esprit*, identical, or nearly so, in idea and expression, have come into being independently? If not, which of the two writers borrowed from the other? The man never lived with less need than Sydney Smith to draw upon others for his wit. Again, the fact that Barham's version is more condensed, and rather more carefully finished, may perhaps be regarded as evidence, to an extent, that the original conception was Sydney Smith's.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY,
Author of 'The New Dunciad.'

* * The recipe was discussed in *Notes and Queries* at 10 S. x. 74. One correspondent suggested that Abraham Hayward was the writer of the version quoted above from Barham's works.

BOOKS AND BOOK-PLATES.

ON Wednesday, May 22nd, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of Col. E. A. Bulwer of East Dereham, Norfolk, and the collection of book-plates formed by the late Mr. C. W. Sherborn, the most important lots being the following: 111 Book-plates by Mr. E. D. French, 22l. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 12 vols., 1854-60, 23l. La Fontaine, *Contes et Nouvelles*, 2 vols., 1762, 25l. 10s. Daniell and Ayton, *Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain*, 8 vols in 4, 1814-25, 50l. 10s. The total of the sale was 1,638l. 5s. 6d.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Blunt (Rev. A. W. F.), FAITH AND THE NEW TESTAMENT, 2/ net.

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

A consideration of the proportionate weight to be attached to the respective authorities of Church and Bible, of the process by which the New Testament reached its present form, and the bearing of that process upon the question of the divine inspiration of the book. As a lucid and scholarly attempt to face the main problems arising out of the conclusions of modern Biblical scholarship, it should be widely appreciated by the "general reader" for whom it is intended.

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: METHODISM, by H. B. Workman, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

Principal Workman has maintained with considerable success the attitude of "the interested outsider" concerning Methodism. He is, of course, "spatii inclusus iniquis," and occasionally more "improving" than historical; but his outlook is broad, and his writing is always interesting. He tells us that England without the Methodist revival would have had a dangerous outbreak corresponding to the French Revolution. He does not often venture on such statements, which belong to the class of things difficult to prove, and, we might add, not generally believed.

Crompton (M. Natalie), LEAFLETS FROM ITALY, edited by Margaret L. C. Nicola, 6/ net. Putnam's

Studious tastes and a sensitive piety have not enabled the author of these sketches to make any valuable contribution to our knowledge of Italy and its association with the early Christian Church. She seems overpowered by her materials, and in the attempt to decorate the framework of her narrative lapses too often into the commonplaces of ordinary rhetorical prose.

Prayer Book Dictionary, edited by George Harford, Morley Stevenson, and J. W. Tyrer, with Preface by the Lord Bishop of Liverpool, 25/ net. Pitman

Contains articles by nearly 150 contributors, twenty-three of whom belong to the Diocese of Liverpool. The volume attempts to do for the Prayer Book what has been done for the Bible in various dictionaries. Freedom of expression has been accorded to each writer, and the bulky volume claims further to be comprehensive and up to date.

Readings from the Bible and Apocrypha, selected and arranged by Edith Mary Ecroyd, 2/ net. Frowde

We cannot profess much sympathy for the purpose of this collection. Neither "strength" nor "training" is needed nowadays to enable a person who desires to do so to discover the finest things in the Bible, and it takes little more time to read passages in their proper context than to read them disconnectedly in snippets.

Welch (Rev. Adam C.), THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL UNDER THE KINGDOM: THE KERR LECTURES, delivered in the United Free Church College, Glasgow, during the Session 1911-12, 7/6 net.

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

The object of the book is to trace the development of religious thought in Israel, through the various interactions of prophecy and the kingdom. The argument moves

somewhat slowly, though clearly and easily, and the writer has wisely relegated the discussion of difficulties of detail and opposing views to notes at the end of the volume.

Willoughby (Frederick S.), THE SEVEN WORDS FROM THE CROSS AND THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS, 1/

Stockton, Yorkshire Publishing Co.

The enthusiasm which characterizes the author's plea for a thorough acceptance of the supernatural in the Seven Sacraments leads him to indulge in some unrestrained language. Such a phrase as the "pandering-to-infidelity Deformation Movement" scarcely harmonizes with the occasion of its utterance, a Good Friday Three Hours' Service.

Law.

Library of Congress: GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF GERMANY, by Edwin M. Borchard.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Pollock (Sir Frederick), THE GENIUS OF THE COMMON LAW, 6/6 net.

New York, Columbia University Press

Columbia University is to be congratulated on its enterprise in borrowing our learned men, and its good fortune in finding Sir Frederick Pollock in his happiest vein. His lectures on 'Our Lady the Common Law' resolve themselves into a spirited defence of the goddess, and an appreciation of her struggles with formalism from within and interference from without, her alliances and adaptations, her vitality and her graces. Nor is the book any the less a sound statement of principles because the author is a lover as well as a subject of his deity. He writes, moreover, with a pleasant allusiveness which discloses vistas of learning without obtruding them upon our view, and with a fancy as light as is seemly in one who is at the same time a lawyer, a political thinker, and a philosopher.

Poetry.

Burr (F. Bonham), THE STRUMMINGS OF A LYRE, 1/ net. Fifield

Mr. Burr is a merry rhymester, and plays with words and similes with imperturbable élat. He effervesces with volatile jingles, and has many an agreeable pleasantry at the expense of all and sundry. In his serious attempts he is less inspiring. His parody of Poe's 'Annabel Lee' is an exceedingly clever *jeu d'esprit*.

Klein (Augusta), THE HIDDEN DOOR: A MONOLOGUE, 1/6 Elkin Mathews

This little work is a short allegory in blank verse, which seems to us pedestrian and somewhat obscure.

Pickering (James E.), THE CAP OF CARE, 1/ net. Fifield

A rhymed, decasyllabic adaptation of one of Boccaccio's tales, told with much suppleness and charm of rhythm. Mr. Pickering has already shown elegance and delicacy, and his new venture cannot but enhance his reputation. Always effortless, rounded, and harmonious, his verse is never trivial. It is starred throughout with gay, tender, and whimsical fancies. Some of the lyrics are delightfully fresh and spontaneous melodies. Mr. Pickering's metrical faculties are as deft and cunning as those of any one now writing verse.

Roberts (E. Cecil), "THE TRENT": A RECORD OF FRIENDSHIP, 6d.

Nottingham, Needham

This record of friendship and wandering on Oxford waters is without much tragic or poetic merit, but is endowed with a tranquil

and amiable spirit which makes it agreeable reading. It is one of those many poetic attempts which are genuinely conceived, but meagrely executed.

Rubá'yyát of 'Umar Khayyam, Second Edition (London, 1868, B. Quaritch), edited by Edward Heron-Allen, 5/ net. Duckworth

A reissue in the Crown Library of an examination into FitzGerald's second edition of the 'Rubá'iy-yát.' Each quatrain is accompanied by a commentary upon the text; and there is an Introduction, besides extensive bibliographical references.

Stocker (R. Dimsdale), ILLUSIONS AND IDEALS, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

The poems in this collection are dull, and never rise above the commonplace. Most of what is in them has already been said several times, and by men of superior calibre.

Webb (A. Pelham), SONNETS, 1/ net. Fifield

Mr. Webb's sonnets are mystical in character and steeped in opulent imagery. He is curiously fertile in imaginative suggestion, packing his metaphors and analogies into too small a compass, so that his verse is prone to become slow-gaited and heavy. The manufacture of conceits is also too evident. But he can diffuse a thick, richly scented atmosphere with unusual skill, and has an occasionally authentic inspiration. As a word-painter of feeling and dexterity, he possesses great merit. He should, however, avoid splashing on his colours recklessly.

Bibliography.

Book-Prices Current: A BI-MONTHLY RECORD OF THE PRICES AT WHICH BOOKS HAVE BEEN SOLD AT AUCTION, Vol. XXVI. Part III., 25/6 annually.

Elliot Stock

Library of Congress: SELECT LIST OF REFERENCES ON THE INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL, 15c.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

There are close upon 800 references in this excellent bibliography, some fifty of which refer to the United Kingdom. It is interesting to note that the American literature in support of the Referendum appears to be of greater bulk than that against it, while the dates indicate that, on the whole, it has found opposition before, and support after, its adoption by the various States.

Taunton Public Library, ALPHABETICAL, SUBJECT, DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, Fourth Supplement to the Catalogue of 1906, 2d.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, April, 1\$.

Macmillan

Bagot (Richard), THE ITALIANS OF TO-DAY, 2/6 net. Mills & Boon

No other English writer of this generation has so successfully bridged the gulf that separates the Anglo-Saxon from the Italian as Mr. Bagot, and in this interesting little book, which is appearing in Italian as well as English, he proposes to give the man in the street some account of the actual Italian of to-day. He pleads for "a wider and less superficial attitude towards Italy than the sentimental and somewhat flabby regard for Italian pretty things and Italian pretty manners and faces," and he has dwelt rather upon the best characteristics of Italians than upon their defects. He sets to work to remove a number of popular prejudices. A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the poverty of the peasants. In the mountain districts they

are poor, but in Tuscany most of them are prosperous; and the breaking-up of many large estates, which has often freed the land from owners who had little sense of responsibility, has greatly increased the number of well-to-do peasant-proprietors. Nor are they dirty and ill-dressed. Mr. Bagot rightly protests against the idea that the Italian is idle and a poor physical specimen. Yet he is not, we believe, instinctively respected by the negro in America, like a German or an Anglo-Saxon. Gambling is one of his worst failings, and we think that the harm done through the official encouragement of this vice by the weekly State lottery is here underrated. In Naples it is a source of endless misery.

Much of the material in this volume will be familiar to readers of the excellent 'My Italian Year,' but it would be well worth perusal were it only for the account of the attitude of the average Italian of all classes towards his Church and his religion. Cynical and even sceptical by nature, he will abuse the priests, laugh at the ceremonies, deny the dogmas, yet cherish the profoundest respect for the Church as a great national institution. He will conscientiously conform to it, and leave to the priests all questions of dogma, which seem to him matters of secondary importance, and hardly worth discussing. This practical attitude makes it improbable that Modernism will ever obtain any real hold in the country. A sceptical peasant will pay a high price to a priest (whom he abuses for accepting it) for a good position in the procession in honour of a local, miracle-working Madonna whose fame brings profit to the district, and will be proud to have a son a priest. Yet Mr. Bagot declares there can be no doubt that, whereas Anglo-Saxons and Teutons, if deprived of their faith, may remain good citizens, this is far from being the case with Italians, unless they have been unusually highly educated.

At last the old inter-provincial feeling seems to be rapidly breaking down, thanks to the spread of education and the sending of conscripts from the north to the south, and vice versa. Mr. Bagot even tells us that a genuine Italian language, spoken throughout the peninsula, will have superseded the dialects in another fifty years, though this point needs some reservation, so far, at least, as the South is concerned.

Caius (John), M.D., Second Founder of Gonville and Caius College, and Master of the College 1559-73, Works of, with a Memoir of his Life by John Venn, edited by E. S. Roberts, 18/ net.

Cambridge University Press

Edited by the Master of Caius in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary in 1910 of the birth of John Caius. Dr. Venn has revised and added to his biography of the second great founder of the college in his history of it. The curious works of Caius, with a translation of his 'De Canibus Britannis,' complete the volume, which is a worthy tribute to the Cambridge Doctor. There are learned notes by Dr. M. R. James, and excellent illustrations—e.g., of Caius's monument and the three famous gates of the college.

Dickson Manuscripts: BEING DIARIES, LETTERS, MAPS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, WITH VARIOUS OTHER PAPERS, OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER DICKSON, presented to the Royal Regiment of Artillery by his Son, the late General Sir Collingwood Dickson: Series C, From 1809 to 1818: Chap. VII. (July 1 to September 30, 1813), 2/6

Woolwich, Royal Artillery Institution

Green (Thomas Hill), FOUR LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION, with an Introductory Note by Kenneth Bell, 1/ net.

Longmans

We know no better illustration of Seeley's dictum that "history without political science is without fruit" than these lectures of T. H. Green. He certainly differed from the orthodox historian in being neither a professional narrator nor a specialist in evidence, but his theoretic interests give a peculiar value to his study of a period when political theory was a vital element in practical politics. Vane, Harrison the Fifth-Monarchy Man, and Lilburne the Leveller are at least as important as the Battle of Marston Moor. The lectures are reprinted from the Works of T. H. Green, Vol. III.

Guildhall (The) of the City of London, together with a Short Account of its Historic Associations and the Municipal Work carried on therein, compiled by Sir John James Baddeley, 6d. Fisher Revised edition.

Liverpool Vestry Books, 1681-1834, edited by Henry Peet: Vol. I., 1681-1799, 15/ Liverpool, University Press; London, Constable

The suggestion which Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb made in their 'English Local Government,' that the Liverpool Vestry Books should be printed, is being carried out by the School of Local History and Records of the University of Liverpool, and the first volume, covering the period 1681-1799, is now issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb describe the Liverpool Vestry as by far the most remarkable example of its kind to be found in the kingdom, and devote much space to a discussion of its constitution and methods, so that the Local School is probably well advised in selecting this group of records as one of its first publications.

The Introduction to the present volume deals in an able manner with the main features of the records, giving a sketch of the development of the Poor Law authority in Liverpool. The transcript has evidently been very carefully prepared; but, until an index is available (which is promised with the second and concluding volume), the aspect of the text may dismay all but the most enthusiastic students.

People's Books: JULIUS CÆSAR, SOLDIER, STATESMAN, EMPEROR, by Hilary Hardinge; FRANCIS BACON, by Prof. A. R. Skemp, 6d. net each. Jack

The difficulties of compression which are severely felt in the attempt to give a fair account of a whole science in 100 pages or less are not so evident in brief sketches of biography. Mr. Hardinge has, on the whole, done well with Julius Cæsar, who now, perhaps, gets a more just estimate of his achievements than was prevalent twenty years since. We think the author might have given some general idea of the powers and position of the Senate, for which there is more to be said than is supposed. Cæsar's hold of supreme power after he had crossed the Rubicon is highly praised, and he did achieve wonders; but he was hardly a prophet. Probably he was, like Napoleon, a man of such transcendent ability that his solution of constitutional difficulties, whatever his motives, was the only one possible at the time. Mr. Hardinge writes a lively style, including such phrases as "Here swung the democratic leg," and he evidently knows his period well. We should have added Froude's 'Cæsar' to the bibliography.

Prof. Skemp has made an excellent little book out of one of the least attractive of

the world's great men. His writing is both lucid and pointed, and he shows good judgment in weighing the motives and excuses, successes and disappointments, which make up so large a part of the record.

Scott (Charles Newton), THE AGE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE: A SKETCH OF THE PERIOD OF EUROPEAN REVIVAL WHICH CLAIMS AMONG ITS REPRESENTATIVES GOETHE, PRUDHON, GAINSBOROUGH, AND MOZART. New York, Scribner's Sons; London, Leadenhall Press

Third edition, revised.

Shelley (Frances, Lady), Diary of, 1787-1817, edited by her Grandson, Richard Edgumbe, 10/6 net. John Murray

Certainly Lady Shelley must, in real life, have been a charming woman, beautiful, gay, spirited, and sensible; even from the disadvantageous angle of a diary, which reflects ungracefulness upon any record of personal triumphs, we see how natural it was that aristocratic circles should make her their centre, and that the Duke of Wellington should delight in her society. Her times and her surroundings give interest to her journal, although she had neither a good style nor the gift of drawing character. Only by acts does she reveal her own; but an heiress who, defying counsel, marries the man against whom every friend warns her, and thereafter makes life happy both for herself and him, does not need the interpretation of words. Her baldly eloquent narrative of her early years reads like the scenario of a Thackeray novel, and the lovely, disreputable aunt, rouged and unrepentant, in the background, fills in the picture appropriately. In short, the Diary is a valuable document, and we hope that there may be more of it to come.

Vincent (John Martin), HISTORICAL RESEARCH, AN OUTLINE OF THEORY AND PRACTICE, 7/6 net. New York, Holt; London, Bell

Prof. Vincent of the Johns Hopkins University has written this outline of a large and difficult subject expressly for "the advanced student who is about to enter the field of research, either as a profession or as a serious avocation." To this class of readers the book may be useful. His analysis of various kinds of historical evidence is not so stimulating as the late Mr. H. B. George's little book, but it is well thought out and illustrated with typical examples, such as the pseudo-Ingulf, the William Tell legend, and the St. Ursula myth. His chapter on 'The Newspaper as the Source of History' is specially designed for American historians, who have to make large use of newspaper evidence; but it is not without value for English students, because Prof. Vincent distinguishes between the useful and the trivial, from an historic standpoint, in the modern newspaper. His remark that "in modern newspaper life it may sometimes be found that silence is agreed upon" is noteworthy and true; the silence of the press is sometimes as misleading as the silence of mediæval chronicles. Prof. Vincent makes two odd blunders on one page in saying that the forger Simonides put forward "most extraordinary manuscripts on Egyptian history," whereas his reputed finds included an early MS. of St. Matthew and a Homer; and, further, in saying that 'An Englishman in Paris' purported to be the memoirs of "Sir William Wallace, at one time English ambassador in France." It was Sir Richard Wallace, who was not in the diplomatic service, on whom the book was unwarrantably fathered. The text has far too many misprints, including "Guacciadim" for Guicciardini.

Wade (C. E.), JOHN PYM, 7/6 net. Pitman
A study of the great Parliamentarian and his times: able and interesting, but generally antagonistic in tone.

Geography and Travel.

Jackson (F. Hamilton), RAMBLES IN THE PYRENEES AND THE ADJACENT DISTRICTS: GASCONY, PAYS DE FOIX, AND ROUSSILLON, 21/ net. John Murray

Mr. Jackson tells us that in planning his book he thought some sort of connexion between the places described could be found in the circuit of the railway from Bordeaux to Bayonne, and round by way of Perpignan to Toulouse, thus returning to his starting-point, and making occasional excursions from these lines. He takes us to little places like St. Macaire, St. Sever, Sauveterre de Béarn, Orthez, Hagetmau, Foix, Alet, Elne, Béziers, Auch, and Moissac, as well as to many places better known to English travellers. But of the Pyrenees themselves, which form the main part of his title, he says nothing, and in his company we only see the mountains from a distance. Mr. Jackson's book is devoted to churches and church architecture, and on his special subject no more competent guide could be wished. He must be congratulated on the beauty of his drawings, and on the excellence of the photographs by Mr. Ashton. One photograph of Carcassonne clearly shows the damage done by modern restoration in France, of which our author speaks feelingly more than once. There are one or two trifling misprints in the text, and the index is incomplete; but a useful map makes up for these defects, and all who care for the churches of France will be glad to have Mr. Jackson's valuable work.

Switzerland: a Practical Guide, 3/ net.
Berlin, Goldschmidt;
London, Williams & Norgate
Second edition, with seven maps.

Folk-lore.

Thurston (Edgar), OMENS AND SUPERSTITIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA, 12/6
Fisher Unwin

Mr. Thurston's severely businesslike notes on the magico-religious phenomena of Southern India may be "caviare to the general," but for the anthropologist they provide material of the greatest importance. Of course, the recorded observations differ greatly in value. Many of them are the fruit of the author's own wanderings about the region in question—a matter of some 182,000 square miles, with a population of 47,800,000—whilst the rest are excerpted from more or less inaccessible printed sources, such as official reports. We would venture to suggest that, to render the information of the fullest utility to social anthropology, which is becoming more precise and critical every day, there should, as far as possible, be given with each piece of evidence a circumstantial statement of the conditions under which it was obtained. The most interesting chapter, perhaps, is the one relating to the former human sacrifices of the Khonds. Mr. Thurston, who was at one time Superintendent of the Madras Government Museum, records that some veteran Khonds who, in 1906, came across at the Museum a relic of their barbarous custom in the shape of the Meriah sacrifice-post, became wildly excited. This and many other objects illustrative of superstitions bygone or still prevailing are figured in the excellent photographs that accompany the text.

Education.

Fletcher (C. R. L.), TEACHER'S COMPANION TO A SCHOOL HISTORY OF ENGLAND BY C. R. L. FLETCHER AND RUDYARD KIPLING, 1/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Companion contains many explanatory and critical notes, with references to the works of standard writers on the various periods.

Guest (George), ANIMAL LIFE LESSONS, A MANUAL FOR TEACHERS; and Wigley (Mary Agnes), LITTLE LESSONS ABOUT ANIMALS, FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS IN JUNIOR CLASSES. Bell

In each of these manuals for children, respect and consideration for animals are inculcated as of primary importance for understanding them. In the first, the observations and instructions are full of sanity, and the knowledge in it is the fruit of wisdom. The second is intended for children under 12 years of age, and is still more avowedly propagandist and humanitarian. The habits of animals and of children in relation to them are closely studied, and many salutary lessons advised. Both these books deserve recommendation.

Phillips Exeter Academy Bulletin, March.
Exeter, New Hampshire, the Academy

Philology.

Madan (G. S.), HERODOTUS AT ETON.
Eton College, Spottiswoode & Co.

An exercise "Sent up for Play" which adapts the Greek of Herodotus to modern conditions of Eton life. The idea is not new, but is carried out with ingenuity and spirit, and at considerable length.

Marlborough's Travellers' Practical Manual of Conversation in Four Languages: ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN, 1/
Third edition, revised.

School-Books.

Baker (W. M.), THE CALCULUS FOR BEGINNERS, 3/ Bell

A thoroughly practical guide to the easier parts of the Calculus, which assumes little and leads to a great deal, for instance, its application to the laws of motion. The printing of the answers on perforated pages, which may be detached by the teacher if thought necessary, is an ingenious innovation. In the Cambridge Mathematical Series.

Dell (J. A.), THE GATEWAYS OF KNOWLEDGE: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE SENSES, 2/6

Cambridge University Press

This is a collection of exercises and experiments with simple apparatus, arranged by the author for the purpose of teaching pupils the correct methods of observation to be followed in order to acquire the maximum of knowledge. The scheme presented cannot fail to train the five senses, and teachers will find in it many useful hints for the classroom. In the Cambridge Nature Study Series.

Morton (T. S.), LEGENDS OF GODS AND HEROES, A FIRST LATIN READER, 1/6

A collection of the favourite stories of mythology rendered in simple Latin, and published in attractive style. They form a good introduction to Latin translation for those who have acquired the accidence of the language. The notes on translation are just what beginners require. There are numerous illustrations and a full vocabulary. One of Macmillan's Elementary Classics.

Juvenile.

Hunt (C. Ashley), JIMSIE; OR, DOWNS AND UPS. Drane

A story for boys written in a style which is calculated to depress rather than elevate the minds of its intended readers.

Fiction.

Gaunt (Mary), THE UNCOUNTED COST, 1/ net.
Werner Laurie
New edition.

Gibbon (Perceval), THE ADVENTURES OF MISS GREGORY, 6/ Dent

This redoubtable spinster of mature years would, a generation or so ago, have been classed as a "superfluous" woman; to-day she rejoices in a career and testifies in her own person to the prevalence of humanity over sex. We could have spared the emphasis so constantly laid on her blue blood and consequent commanding manners, but her doings and personality are of the material of which good fiction is made. The choice of so unconventional a type as the pivot of his book is much to the author's credit—she links the different "adventures," and animates them all with a strong, healthy optimism.

Hardy (Thomas), JUDE THE OBSCURE; and THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE, 7/6 net each. Macmillan

In this new edition of 'Jude the Obscure' there is a postscript to the earlier preface in which Mr. Hardy animadverts with wise and gentle irony upon the furore of antagonism which this sombre book, on its publication, created. He gives an entertaining account of the lengths that his detractors thought fit to go. "Artistic effort," he says, "always pays heavily for finding its tragedies in the forced adaptation of human instincts to rusty and irksome moulds that do not fit them." Happily, that was sixteen years ago, and the passage of years has eradicated the bitter animosity of all except the most unenlightened and unimaginative of readers. There are also a few lines of postscript to 'The Return of the Native' concerning the topography of Egdon Heath. The two volumes are the third and fourth of the fine new series which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing as the Wessex Edition. The frontispieces are respectively of Christminster (Oxford) and Egdon Heath. Two more volumes—'The Mayor of Casterbridge' and 'The Woodlanders'—will appear this month.

Hewlett (Maurice), HALFWAY HOUSE; and NEW CANTERBURY TALES, 2/ net each. Macmillan

The 'Halfway House' is a "comedy of degrees," and the 'New Canterbury Tales' a volume of excellent short stories, though hardly of the subtlety of the 'Little Novels of Italy.' Eight volumes of this series have now been issued. The printing and design are superior to those of the average six-shilling novel.

Long's Sixpenny Net Cloth Novels: HYPOCRITES AND SINNERS, by Violet Tweedale; and THE SILENT HOUSE, by Fergus Hume.

Both these stories have the elements of popularity, but neither is a model of composition.

Lurgan (Lester), A MESSAGE FROM MARS, 3/6 Greening

Differs but little from the popular, if somewhat sentimental play by Richard Ganthony upon which it is founded. As we have remarked before, this type of play

loses much of its interest by being "written up" as a novel. In this one particularly we miss the inimitable Hawtrey, who contributed so much to the success of the play.

Matthews (Brander), VISTAS OF NEW YORK, 5/ net. Harper

These short stories are of the conventionalized standard of magazine literature. They abound in sentiment, and the details of everyday life are described with a precision which illustrates their insignificance more emphatically than the author seems to intend.

Middleton (Richard), THE GHOST SHIP, AND OTHER STORIES, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

Mr. Arthur Machen in his Preface very happily and truly explains, by two quotations from the book itself, what quality it is in these fugitive papers of the late Richard Middleton which makes it worth while to collect and republish them. They have caught the secret which makes London London, and no mere assemblage of houses—all the several details of experience, impression, thought, and phrase which go to make them up have "passed into the crucible, and come forth changed and fused." Indeed, they provoke to metaphor. To read them gives one the same kind of pleasure as to look at the cushions of green where plants are coming up in a summer border: not a dead leaf or a dead cell anywhere, and one can all but feel the life pushing upwards and outwards in them. This is to acknowledge the presence of exceptional power.

Half the sketches have to do with children: strange little dreamers, cruelly bruised already against the hardness of reality; or else normal little souls mystified by death or by tragedies in the life of the "grown-ups" belonging to them. The other half have to do with death or failure, or with divers futilities of egoism, the most cheerful being the one exception, the fantastic 'Ghost Ship,' which gives its title to the volume. Strong and vivacious as we feel the writer's genius to be, we thus have it actually exercised only within narrow limits—in a region, too, where the effect of strength can be produced at least expense, nothing being so cheap as gloom.

Nicholson (Meredith), A HOOSIER CHRONICLE, 6/ Constable

'A Hoosier Chronicle' stands out as exceptional among modern novels written in English by the mere fact of not being amorphous. Like the higher animals or a well-made pattern, it has a backbone; and the coherence that comes of a proper construction imparts interest even to the intrigues of American local politics. Moreover, the book is totally free from sentimentality; and the author's resolute sincerity gives depth and originality to a situation that has been falsified again and again. If the character-drawing, which is honest, but a trifle commonplace, and the style, which, though laudably unpretentious, is undistinguished, were on the level of the composition and the emotional perception, this would be a very fine story.

Simpson (Katharine), THE FUGITIVE YEARS, 6/ Long

The author's style is weak, and her story does not succeed in attracting our interest. Moreover, the characters themselves do not invite sympathy: the hero is a self-centred prig, and the heroine little better.

Stodart-Walker (A.), THE WELL-INTENTIONED, 6/ Melrose

Mr. Stodart-Walker makes it difficult for us to appraise his work justly. After having enjoyed pages of witty, and even brilliant,

dialogue, we are confronted with passages which seem to be written merely for effect. Again, his ingenuity in construction is hardly equalled by his capacity for handling his situations—indeed, in tense moments he tends to become melodramatic. The story itself—that of an unhappy marriage with complications—might have been cut down and made considerably less involved without loss of interest.

General.

Agenda Club, REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL, May, 1912. 28, Fleet Street, E.C.

Allsopp (Henry), AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL HISTORY, 2/ Bell

Mr. Allsopp should have more confidence in the mental calibre of the "young men and women of all classes" for whom this book is intended. Although the work is clear and presents the salient points, its language is too childish. It is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and will probably be of more use as a school reading-book than as a history primer.

Bainbridge (Oliver), PEACE, 6d. net. Drane

Mr. Bainbridge in this booklet repeats with force and eloquence the arguments as to the economic futility and the moral barbarity of war, and has brought together some valuable quotations. The description of an engagement in modern warfare, given in the words of an eyewitness, is vivid and realistic. But records of the horrors of war never have induced men to desire peace.

The author does not indulge in uncompromising condemnation of the wars of the past, but his contention is that "war has served its time. Its offices are no longer needed." He is probably nearer the mark when he says, "All the nations of the world talk about Peace, but they can't hear what each other is saying for the sounds of hammers with which men are beating cruisers and battleships together," than when he declares with enthusiasm that the "long deferred age of war's cessation, bloodshed's end, of universal peace and goodwill, has dawned at last."

Among peace heroes he includes the Tsar, who, he states, "is consistently and persistently on the side of Peace." Mr. Bainbridge may be reminded that national peace and contentment are not only an essential preliminary of international goodwill, but in themselves of more immediate importance. In the concluding pages there is a useful summary of recent arbitration cases, showing how pacific measures have repeatedly settled in a cool, judicial atmosphere disputes which in a hot moment of impulse would in former times have led to the declaration of war. The publication is useful rather than inspiring.

Barlow (Harry), THE RATEPAYERS' GUIDE TO THE RATING OF HOUSES AND SHOPS (OUTSIDE THE METROPOLIS), 1/6 Drane

A booklet which should be of assistance to perplexed ratepayers, although it cannot claim to be comprehensive enough for extensive application.

Blue Book (The), Vol. I. No. 1, May, 1/ net.

Oxford, 6 and 7, Cornmarket Street
A new journal of excellent, if somewhat self-conscious seriousness, conducted by Oxford undergraduates, and to be published every two months. The opening number treats miscellaneous topics: an appeal for the realization of Disraeli's political ideals—Mr. Henry James—Mr. Gordon Craig's art. It has a short play, short essays, and some verse. An atmosphere of the *faux bon* is a little in evidence.

Borthwick (Margaret J.), THE BOOK OF THE WHITE BUTTERFLIES, 1/6 net.

Elkin Mathews

This miscellany of prose and verse is invested with a gentle, unobtrusive sentimentalism which, if the author fails to realize them, is a criterion of her good intentions. Her subjective tone is commonplace, but the purely descriptive portions are sometimes melodious. She is blind to the demands of artistic selection. She does not offer us "words set in delightful proportion."

Brontë Society Publications, Part XXII.: TRANSACTIONS, containing Report of Proceedings at Keighley, a Paper read before the Society, and the Eighteenth Annual Report.

Southgate, Bradford & Field

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: THE TROUBADOURS, by H. J. Chaytor; **THE BALLAD IN LITERATURE,** by T. F. Henderson; **LIFE IN THE MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITY,** by R. S. Rait, 1/ net each. Cambridge University Press

Mr. Chaytor and Mr. Henderson are both capable writers with special knowledge of their subjects, and they cover the ground as well as can be expected in the allotted space. The former has to leave some details and words unexplained—e.g., "Minne" and "Adoptionism"—which are likely to puzzle the ordinary reader. Mr. Henderson has a bias in favour of Scottish ballads, which is, perhaps, not of importance, and the points with which he has to deal largely depend on questions whether this or that ballad is effective as art—on which opinions may differ. His chapter on 'Origin and Authorship' is mainly an argument with Profs. Child, Kittredge, and Gummere concerning their views, in which he scores points, but does not give us much that is solid to go upon. Perhaps there is really not much available. The little book is neatly and clearly written.

Mr. Rait depends obviously for much of his matter on Dr. Rashdall's mediæval studies, but he has managed to produce a careful summary, not lacking lively touches. The space allotted to discipline seems somewhat excessive.

Celtic Review, May, 2/6 net.

Edinburgh, Hodge; London, Nutt

An interesting and scholarly number. The Gaelic version of the 'Thebaid' of Statius is continued, with an English translation. An account of the controversy between Ewen MacLachlan and Inverness Academy is given, and there is a second instalment of the erudite and sympathetic article 'The Literature of the Scottish Gael.'

Fox (Frank), PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC, 7/6 net. Williams & Norgate

In this book the Pacific is called, in a vague but intelligible phrase, "the ocean of the future." What appears to the author its supreme problem is thus stated:—

"On [its] bosom.....will be decided, in peace or in war, the next great struggle of civilization, which will give as its prize the Supremacy of the World. Shall it go to the White Race or to the Yellow Race? If to the White Race, will it be under the British flag, or the flag of the United States, or of some other nation?"

The author expresses his views lucidly and on sensible lines; he is no alarmist with regard to the "Yellow Peril," but holds, on the contrary, that the future of the Pacific is with the White Races. The first sixteen chapters deal with the present position of affairs, and with the nations and races involved on either side of the ocean; the last four, beginning with one on the Panama Canal, endeavour to arrive at some forecast of the future. He considers that at this

moment the British Empire holds an enormous strategic superiority over any other Power in the Pacific; but in this position there are weak spots, as "the absence of a Mid-Pacific fortress, and the emptiness of the Northern Territory of Australia." On the other hand, in certain contingencies the ocean might become "an American lake," but only after a mighty contest with the Yellow Races and another "fratricidal struggle," in which the British possessions would be subdued. The author recommends what he calls "an Anglo-Celtic union," viz., that the two Powers, neither of which could succeed without the other, should agree to act in concert; and that, before the opening of the Canal, an informal conference should be held between the United States, Great Britain, and those members of the Empire which have interests in the Pacific. Some sensible remarks on the future of Latin-America, and on the diplomatic methods of British and American negotiators, deserve careful consideration by our statesmen. An excellent map of the Pacific, with its principal routes and coaling-stations, accompanies the volume.

Hamilton (Cosmo), IMPERTINENT REFLECTIONS, 6/ Stanley Paul

Many of Mr. Hamilton's "reflections" are cheap and jejune enough; the sketches and parodies of the manners and journalism of to-day are rather cloying when collected. Here and there we find an amusing chapter—the author's impressions "behind the scenes" are full of insight—but on the whole the good places are few and far between. The 'Reflections' are fifty-two in number, and they could have been cut down to half that number with advantage.

Johnston (Charles), WHY THE WORLD LAUGHS, 6/ net. Harpers

"Wit," says the author, "is laughing at a man; humour is laughing with him." It was a happy thought which prompted Mr. Johnston to collect the various forms of wit and humour by which the many peoples of the world are moved to merriment, and to set them before us for comparison—a task which requires the collector himself to be of a genial temperament. He steers us deftly through the "gentle gales of Persian jests" to Molière and Daudet, Shakespeare and Dickens. The Persian humour is, it seems, repartee:—

"A blind man was passing along the roadway in the darkness of the night, with a jar on his shoulder and a lit lamp in his hand. A meddlesome fellow met him, who cried out, 'O fool, since day and night are alike to thee, what use hast thou of this lamp?' But the blind man laughed, and answered him, 'This lamp is not for me, nor to guide these blind eyes of mine. It is for ignorant fools like thee, that they may not knock against me and break my jar.'"

Perhaps one of the most charming chapters is devoted to the Japanese, whose humour is delightfully naive and encrusted with age. There is, as the author remarks, much salt in some of their sayings:—

"Very detestable is the snoring of a man whom you are trying to conceal and who has gone to sleep in a place where he has no business."

Mr. Johnston's chapter on American humour is an essay on his country's humorous literature. He gives Mark Twain the place of honour, and claims with some justice that American humour first discovered the child for purposes of literature; he acknowledges, however, that Budge and Toddy and Tom Sawyer have no sisters, and pays a generous tribute to Alice in Wonderland as "perhaps the high-water mark among little girls in literature."

Space forbids more than a glimpse at the many nationalities of which he treats, but

we may remark, in passing, that to us he scarcely seems to do justice to English humour. While we cannot cavil at our representatives—Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Dickens—it strikes us as curious that modern humour should be entirely neglected. Some of the Scottish examples are far from new, but Ireland is fair game for the raconteur. Mr. Johnston is of opinion that

"the essence of Irish humour consists in the fact that it is not humorous at all, but simply the shortest and best way of saying something, attained by an inherent genius for feeling and thinking two things at once."

The Hebrews are not forgotten, and some of King Solomon's unofficial examples of wisdom are recounted.

Some of the author's allusions to modern America are lost on us, and the description of Robert Burns as "a profane and vain babbler" is ridiculous. The book abounds in entertaining pleasantries.

Mathews (Shailer), SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IN THE CHURCHES, 2/ net.

Illinois, University of Chicago Press
London, Cambridge University Press

The need for the application of the principles of scientific management in the Churches is one which bears emphasizing here as well as in the States, whence this booklet emanates. It would have been interesting to have set forth exactly what opportunities are available there for those who desire, by training, to escape the pitfall of inefficient service.

Milton's Areopagitica; and Shakespeare's Tragical History of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, Parts of the New Place Edition de Luxe, edited by Sydney Humphries. Black

The first of these volumes is sold for the benefit of the London Library; the second for that of the Shakespeare National Theatre. Both are handsomely bound with heraldic designs on the cover, and printed on fine paper. Each page in the 'Hamlet' is enclosed in a black line, and the names of the characters are similarly treated. The type is occasionally a little lacking in straightness of setting, but otherwise very agreeable to read, the exceptionally tall page, being well spaced out. Mr. Humphries adds some notes of his own concerning 'Hamlet,' and care has evidently been taken in the preparation of the text. Milton's discourse, lacking the black lines and having a larger type, exceeds in effect the 'Hamlet,' but both are covetable possessions, and advantage has been taken of unsold copies to make some corrections and improvements.

Modern Business Practice: A COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICAL GUIDE AND WORK OF REFERENCE FOR OFFICE, WAREHOUSE, EXCHANGE, AND MARKET, Vol. III.

Gresham Publishing Co.

The third volume of this encyclopædia is less general than the second, and therefore more useful. The analysis of Britain's place in foreign markets is completed; articles by Mr. Chiozza Money and Lord Furness, on the relation of coal to our prosperity, and the commercial future of Britain, follow; and the book concludes with a clear and well-indexed summary of the law of contract, agency, partnership, sale and hire, and other legal matters closely connected with business. On the whole, the signed work of the specialists mentioned on the title-page appears to fall below the standard of the other contributions. We may except from this Mr. A. E. Cave's note on Municipal Trading. Sir Thomas Lipton's hints on building up a business do not rise above the level of Samuel Smiles.

People's Books: A DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS, by Austin K. Gray, 6d. net each. Jack

Mr. Gray's Preface shows that he has a good grasp of his subject, and his matter is well arranged in a type small enough to include a good deal. Even so, he gives, for instance, but nine words under J, and he really has not room for the explanations which seem to us necessary for a profitable use of his book by those uninitiated in English, a vast class nowadays. Synonyms are tricky things to play with. The book does at least give derivations of words, which is a great point in its favour.

Treasury (A) of Prose and Poetry for Learning by Heart, selected by Amy Barter, Books I.-VI., 5d. each. Harrap

In spite of the gaudiness of the covers and the excess of material, this anthology is chosen with care and skill. Its catholicity does not extend over the boundary of sterling literary merit, but the collector has ranged extensively in her search. If we have a fault to find, it is that there is a slight tendency to emphasize a doctrinaire attitude towards life. Such an undertaking requires good prose and good poetry rather than good counsel.

Walling (William English), SOCIALISM AS IT IS: A SURVEY OF THE WORLD-WIDE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Macmillan

The author has seriously handicapped himself in his effort to gain a large reading public by over-dogmatic assertion, ill-constructed sentences, and making it necessary to turn over 400 pages to find references.

Pamphlets.

Brailsford (H. N.), THE FRUITS OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIANCE, 1d.

Anglo-Russian Committee

Mr. Brailsford's pamphlet would make an admirable model for a series of booklets dealing with foreign questions. It gives succinctly, and with force and lucidity, the story of the British *entente* with the Russian Government.

Dawkins (Hon. Prof. W. Boyd), THE ANCIENT SOURCES OF THE ENDOWMENTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 3d. net.

Sherratt & Hughes

A pamphlet written to advance the view, supported by documentary evidence, that endowments grew, both in England and Wales, from private benevolence for special and local purposes. The author states that he could not discover evidence that they were given by the State or for the good of the general public, as is contended by those who advocate disendowment.

FOREIGN. General.

Mercure de France, 1fr. 25 net.

Paris, 26, Rue de Condé

Among the many articles of interest to English readers in the current number of this periodical is an appreciation of Granville Barker and his work. That transcendental phenomenon Jeanne d'Arc is the subject of two important publications reviewed; and a work which avowedly owes much to Mr. Wilfrid Ward's 'Life of Newman,' 'Newman Catholique,' by Thureau-Dangin, a study of the long years when the great intellectual was under a cloud, receives warm commendation. Classical scholars will find strong support from the author of 'Les Humanités et les Ingénieurs,' who exposes the widespread discontent which the aristocracy of industry feel with regard to so-called modern education, and supports on practical grounds the ancient method—Greek and Latin included.

Literary Gossip.

DR. R. Y. TYRRELL has a delightful article in the June *Nineteenth Century* on 'Metrical Versions of Horace's Odes,' considered from the literary point of view. He puts side by side various renderings of famous passages and phrases, and spends some time in demolishing Gladstone's translations which were "welcomed with eulogy quite undeserved by the English Press." Like our reviewer in 1894, Dr. Tyrrell has no difficulty in showing the weakness of the Right Honourable versifier, and applauds—justly, we think—the merits of Conington as the most successful seeker after the impossible.

We hope he may be able to deal in another article with freer versions or paraphrases of Horace, such as that of 'Fortuna læto' by Dryden which was a favourite with Thackeray.

THE SPANISH ACADEMY OF LETTERS has recently faced a problem similar to that which confronted French men of science in the candidature of Madame Curie. Public opinion and her professional confrères favour the application made by the Countess of Pardo-Bazan, novelist and critic, for admission to the Real Academia Española, but that body maintains its conservative position, in spite of the discovery of an eighteenth-century precedent in the person of a precocious young lady of seventeen years—honorary professor, examiner, and permanent adviser of the University of Alcalá.

MR. WILLIAM P. LIVINGSTONE, chief sub-editor of the *Evening News*, has been appointed editor of *The Missionary Record* of the United Free Church of Scotland. Mr. Livingstone, who is a native of Fifeshire, had a business training in Edinburgh, after which he engaged in editorial work in Jamaica, returning to England in 1904. Since then he has held various journalistic posts.

THE first portion of the extensive library of the late Mr. Charles Letts will be sold next week by Messrs. Hodgson, and will occupy five days. Mr. Letts, who was a member of several of the learned societies, was widely known as an enthusiastic collector of books. This portion comprises the modern part of the library, and shows the many interests of the late owner.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In your short notice of Mrs. O'Neill's 'England in the Middle Ages' you represent the statement that the University of Oxford 'came into being' in 1214 as a minor inaccuracy. Is this fair in view of the context of the passage? Oxford as a university 'with an autonomous constitution of its own' (to quote Prof. Tout) *did* 'come into being' in 1214. This is surely suggested by the previous sentence: 'The Oxford schools had been active and distinguished since the days of Henry II.'"

THE latest recruit to the ranks of the publishers is Mr. Herbert Jenkins. For more than ten years Mr. Jenkins was manager for Mr. John Lane. His own ventures into literature include the 'Life of George Borrow,' which Mr. Murray published in the spring. Mr. Jenkins is also known as a Blake enthusiast on original lines of research; for it was he who discovered the State Papers relating to the poet's trial for high treason, and the position of his grave in Bunhill Fields Cemetery. Associated with the new publishing venture are Sir George H. Chubb and Mr. Alex. W. Hill. The new firm is to be known as Herbert Jenkins, Limited, and will occupy premises at 12, Arundel Place, Haymarket.

'THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY ATLAS' will be published by the Cambridge University Press on the 18th inst. The arrangement of the maps, 141 in number, follows as far as possible the order of the narrative in 'The Cambridge Modern History,' and an endeavour has been made to insert all the place-names that occur in it. At the same time, the entire series is designed to stand by itself as an atlas of modern history.

The general idea is to illustrate, in a series of maps of Europe and its different countries, as well as other parts of the world associated with the progress of European history, the course of events by which the Europe of the fifteenth century has been transformed into the Europe of the present day. Some of the maps are designed to illustrate political divisions—others territorial changes, wars by land or sea, the growth of particular States, the course of religious changes, and the history of Colonial expansion.

FOLLOWING on the Thackeray Centenary Celebrations in July, 1911, and the recent Browning Centenary Celebrations, it is the intention of the Fine Art Society to hold an exhibition of MSS., letters, sketches, autographs, and relics of Thackeray and Browning in their Dudley Gallery, 169, Piccadilly. The exhibition will open early in July. With a view to making it as complete and as important as possible, the Society will be glad to hear from any persons who possess objects of interest, sketches, of MSS. connected with the novelist or the poet, which owners are willing to lend for exhibition.

IN reply to the recent trade-union deputation to the Prime Minister which urged the nationalization of railways, Mr. Asquith said that it was necessary for further information to be obtained before any steps, one way or another, could be taken. A book which Mr. Murray is publishing, by a well-known authority, Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, entitled 'The State Railway Muddle in Australia,' may provide some opportune evidence on this question.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have nearly ready an English version of 'Historical

Studies in Philosophy,' by M. Émile Boutroux, Member of the Institute and Professor in the University of Paris. The rendering has been made by Mr. Fred Rothwell, one of the translators of Prof. Bergson's 'Essay on Laughter.' The book contains six studies, dealing respectively with the history of philosophy, Socrates, Aristotle, Jacob Boehme, Descartes, and Kant.

A NEW pocket edition of the 'Collected Works of Francis Parkman' is announced by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It will be complete in twelve volumes.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish next Thursday in their series of "Two-Shilling Net Novels," which already includes works by Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mrs. Perrin, and Mr. E. W. Hornung, a new edition of Mr. John Ayscough's novel 'Marotz.' The book will contain a specially written preface by the author.

THE announcement by Messrs. Sampson Low of another edition of the sketches of Caldecott shows that this delightful artist is not forgotten. His most active period was during the seventies of last century, but his work has such charm and individuality that he may be counted amongst the immortals. In a preface to this edition Mr. Harold Armitage recalls the pleasure with which his coloured contributions to *The Graphic* were received at Christmas, 1876, and during a few of the succeeding Yuletides until Caldecott's death in 1886.

'CAVIARE' is the title of a novel which Mr. Grant Richards has written, and which will appear on September 2nd. It will be published at the same time in America by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

'LIFE'S GREAT ADVENTURE' is a collection of essays on life for those at its threshold, from the pen of Mr. Francis Stopford, whose book of essays, 'The Toil of Life,' was favourably received when it appeared five years ago; it ran into a second edition, and still finds new readers. Mr. Stopford's forthcoming volume follows the same lines, is cheerful and optimistic in tone, and contains many pen-pictures of scenes in different lands. The upbringing of children is dealt with in a frank manner. The author finds in nature his chief inspiration. The book will be published shortly by Messrs. Duckworth.

WITH the June number *Rhythm*, which the St. Catherine Press publish, begins its monthly existence. It will contain, amongst other items, a short story by Frank Harris; an article by Tristan Dereme; poems by W. H. Davies and W. W. Gibson; and drawings by Albert Marguet, J. D. Fergusson, and Joseph Simpson.

OWING to a regrettable oversight in proof-revision, we misprinted "Mabel" for Rahel Tieck in our short notice of Mary Hargrave's 'Some German Women and their Salons,' published by Mr. Werner Laurie.

SCIENCE

Heredity in relation to Eugenics. By Charles Benedict Davenport. (Williams & Norgate.)

DURING the last few years the study of the laws of heredity on Mendelian lines has given a great stimulus to the idea of improving the human race by good breeding. We feel sure that eugenists of all shades of opinion are animated by the highest motives, and that they sincerely believe that the methods which are used to modify the unit characters of plants and animals can with equal success be applied to man.

Mr. Davenport explains on the first page of his book that

"the eugenical standpoint is that of the agriculturist, who, while recognizing the value of culture, believes that permanent advance is to be made only by securing the best 'blood.'"

He goes on to say that

"man is an animal, and the laws of improvement of corn and of race-horses hold true for him also. Unless people accept this simple truth, and let it influence marriage selection, human progress will cease."

This authoritative statement, coming from the American continent, suggests that possibly the collection of family pedigrees there may have brought to light many important facts which are unknown in this country. The reader will, unfortunately, be sadly disappointed, particularly if he is a confirmed eugenist. A more unscientific exposition of the subject has rarely been presented to the public.

Prof. Bateson, who is the chief authority on Mendelism in this country, told us honestly in his Herbert Spencer Lecture at Oxford that,

"in the case of the ordinary attributes of normal man, we have as yet unimpeachable evidence of the manifestation of this system of descent for one set of characters only, namely, the colour of the eyes."

He added that

"before science can claim to have any positive guidance to offer, numbers of untouched problems must be solved. We need first some outline of an analysis of human characters, to know which are due to the presence of positive factors and which are due to their absence."

He went on to say that some of the ingredient-factors have the property of inhibiting or masking the effects of other factors, and that sometimes there may be a combination or interaction of two or more ingredients without producing any perceptible sign of their presence. A flower may be white because it lacks the element which produces colour; whilst another may be white, not for that reason, but because it has, in addition, an element which suppresses pigmentation.

Mr. Davenport apparently agrees with Prof. Bateson, yet he gives a long list of inheritable family traits occupying 153 pages, including both normal and abnormal characters, with no indication whether they are due to the presence or absence of positive factors. He has

obtained his data, which are called "Family Records," from numerous collaborators. These data are frequently referred to, but always anonymously, and are largely derived from professional circles, though not a few farmers and business men are included. In making these records our author thinks it is not necessary for physicians to aid in the work of collaboration, though they can do so if they wish; and presumably the Eugenic Record Office in New York is satisfied with the diagnosis of family diseases as presented by the enthusiastic farmer and business man. Any one at all acquainted with scientific subjects knows that anonymous records are open to suspicion.

The medical profession are well aware that certain diseases are inherited, and these observations from the Carnegie Institution of Washington will not increase their knowledge one iota. Our author says in his Preface that modern medicine is responsible for the loss of appreciation of the power of heredity: it has had its attention too exclusively focussed on germs and conditions of life.

The truth is that before the days of Pasteur our ignorance of certain diseases was so appalling that we flew to heredity as an explanation, and used it as a cloak to hide our mental nakedness. If Mr. Davenport had, instead of abusing the profession, shown his proof-sheets to an expert, he would have been saved from making many mistakes. Tuberculosis is placed in the lists of inherited diseases; but we would remind Mr. Davenport that the successful treatment and prevention of the "white scourge" are due to the fact that the profession have gradually but surely given up the idea that it is hereditary. Statistics go to prove that in the great majority of cases the susceptibility to the attacks of the tubercle bacillus is not due to such a cause, but to want of food and fresh air, which combine in lowering the resisting power of the individual. The disease is most common amongst the poor, who are often unable to procure the necessities of life.

With regard to the treatment of the feeble-minded, we are glad to see that Mr. Davenport favours segregation rather than mutilation, though the drastic propositions of "detention" in Mr. McKenna's Bill can only amount to spiritual mutilation. There is a general agreement that something should be done to limit the production of offspring amongst this class of the community. Though eugenists cannot claim to have originated the idea of dealing with the feeble-minded, they have no doubt done a good deal in educating the public concerning this important subject. We need not go into the author's definition of feeble-mindedness, as this is a problem which will have to receive very careful consideration by experts; but there is not the slightest doubt that the cases on the borderland will present a problem of great difficulty, and indeed, widespread injustice, if the present Bill becomes operative.

We have entered into a somewhat elaborate criticism of this book, chiefly to warn intending writers on this subject that the science on which eugenics is based is at the present moment in its infancy, and that it is useless to propound theories dealing with the reorganization of society until that science can give them some secure foothold. We feel sure that human progress can never be based on the materialistic views of marriage suggested by the eugenist, and think that the laws regulating the progress of race-horses are not necessarily applicable to man.

THE HORSE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

THIS is an excellent monograph upon the evolution and natural history of one of the most useful of domesticated animals. It may be that in the twentieth century the horse is being supplanted by the petrol-driven motor, and that, in consequence, its numbers are lessening; but, for purposes of war, for sport, and for locomotion in less civilized countries, the animal is still a necessity and a subject of perennial interest to a large section of the community.

Mr. Lydekker deals with the zoological position and structure of the horse, with its origin and the various breeds into which it has developed; he describes its congeners the onager, the zebra, and the ass, its hybrid the mule, and devotes a final chapter to the extinct forerunners of the genus.

Many debatable questions are reviewed—e.g., whether the preorbital hollow is the site of a formerly existing scent-gland, or, as Mr. Pocock maintains, simply to provide increased surface for muscular attachment; whether the warty growth—or ergot—at the back of the fetlock is an aborted gland or, as has been more generally supposed, a vestigial remnant of the time when horses walked, at least partially, upon the sole of the foot, instead of as now upon the tip of one toe. It is generally agreed that the callosities, or thickened, bare patches of skin, on the legs of a horse are remains of decadent glands, and have nothing to do with foot-pads or vanished toes. As the author points out, these chestnuts, or callosities, are situated on the inner side, not at the back of the limb, and are above the carpus or so-called knee, and therefore too high up to have any relation with the foot.

The question whether the Arab and the Barb are a species distinct from the original tarpan-like horses of Western Europe, or simply the product of selection and breeding, is one of much interest. Mr. Lydekker appears to incline to the former opinion, and suggests the possibility of the Arab being the descendant of the Siwalik horse from Southern Asia; but in all these critical discussions, if we

The Horse and its Relatives. By R. Lydekker. (Allen & Sons.)

have a fault to find, it is that the author gives us too much of the opinions of others, and not enough of his own. He refers to the horse as possessing the maximum speed of which the mammalian organization is capable: if he means by this over short distances as well as long, we are not sure that the statement is correct.

The horse is often cited as the mammal whose evolutionary history is best known, for its gradual development from primitive, many-toed animals no larger than foxes is almost completely revealed by the records of the Tertiary and Pleistocene strata. Prof. Osborn includes all these ancestral types with the modern horse in the one family, Equidæ; but the differences are marked, and it is safer to break them up, as the author proposes, into the three families of Equidæ, Anchitheriidae, and Hyracotheriidae.

Mr. Lydekker concludes with a profession of faith which in the present day is, perhaps, worth recording. He says:—

"That all these marvellous changes and adaptations are not due to any mere 'blind struggle for existence' or 'survival of the fittest,' but that they were directly designed and controlled by an Omniscient and Omnipotent Creator, is the settled and final opinion of the author of this volume."

A word of praise is due to the photographic illustrations, which are excellent, and a great assistance to the text.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Collie (Sir John) and Wightman (C. F.), FIRST AID IN ACCIDENTS, 9d. net. Gill Student's edition.

Fabre (J.-H.), LES RAVAGEURS: RÉCITS SUR LES INSECTES NUISIBLES À L'AGRICULTURE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Delagrave

M. Fabre is the village schoolmaster who awoke one morning to find that his 'La Vie des Insectes' had made him famous. He has written since many charming studies in natural history which have placed him in the front rank of European naturalists. This book, dealing chiefly with insects of the predatory class, is no prosy entomological manual, but is full of feeling for nature and of keen observation, to which must be added a gift of expression which makes learning delightful. The chapters are thrown into the form of dialogues, and the discussion is sprightly throughout. Those interested in fieldwork and nature study cannot afford to neglect a charming and informative book.

Garratt (Herbert A.), HEAT ENGINES, 6/ Arnold

Mr. Garratt's position as Principal of the London County Council School of Engineering and Navigation is a guarantee that his technical knowledge will not be found at fault; but it is not only on this account that the book is praiseworthy, for the information it contains is given more lucidly, and is expressed in better style, than is often the case in books of the sort.

Engineers who are concerned in the designing and manufacture of every type of prime mover actuated by heat, whether reciprocating or rotary, stationary or locomotive, will find this a handy desk-book for reference,

while the budding engineer will learn much from its well-illustrated pages.

In addition to the various complete engines, Mr. Garratt devotes a considerable portion of his volume to their adjuncts, such as feed-water heaters; injectors; valves of all descriptions, including the sleeve-valve used in the Daimler motor-car engines; condensers; and air-pumps, including the "Edwards" type of pump.

We suggest that an improvement in the arrangement of the work could be made by describing the various boilers before beginning the subject of the generation of steam, rather than interpolating them, as at present, into the middle of chap. iii.

The only omission we have noticed is the rotary engine of the Gnome type, such as is used in aeroplanes. In view of the rapid developments in this direction some description of its working would have been appropriate, and will no doubt be added to future editions. There is, by the way, an error in one of the references. On p. 229, "Fig. 125" should evidently read Fig. 128.

Hutchinson's Popular Botany, Part IV., 7d. net.

This 'Popular Botany' continues to be good, and, when completed, promises interesting results, both to botanical students and to readers without scientific knowledge. The illustrations are excellent.

Lockyer (Sir Norman), THE SPECTRUM OF COMET BROOKS (1911 c), and ON THE IRON FLAME SPECTRUM AND THOSE OF SUN-SPOTS AND LOWER-TYPE STARS.

Both reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society.

People's Books: LORD KELVIN, by A. Russell, 6d. net. Jack

A capital little biography by an old student of the famous Professor. It covers the ground well and avoids trivialities, though the author seems excessively attracted by Senior Wranglers. Some words might, perhaps, have been added concerning Kelvin's simplicity of character and manners. He might well have been priggish, in view of his upbringing and scientific distinction at an early age.

People's Books: THE FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE, by W. C. D. Whetham; and **RADIATION,** by P. Phillips, 6d. net each. Jack

Adopting the threefold division of science—physical, biological, and psychological—Mr. Whetham, in the limited space at his disposal, puts before his readers in a masterly way the chief results that have been reached in each division in the attempt to construct a consistent model of phenomena and their relations. The brief survey presented here is brought right up to date, and the reader who wishes to pursue his studies in greater detail in any particular direction will find that he has laid a good foundation for progress.

Mr. Phillips deals with the investigation of the character of the waves which constitute light and heat, and their relationship to electro-magnetic waves. The subject of radio-activity is expressly excluded from consideration. The author labours under the disadvantage of having to attempt detailed explanations of physical processes without the aid of laboratory demonstrations, and does not always succeed in presenting the details of his subject in a clear manner. Thus the explanation of electro-magnetic waves, and of their modifications which result in Hertzian waves (the foundation of wireless telegraphy), will, we fear, tend rather to confuse than to enlighten the tyro. But the brevity that is imposed on the author by the size of the book is partly responsible for this, and the enthusiastic

student should be encouraged to read subsequently the works mentioned on p. 62, which deal in a fuller manner with the radiation of energy.

Russell (Rollo), PREVENTABLE CANCER, 4/6 Longmans

This is a book dealing with cancer statistics in various parts of the world. The author thinks that cancer could be prevented if people paid more attention to diet. His argument is, unfortunately, not at all convincing. Improved diagnosis has a great deal to do with the supposed increase of cancer, for this has taken place in the countries where medical education is at its highest development. Unfortunately, the system of collecting statistics in various countries differs considerably, so that it is difficult to compare their results.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, a Quarterly Journal of Scientific Work and Thought, No. 24, April, 5/

John Murray
This excellent quarterly journal contains many interesting articles by well-known authorities. It is catholic in its views, and we can strongly recommend it to all those interested in scientific problems.

United States National Museum: 1884, ON AN IMPORTANT SPECIMEN OF EDESTUS, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES, EDESTUS MIRUS, by Oliver Perry Hay; 1896, **NEW PEDICULATE FISHES FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CONTIGUOUS WATERS,** by Lewis Radcliffe; 1900, **DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC COPEPODS IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MUSEUM,** by Charles Branch Wilson; 1901, **NOTES ON FRESH-WATER COPEPODA IN THE MUSEUM,** by C. Dwight Marsh; 1902, **DESCRIPTIONS OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF WASPS OF THE FAMILY SPHECIDÆ,** by Henry T. Fernald; and 1903, **ADDITIONS TO THE WEST AMERICAN PYRAMIDELLID MOLLUSK FAUNA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES,** by Paul Bartsch. **REPORT ON THE PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF THE MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.**

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Wild Flowers in their Home Series: No. 1, WILD FLOWERS OF THE HEDGEROW; and No. 2, WILD FLOWERS OF THE WOOD, both by W. Percival Westell, with six Coloured and twenty Black-and-white Illustrations by C. F. Newell, 1/ net each. Werner Laurie

These volumes are weak in method, and contain some sentimentalizing over flowers. The cataloguing of plants without any regard to the natural orders in which they have been classified does not seem "to point the way to the beginner," but rather to leave him without any conception of the characteristics which mark the most familiar orders of wood and hedge flowers. The books are said not to be concerned with "dry details of structure or classification"; but if those hedge plants found during the spring months, belonging to the same orders, had been arranged side by side, the young reader would have unconsciously begun to see the bare skeleton upon which our floral system has been arranged. The uncoloured illustrations tend to be finicking, and do not reach the high standard of accuracy desirable in scientific drawing.

Zimmer (George Frederick), DICTIONARY OF BOTANICAL NAMES, 2/6 net. Routledge

A popular dictionary of botanical names and terms with their English equivalents, intended for botanists and horticulturists, as well as amateurs interested in the subject.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 23.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. R. T. Günther gave an account of some further researches on the site of the Imperial Villa situated at the end of Posilipo, near Naples, and described a Roman mural glass mosaic found at the back of a small niche in the ruins. The mosaic is of interest on account of the charmingly natural rendering of the subject, a white bird flying over some plants grouped behind a yellow trellis, the whole being inlaid in a background of deep blue cobalt-stained glass mosaic. The borders are ornamented with cockle-shells and spirally twisted glass rods, and are coeval in style with the mosaic fountain-niches at Pompeii. A chemical analysis of the green tesserae was made by Mr. J. J. Manley, who discovered that the peculiar colour was partly due to the presence of a minute quantity (1·25 per cent.) of oxide of uranium mingled with the other constituents of the glass. This is the first time that the presence of this metal as a colouring matter in Roman glass has been recognized, and it may yield a clue to the provenance of the mineral used to tint the glass employed by the manufacturers of these mosaics.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the opening of a tumulus in Leadenham Park, Lincs. The mound, which is marked "tumulus" on the Ordnance map, is circular in form and about 50 ft. in diameter, and surrounded by a ditch. Excavation disclosed at a depth of 7 ft. two rows of stone slabs, set in trenches and crossing each other at right angles. These trenches were cut in the marly rock before the construction of the mound. In constructing the mound a layer of earth was first thrown over the cross formed by the trenches, and a ring of stones was then laid all round. Above this was heaped a thick layer of clay, and finally a second layer of earth. Nothing was found except some fragments of mediæval pottery in the superficial layer. The object of the mound is puzzling. It is certainly not sepulchral, and opinions differ as to whether it may be a *botontinus* (boundary mark), or the mound on which a windmill was built.

Mr. W. R. Lethaby drew attention to a variety of Early Christian objects in our museums, amongst them early textiles with representations of the Nativity and Annunciation, and Coptic embroideries. Mr. Hope exhibited an enamelled censer cover of the twelfth century found at Blakeney Church, Norfolk.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 21.—Sir Edmund G. Loder, V.-P., in the chair.

The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during April.

Mr. A. Blayney Percival exhibited a number of photographs and lantern-slides of game animals from British East Africa, including a fine series of the reticulated giraffe.

Mr. D. Seth-Smith, Curator of Birds, exhibited two living specimens of a rare lory, *Calliptilus solitarius*, from Fiji, and remarked that Dr. Philip H. Bahr had recently brought home two specimens which had died. The specimens exhibited were from a collection of eight brought home alive by Mr. Rood Tarte, of Taviuni Island, one of the Fijian group, where this very beautiful species was still abundant, its numbers having been considerably reduced in the other islands by the introduced mongoose. The exhibitor referred to a recent note on the species by Dr. Bahr in *The Ibis* for April last, p. 293.

Major J. Stevenson Hamilton communicated a short paper, illustrated by photographs, on the local races of Burchell's zebra, and pointed out that it was possible to shoot in one herd individuals presenting the characters of various subspecies as described by systematists. In the Transvaal, for example, he obtained skins exhibiting features claimed to be distinctive of such races as *E. burchelli wahlbergi*, *E. b. transvaalensis*, and *E. b. chapmani*, and from his experience he expressed the opinion that these subspecies had been based upon inadequate museum material.

Dr. William Nicoll communicated some observations on two new trematode larvae found encysted in enormous numbers in the mesentery of several striped snakes (*Tropidonotus ordinatus sirtalis*) which had died in the Society's gardens. He named these forms, as neither could be referred to any adult species already known. It could be safely predicted, however, that the second species completed its life-cycle in the intestine of a bird, and from this fact it could be inferred that the striped snake was eaten by birds.

Dr. W. T. Calman read a short paper describing a new genus and species of the Crustacean order Branchiura.

A parasite of fishes collected by Mr. Spencer Moore at Corumba, Matto Grosso, Southern Brazil, was referred to a new genus as follows: *Dipteropeltis*, gen. n. Differing from *Argulus* in having no spine on the preoral papilla; in having the antennules and antennæ very minute and imperfectly segmented; in having no large spines or hooks on the under surface of the carapace, body, or appendages; in having no furcal rami on the abdomen; and in having the lateral wings of the carapace greatly elongated. Genotype, *D. hirundo*, sp. n., with the characters of the genus.

Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper entitled 'Second Contribution to our Knowledge of the Varieties of the Wall-Lizard.' This paper was a continuation of one published in the Society's *Transactions* in 1905, and dealt chiefly with the variations of *Lacerta muralis* in South-Eastern Europe and South-Western Asia. It also contained a supplement to the first part, thus completing an account of the varieties, of which about thirty were regarded as more or less definable, the author endeavouring to show the inconstancy of the characters adduced by some herpetologists in assigning specific rank to a number of these forms, connected by many gradations. Mr. Boulenger hoped to support his statements by a number of photographic figures of specimens selected out of the enormous amount of material which had passed through his hands in the course of his study of this polymorphic and widely distributed lizard.

HISTORICAL.—May 16.—Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Prof. Firth on 'The Ballad History of Charles I.,' one of a series of papers beginning with the fifteenth century, which Prof. Firth hopes to continue to the reign of Anne. The ballads referred to are drawn from MS. collections and contemporary printed broadsides.

The following were declared elected Fellows of the Society: P. G. Bales, A. E. Baker, G. G. Butler, G. Baskerville, Louis Felberman, Canon F. J. Foakes Jackson, M. W. Myres, G. B. Penell, J. W. Reynolds, F. R. Salter, and D. A. Winstanley.

The Church Institute, Leeds, was admitted as a Subscribing Library.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—May 22.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President referred in feeling terms to the death of the late King of Denmark, a Royal Member of the Society.

Mr. J. B. Caldecott gave an address upon the coins and tokens of the British possessions and Colonies, in which he urged the necessity for a new and standard work treating that branch of numismatics upon comprehensive and modern lines. In support of his argument he instanced from his own collection alone how numerous were the errors and omissions in the old textbooks to which students were still forced to refer for their only information.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Annual Meeting. |
| — | Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting. |
| — | Surveyors' Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting. |
| — | Society of Engineers, 7.30. |
| — | Aristotelian, 8.—'Significance and Validity in Logic,' Mr. W. E. Tanner. |
| — | Jewish Historical, 8.30.—'The Jewish Pioneers of South Africa,' Mr. S. Mendelssohn. |
| TUES. | Horticultural, 3.—'Problems of Propagation,' Prof. I. B. Balfour. |
| — | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Formation of the Alphabet,' Lecture II., Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie. |
| — | Zoological, 8.30.—'Preservation of the English Fauna,' Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo; 'The North Rhodesian Giraffe,' Mr. R. Lydekker; 'On the Hydrocoralline Genus <i>Errina</i> ,' Prof. S. J. Hickson; 'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestoidea: VI. On an Asexual Tapeworm from the Rodent <i>Fiber zibethicus</i> , showing a New Form of Asexual Propagation, and on the Supposed Sexual Form,' Mr. F. E. Beddard; and other papers. |
| WED. | Entomological, 8.—'Studies of the Blattellæ, XII., Mr. P. Shelford; <i>Lygaea (Acanthosoma) alatus</i> , Fr., a "good" species,' Mr. T. A. Chapman. |
| — | Geological, 8.30.—'The Further Evidence of Borings as to the Range of the South-Eastern Coalfield and of the Palæozoic Floor, and as to the Thickness of the Overlying strata,' Prof. W. B. Dawkins; 'Shelly Clay dredged from the Dogger Bank,' Mr. J. W. Stather. |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 3.—'X rays and Matter,' Lecture II., Prof. C. G. Barkla. |
| — | Royal, 4.30.—'The Process of Excitation in Nerve and Muscle,' Mr. K. Lucas. (Croonian Lecture.) |
| — | Linnean, 8.—'The Development of the Cod, <i>Gadus morhua</i> ,' Linn., Prof. A. Meek; 'Palæontographical Relations of Antarctica,' Mr. C. Hedley. |
| — | Chemical, 8.30.—'The Absorption Spectra of Various Derivatives of Naphthalene in Solution and as Vapours,' Mr. J. E. Purvis; 'The Velocity of the Hydrogen Ion, and a General Dissociation Formula for Acids,' Mr. J. Kendall; 'Chloro-amino Derivatives of Benzylidene Diamides,' Messrs. F. D. Chataway and A. E. Swinton; 'The Refractivity of Sulphur in Various Aliphatic Compounds,' Messrs. T. S. Price and D. F. Twiss; and other papers. |
| FRI. | Royal Institution, 9.—'Lord Lister,' Sir W. MacEwen. |
| SAT. | Royal Institution, 3.—'The Weather and the Utilities of Forecasts,' Mr. W. L. Moore. |

Science Gossip.

THE proceedings at the gatherings of the Optical Convention on Tuesday, June 25th, will be of an astronomical character, and for that day Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society may become Honorary Members of the Convention.

The programme will include, in the morning, a reception by the Astronomer Royal, Vice-President of the Convention, to be followed by the reading of papers bearing upon astronomical optics; in the afternoon, a visit to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; and in the evening a public lecture.

The reception will be held in the Science Museum, and the papers will be read in the Lecture Hall, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington.

It may not be generally known that the night sky has a brightness of its own, apart from that due to the moon and stars. This "earth-light," as it is called, has in recent years been the subject of some accurate study and measurement, and its amount, though small, has been estimated numerically. The full moon is six million times as bright per unit area as the sky would be if illuminated by "earth-light" alone. The phenomenon seems to be a thing of the high atmosphere, and for certain reasons cannot be attributed wholly to a celestial source. The suggestion of a permanent aurora seems plausible, since the line of the spectrum in the green, characteristic of the aurora, may be seen on almost any dark clear night in any part of the sky; but there is a more recent suggestion that "earth-light" is due to the continual bombardment of the outer atmosphere by material of meteoric origin. Shooting-stars are the result of particles moving in space which rush into our atmosphere and are a source of incandescence. There may be smaller particles of meteoric dust which bombard us and cause this diffused light.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by a committee of geodesists of France and of the Republic of Ecuador to erect a monument at Quito as a memorial of measurements of an arc of a degree of the meridian at the Equator. This was first done in the year 1735 at the instigation of the French Academy of Sciences in order to compare with the measure of an arc made in Lapland by a party led by Maupertuis, the "earth flattener" as he was called by Voltaire, since from these measurements it was first demonstrated that our globe is an oblate spheroid. These operations have been repeated within the last twelve years by officers of the French Service géographique de l'Armée, who measured the equatorial arc, and by Russian and Swedish geodesists, who worked near Spitzbergen. So far as can be seen, the operations were eminently successful, though no actual result as to the ellipticity of the earth, which was their final object, has yet been published.

THE latest section of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections to reach us from Washington is a good specimen of careful anthropological work. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka has examined 'The Natives of Kharga Oasis, Egypt,' and provides, with thirty-eight excellent plates, elaborate statistics of their numbers, sex rate, births and deaths, physiological observations and measurements of stature, head, face, nose, &c.

He concludes that these Kharga natives are radically distinct in type from the negro, somewhat deficient in physical development owing to malnutrition, and substantially the same as they were during the first part of the Christian era.

FINE ARTS

Mesopotamian Archæology: an Introduction to the Archæology of Babylonia and Assyria. By Percy S. P. Handcock. (Macmillan & Co., and the Medici Society.)

IN this volume of a little more than 400 pages, issued by the Medici Society jointly with Messrs. Macmillan, Mr. Handcock offers to the general reader an account of the archæological remains of various kinds, and a digest of the information they present as to the several elements that entered into the ancient civilization of Babylonia and Assyria. He also describes the land and its people, gives a sketch of their history, and tells the ever-interesting story of the successive excavations and the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions. As we read his book, we are reminded of the wave of deep interest which passed over the country in the early fifties when Layard's book on Nineveh appeared, and again when Rawlinson published his translations. Much has happened since then, and scholars from France, Germany, and the United States have contributed a vast quantity of new material, contained in a series of reports, journals, and other publications not easily accessible to English readers. The work begun by Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, and shortly afterwards taken up by Layard, has been continued by others of our countrymen. Rassam, Loftus, Taylor, and George Smith have added much to our national treasures in the British Museum, and the romantic story of their successive excavations is well told by Mr. Handcock. His book was undertaken at the suggestion of his former chief, Dr. Wallis Budge, whose opinion that such a summary of all this new material as Mr. Handcock has given was desirable is justified by the result. The volume is illustrated by a coloured representation of a figure of a lion from Khorsabad, by 40 excellent photographs, 115 figures in the text, and a map of Mesopotamia, with one on a larger scale of Babylonia.

The country which during several thousand years had developed a high degree of civilization, proficiency in art, and a considerable literature, and had amassed immense wealth, is now reduced by neglect of cultivation to a desert waste. Its palaces and temples are buried in mounds. Mr. Handcock accounts for these mounds by the fact that when a conquering chief demolished the clay walls and buildings of his vanquished foe, he did not clear away the débris, but built on the top of it—a circumstance which sometimes gives rise to perplexity in assigning a date to the remains, and adds to the importance of a purely archæological test. In evidence of the past fertility of the country, of which Herodotus (i. 193, not "293," as quoted) wrote in glowing terms, Mr. Handcock collects from the seals, cylinders, and other

remains a comprehensive account of the flora and fauna, with some reserve where the crudeness of early art leaves their identification dubious.

In referring to the great work done by Rawlinson in deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions, that of his contemporaries—Grotefend, Burnouf, and Lassen—must not be overlooked. Of Burnouf Mr. Handcock says:—

"He discovered that one inscription contained a list of the satrapies, and as the names of the satrapies were [*sic*] known from the Greek writers he was able on the partial knowledge of the alphabet already attained to fit in the names to the cuneiform signs, and as a result he produced an alphabet of 30 letters, mostly correct."

Since then the materials for study have been multiplied a thousandfold, and so voluminous are the historical and chronological records that it is possible to compile a fairly complete list of the dynasties and kings of Babylonia and Assyria, with approximate dates. Mr. Handcock has furnished such a list, but has specified in it only the "more important" kings and rulers. It might have been considerably enlarged without exhausting the record of facts and dates for which there is authority. The reason which Prof. Sayce has given for this wealth of detail is, no doubt, sufficient: that in a commercial community, such as Babylonia was from the first, accurate dating was a matter of vital importance; the validity of contracts and other legal documents often depended upon it, and it was necessary that there should be easy access to an official chronological record.

Among the more important of the rulers is Khammurabi, the Amraphel of Genesis, who is famous for his code of Babylonian law, engraved upon a stele now in the Louvre. Of this code, compiled more than 4,000 years ago, Mr. Handcock says that it enshrines many of those principles of justice and mercy which we are apt to regard as the peculiar offspring of our own enlightened age. As King Khammurabi claimed divine attributes, some of the penalties enumerated in his code hardly deserve the compliment Mr. Handcock pays to it. The number of offences punishable by death is almost as great as under our own savage laws before the time of Romilly. Among minor punishments are several that appear unduly severe; but perhaps the most extraordinary is that by which, "if a surgeon performed an operation and the patient died through any carelessness or lack of skill on his part, the surgeon's hands were amputated." The marriage laws contemplated marriage by purchase, and favoured monogamy, with some indulgence where the wife did not provide her husband with an heir. Mr. Handcock says nothing about the Babylonian marriage market described by Herodotus, or about that rite at the temple of Mylitta which is the subject of a learned article by Mr. Hartland in the volume of 'Anthropological Essays' presented to Sir E. B. Tylor. Of the religion of the

Babylonians and Assyrians he gives a brief sketch; and he could hardly have done more in the present state of our knowledge of the subject.

On the other hand, architecture and sculpture, metallurgy, painting, cylinder seals, shell-engraving and ivory work, terra-cotta figures and reliefs, stoneware and pottery, dress and military accoutrements, are described in full detail, well illustrated, and ably commented upon. It may well be that readers of Mr. Handcock's work may desire to know more about its fascinating subject, for the book itself is interesting from beginning to end. For the benefit of those who desire to pursue further any of the matters dealt with, a short bibliography is included.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Catalogue of Portraits in the Possession of the University, Colleges, City, and County of Oxford, compiled by Mrs. Reginald Lane Poole: Vol. I., THE PORTRAITS IN THE UNIVERSITY COLLECTIONS AND IN THE TOWN AND COUNTY HALLS, 12/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This Catalogue owes its existence to a Committee of the Oxford Historical Society, by which the three Oxford exhibitions of portraits in 1904-6 were got together. It contains descriptions of some 770 portraits and busts, with some four-score reproductions; biographical notices of the subjects, emphasizing their Oxford connexions; and identifications of both artists and subjects. We observe from the index that fourteen portraits out of the number are still unidentified, while the list of artists contains many names not to be found in any dictionary of painters. Mrs. Poole's notes will be found most useful to students of English portraiture, especially in the eighteenth century. The volume (32+278 pp.) is a very able and valuable piece of work—one that should be on the shelves of every one interested in the history of the City and University of Oxford.

Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1911. Cambridge, the Museum

National Art-Collections Fund, EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1911.

National Art-Collections Fund

Paris Salon Illustrated Catalogue, 1912, 3/ Chatto & Windus

The selection of reproductions out of the 4,158 exhibits does not appear to illustrate the motto on the title-page, "Innovare." There is nothing particularly striking in the pictures shown, except, possibly, the prevalence of nude figures.

Wilson (H.), SILVERWORK AND JEWELLERY, A TEXT-BOOK FOR STUDENTS AND WORKERS IN METAL, with Diagrams by the Author, and Other Illustrations. Second Edition, with New Sections done in collaboration with Prof. Unno Bisei of the Imperial Fine Art College, Tokyo, 6/6 net. Hogg

This book deals with the craftsmanship rather than the history of the jeweller's art. It is a work already well known to craftsmen. New chapters appear on Japanese inlay, Damascene work, and Patinas, and many new illustrations and diagrams are added. Especially interesting are the sections contributed by Prof. Bisei on Oriental metalwork.

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: ANCIENT ASSYRIA, by C. H. W. Johns; and A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE, by R. A. S. Macalister, 1/ net each.

Cambridge University Press

Dr. Johns's little book on Assyria serves to show how rapidly excavation is restoring to us the earliest history of the East. When Dr. Budge and Mr. Leonard King published their 'Annals of the Kings of Assyria' ten years ago, they could not go back beyond Irishum as the first Assyrian king known, and were obliged to set down his date as uncertain. Dr. Johns gives us ten kings as reigning before Irishum, and is enabled to fix with fair particularity his date as 2030 B.C. The fact is typical of the great advance in our knowledge.

The other leading feature in the book is the greatly increased importance in the history of Asia assigned to the Hittites. The writer thinks that the Mitannians, a Hittite people, may have been the earliest inhabitants of Assyria; that the Kassite kings of Babylonia may have been Mitannians; and that the name of Kharri, often applied in the Assyrian annals to the inhabitants of Khanigalbat or Mitanni proper, may mean merely Aryans. He states that at an early period the Mitannians conquered and ruled over Assyria, and therefore there may have been an Aryan rather than a Semitic or Mongoloid base for the oldest culture of Western Asia. This is probable, but at present largely a matter of conjecture.

On other subjects Dr. Johns gives us several new lights, and his reputation for careful scholarship may be taken as warranty for the soundness of his views.

Prof. Macalister thinks that Palestine in Palæolithic times was peopled by a short cave-dwelling race certainly not Semitic. They were succeeded by a much taller, but also non-Semitic nation in the early part of the Neolithic age, which may have begun about 3000 B.C., or seven millennia after the other. The real home of the Semites he considers to have been Arabia, and he shows with much skill how the natives of that sterile land were ever driven forth from it to swoop down on the richer lands beyond. He notes, too, that the Semites have never invented anything, and that the history of Palestine after the first incursions from Arabia consists of a clumsy copying of the culture of more civilized peoples, and its gradual degradation until it was replaced by the influence of newer masters. Thus, he says, Egypt, the Philistines, and the Greeks successively gave the tone to such culture as the inhabitants of Palestine did succeed in acquiring; and its origin must be sought in each of these three influences in turn.

This is an excellent position, and is here well worked out. We wish we had space to dilate upon it, but can only here mention one or two matters more likely to be interesting to the general reader. Thus Prof. Macalister says that the goldsmiths of Palestine always had two sets of weights—"one too light, to sell with; the other too heavy, to buy with"; that it was the sack of Crete which drove the Philistines to seek their fortune and propagate their culture (including perhaps the European A B C) in the East; and that Ahab (*pace* Renan) was "a despicable creature," "his energetic Phœnician wife" being the real ruler of the kingdom. He further thinks that an idol in the form of a cow was everywhere worshipped by the common people in the time of the Prophets. He goes rather out of his way to denounce Zionism, and mixes up pastoral religion with archæology in a fashion that we had thought obsolete.

ITALIAN SCULPTURE AT THE BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB.

THE curiosity as to human anatomy, which was one of the results of the plastic ideal of the Renaissance, is shown at a high pitch of vitality throughout this collection, and was one of the hall-marks of fine sculpture for so long a period that in No. 3, *A Bust of Cupid*, lent by the Duke of Westminster, we have an amusing instance of a work which has been labelled at different times as an antique, an eighteenth-century bronze by Houdon, and finally as a Donatello. There are neo-primitives who might quote Ruskin as an ally in denunciation of "the Art of the Charnelhouse." On the other hand, the modern lecturer points out that almost all great artists who have handled the figure have been anatomists.

Both arguments have a kernel of truth. We know traditionally that many artists, of the Renaissance at any rate, made dissections, but opportunity and desire for such study were deferred until the student had exercised largely the powers of inference and divination, which gave him the knowledge of anatomy that comes from observation of life. It is by the insight born of this method of approach that a fine sculptor of an earlier period is distinguished from the modern academic sculptor, whose copious triumphs leave us cold for all their elaboration. The conceptions of the former are never quite so material as they might have been had he enjoyed the easy modern opportunities of sating his curiosity as to material facts. The bones are for him certain rigid elements in the body, which, by an intellectual effort, he has visualized as maintaining their relative dimensions through all the changes of movement. The position of their tuberosities he instinctively arrives at by watching the direction of the muscles as they pass from the surface to their invisible points of attachment.

The powers needed for this study of anatomy under difficulties are rather mathematical than imitative—"nobody," says Pomponius Gauricus, "is to enter this Academy of ours who is not already a geometrician"—and it was by their hold on the abstract principles which dignify plastic art that so many of the sculptors of the Renaissance were able to resist the temptation—to which modern sculptors frequently succumb—to introduce imitative details irrelevant to the theme or the scale of their work. In the latter respect even the *Nessus and Deianira* (46) of Giovanni Bologna is hardly a decadent work, as the *Dead Christ supported by Child Angels* (43), on the other hand, definitely is. In the 'Dead Christ' the broadly designed and swiftly crossing enclosing planes, which Michelangelo devised for welding his three-dimensional mass into an easily comprehended unit, are not closely related to any simply axial system of form, but are, as it were, picturesquely draped on a chassis of no particular significance. It recalls the wearisome fluency of much typical Louis XIV. sculpture *d'appartement*. Generally, however, the small bronzes, a collection of which constitutes so important a feature, are superbly compact—the obvious invisible playing as clearly its part in the design as the surface forms. We know as a rule how far into the trunk is the curve on which the spine bends as surely, and feel it as vividly, as any line in the figure. And this is not only true of such an artist as Donatello, with his elaborate analysis of human structure into a complex equation of many constituent elements, but may be seen also in the more generalized versions

of human anatomy of Riccio or Bellano. In these are cast together in workable relations such simpler principles of structure as emerge most markedly when contrasted with the boldly designed ornamental forms with which they are combined. The frankly fictional perpendicularity of Bellano's figure in the well-known *Neptune and a Sea Monster* (44) is a good instance, so superbly just is the estimate of the degree of simplification necessary to bring the figure into rhythmic relation with the Oriental exuberance of his fantastic attendant. The Riccio-like *Sea Monster* (30) has the even more summary treatment proper to its scale.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THE forty-seventh exhibition of the Club keeps a fair level of merit, but is somewhat lacking in works of commanding quality. Mr. W. Rothenstein's group *Princess Badrabadour* (147) is a serious effort, and, as on its previous appearance, we admire the charm of the individual heads. It has either been worked on since or has had the advantage of settling into a uniform surface which a fortunate picture gains from time, so that technically it now makes a more agreeable impression. As a design it still suffers from the want of any definite scheme whereby the highly elaborated figures and the blank spaces of the background might be endowed with plastic unity. Mr. Orpen's *Café Royal* (156) has also a pleasant surface, but apart from an occasional brilliant passage, such as the departing figure of Mr. George Moore, it is not otherwise very noteworthy. The artist is coming to depend unduly on his adroitness in stressing the interest in any chosen part of the picture to lead the eye about in a sort of personally conducted tour for the examination of amusing detail, and to avoid the necessity of supplying any central structure for his design. Mr. W. B. Savage's *Descent from the Cross* (136) is an academic exercise in just the carpentry of a group which Mr. Orpen's picture lacks, and which is, in fact, an element in artistic education somewhat wanting among latter-day students. It is pleasantly painted in tempera with a slight lack of control of the rather thin and liquid pigment, so that the drawing, while serious enough, lacks dynamic intensity of touch, and the impression is gently elegiac rather than tragic. It is a promising work for a student. Another new-comer is Mr. Darsie Japp, whose portrait *Joaquina* (206), couched in a series of monochromes in the way recently practised by Mr. Lamb, is one of the best portraits of the show. Mr. W. Sickert's portrait of *M. Jacques Blanche* (163) is no less the work of a draughtsman, and his use of a technique of spots is justified for once by their severe relevance to the plastic theme.

Among the landscape painters Mr. David Muirhead is perhaps the most successful in a suave essay in the familiar Barbizon manner, *The Lock—Evening* (200). Mr. C. J. Holmes's *Roman Road, Long Marton* (148), is at least, as impressive as the more obviously sensational *Blue Precipice* (146), in which he is entangled, not for the first time, in a *mal entendu* by which a long sweep of distance, expressed in incisive tones to be legible at a great distance as an atmospheric statement, becomes mistaken at close quarters for a representation of a toy landscape near to the spectator. Mr. Wilson Steer, in his *Woodland Scene* (143), is graceful, displaying unexpected affinities with Sir Alfred East; and M. Lucien Pissarro, in a series of canvases, shows himself a delicate artist,

on better terms with the colour of nature than with the colour on his palette. He is apt to slight the reasonable claims of the latter to considerate treatment.

Among the figure drawings we must mention *A Study in Sanguine* (8), by Mr. J. S. Currie; a cunningly fragmentary *Nude—Lamplight Drawing* (7), by Mr. Albert Rothenstein; and an excellent engraving by M. Léon Daviel of a drawing by Mr. Augustus John (55).

MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS.

THE ENGLISH SECTION.

III.

I MUST hasten on to the numerous eighteenth-century miniature painters represented here, whose work is, one finds, "très à la mode" at Brussels as well as elsewhere—I mean Smart, the Plimers, Engleheart, Cosway, and Ozias Humphry, the last-named the least conspicuous.

Of the English School there are more portraits by Richard Cosway than by any other artist, his pupil Andrew Plimer and Samuel Cooper excepted. There are, to be sure, more by that prolific artist and consummate courtier Isabey, and of him and other foreign miniaturists I shall have something to say later. That "Macaroni" Cosway should be well represented is as it should be, his numberless admirers will exclaim. There is nothing fresh to be said about him or his work. The two dozen examples or thereabouts here shown contain many attractive pieces, and George IV. and his friends are much in evidence amongst them. Thus Col. Fitzherbert contributes two of the Regent, one of them especially fine; he also sends Mrs. Fitzherbert, and the right eye of that amiable and ill-used lady; besides portraits of her father and brother. Perhaps the most attractive Mrs. Fitzherbert is one belonging to Mr. Henry Drake (76), representing her in the plenitude of her charms.

On seeing a number of works by the Plimers together, as may be done here, one cannot help feeling that, despite inflated auction-room prices, they are overrated men—these pupils of Cosway. The frequent blackness of tint, the exaggerated eyes, and the monotonous treatment of Andrew leave much to be desired, and contrast unfavourably with contemporary work. Take the case of Smart, several of whose works hang opposite. In them we have perfect workmanship of its kind, absolute truth, nice discrimination of character, exquisite finish, no exaggeration of any sort. Cosway seems artificial, Engleheart almost meretricious, beside him.

Smart, as we know, painted in India for five years or more, and some of his best work belongs to that period. Ozias Humphry did the same, though for a shorter time, ill-health compelling his return in 1788, two or three years before his election to the full honours of the Academy. By this delightful miniaturist there are some eight or nine examples, from which, for beauty of subject and exquisite finish, I should not hesitate to select Lord Hothfield's 'Mary, Daughter of Lord John Sackville, and afterwards eighth Countess of Thanet' (219). The works this artist copied during his latter years at Knole may have affected his style. At any rate, this lovely piece strongly recalls Sir Joshua's colour and treatment.

The somewhat bucolic full-length portrait of H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, in a blue and silver uniform (30), graciously lent by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, is an enamel by Bone. Whether something was lost in the firing or not I do not know,

but, compared with the Cosways, it does not seem a convincing likeness, and, artistically, is certainly inferior to the broadly treated sketch on ivory by John Russell, R.A. (307), lent by representatives of the Russell family. Apropos painters in enamel, Mrs. Fleischmann contributes a score of examples representative of eighteenth-century work by Boit, Zincke, Mayer, Hone, Hurter, and others. 'Mr. Newsham' (370) is an uncommonly brilliant and animated portrait by W. Prewitt, in which the blue velvet coat, so dear to artists of the period, is superbly painted, better even than in similar work by Zincke himself.

To come now to the last English miniaturist of the old school, Sir William Charles Ross, R.A., it is a matter of regret and some surprise that only one of his numerous works is to be seen here, viz., a portrait of Cardinal Newman when a young man (306). Ross is not fashionable nowadays, but Lord Aldenham, who owns this interesting picture of a distinguished man, may be congratulated on possessing an admirable example of the master. It is an early work, painted with less enamel-like smoothness, I had almost said effeminacy, than Sir William's later style.

This Exhibition may be termed remarkable in respect of the number of examples of the work of unknown men, or artists who very seldom painted in miniature. This gives a certain rarity to many of the exhibits.

In this connexion one must regret that some few other distinguished men are not better represented, such as Bogle, the "little, lame, proud man" whose work can be seen and admired in the Salting Collection; and especially one could wish to see more by J. Hill, an artist who exhibited only five times—that is, between 1777 and 1791. The example of his brush here shown, 'A Gentleman in a Red Coat,' No. 175, lent by Lord Hothfield, is a veritable *tour de force*. The brilliancy of colouring, the vivacity of the face, the beautiful finish of the work, endue this miniature with striking quality, and show that the painter was capable of rivalling Engleheart and even Cosway himself; in fact, the general standard of work by these and other fashionable painters of the time is distinctly, I consider, below this remarkable piece of eighteenth-century miniature painting at its best.

Of artists not generally recognized as miniature painters at all, I may mention Bartolozzi, by whom we have Madame Vestris as a child (23); Sir William Beechey, whose only miniature (27) is lent by Major Foster; Isaac Cruikshank, father of George, by whom there is a capital miniature (110); William Hogarth, by whom there is a nice little picture of his sister (187), painted in oils; John Hoppner, R.A.; and W. H. Hunt, a portrait of himself (226). Mr. M. H. Spielmann is the fortunate owner of this admirable portrait of the painter of still-life, who, brush and palette in hand, looks over his shoulder at us, in a picture which is almost photographic in its intensity and obvious fidelity.

Want of space prevents my dealing with a number of miniatures by men whose names are hardly known. I may, however, mention one or two in passing, such, for example, as Edmund Ashfield, whose portrait of 'La Duchesse de Mazarin' (2) should on no account be overlooked. In this admirable miniature the charms of a celebrated beauty are reticently but fully indicated, the exquisite contours of her face are beautifully drawn, and the whole work is marked by distinction and refinement, often strangely lacking in portraits of women of the time. J. J. FOSTER.

Fine Art Gossip.

A NEWLY FORMED SOCIETY of young painters, who call themselves the "X Club," will shortly hold an exhibition of paintings and drawings under novel and democratic conditions. Sharing the view that the judgment of the public is more often influenced by the painter's name than by the merits of the picture, they sign their works simply with a number and the club sign. In this way they are content to allow their works to be judged upon their merits, apart from all other considerations. This should be an interesting experiment.

THE exhibition of work turned out by the Carlton Studio, by which that association inaugurates its arrival in new premises, is of interest because this form of collective activity bids fair to supplant in commercial circles the old-fashioned artist who did his own drawing alone direct for a publisher. There may even artistically be advantages in such combinations if wisely administered. The commercial advantages are obvious when one thinks of the utility of a properly catalogued collection of "authorities" on which every member of the association may draw. The very facility, however, with which such a combination may crush the competition of individual initiative may become a danger to the interests of "the trade" as a whole; and an examination of popular periodicals suggests that in the desire to eliminate research in directions in which the public takes no interest, the middleman has promoted borrowing and re-borrowing in a narrow circle of ideas with increasing facility, but with less and less claim on the interest of a jaded public. To this game the artists of the Carlton Studio bring considerable spirit and dash, but there are few of them of whom we do not feel that they are working below their natural level. The department of book-decoration is the most satisfactory element of the exhibition.

IN the chief church of Ueberlingen on Lake Constance an almost perfect fresco has been discovered, dating from 1489. In the centre is St. Barbara with the tower, on one side St. George and the dragon, and on the other Mary Magdalene clinging to the cross. The condition of the work is so good that the work of restoration will be comparatively easy.

AT a meeting under the auspices of the Egyptian Research Students' Association in Edinburgh on Monday, Lord Guthrie, who presided, read some notes from Prof. Flinders Petrie on his recent excavations in Egypt. He mentioned the discovery of an extensive cemetery 35 miles south of Cairo; some pieces of house-timber reused in the construction of the coffins; and a great quantity of pottery. Some jars bore excellent drawings and impressions; and in a Roman burial a large gold ring and a necklace of gold beads of plaited pattern were found. At Memphis a gigantic sphinx of alabaster had been unearthed. Prof. Milligan of Glasgow University lectured on 'The Value of the Greek Papyri for New Testament Study.'

A NUMBER of the tarot cards painted in tempera by Antonio di Cicognara for Cardinal Ascanio Sforza in 1484, formerly in the possession of Count Colleoni, and now belonging to the Pierpont Morgan Collection, are on loan in the Victoria and Albert Museum. As authentic works by Cicognara are rare, and still more so painted cards of the period, the opportunity of seeing them should not be missed.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Hill (Col. John), SONGS OF LEISURE HOURS,
7/6 Novello

The proceeds from the sale of this volume of thirty-two songs were assigned by the composer to the Middlesex Hospital as a New Year's gift. The poems are by first-rate authors—Shakespeare, Shelley, George Wither, &c., while the melodies are simple and expressive, and the accompaniments effective.

Library of Congress: ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
(CLASS M 1000-1268) CATALOGUE,
SCORES.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

This Catalogue, carefully compiled by Mr. O. G. Sonneck, Chief of the Division of Music, shows what a valuable musical library has been collected. It contains a large number of full scores by old and modern composers: among the former, Dittersdorf, Haydn, and J. W. A. Stamitz; and among the latter, Chausson, Dukas, Elgar, and Mahler. In addition to the general catalogue of over 500 pages, there are class, and title indexes. All copyright dates indicated on scores have been adopted, whether or not the composition was actually registered in the Library of Congress for copyright. Though the bulk of the scores are undated, an attempt has been made, mainly by consulting good authorities—Hofmeister, 'Bibliographie Musicale française,' and the British Museum Accession Catalogue—to fix dates at least approximately.

Musical Gossip.

THE FINAL CONCERT of the hundredth season of the Philharmonic Society took place at Queen's Hall on May 23rd. Sir Edward Elgar's Dirge was played at the opening in memoriam of the King of Denmark, but the rest of the programme was devoted to Beethoven, including the 'Leonora,' No. 3, the Violin Concerto (ably played by M. Zimbalist), and the Choral Symphony. The Choral Symphony was first given by the Society on March 21st, 1825, under the direction of Sir George Smart, but not again until 1837.

The performance last week under Herr Arthur Nikisch was of great interest, and his reading differed from that to which Dr. Hans Richter accustomed us. There were changes of time and pauses, which gave to the music a peculiar and dramatic character. It was an impressive reading—the outcome of deep feeling. Herr Nikisch showed his powers as a conductor, for his control over both orchestra and choir was complete, and he obtained his effects in the quietest manner possible. The London Choral Society sang with strength and expression, and the soloists, Mesdames Gleeson-White and Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Herbert Brown, were at their best.

MR. DONALD F. TOVEY gave his fifth and last concert at the Æolian Hall on May 22nd. His programme consisted of four sonatas for 'cello and pianoforte, all by Beethoven. As a rule, such a plan is not successful, but these sonatas are not long, and are, except the one in A (Op. 69), rarely played. Moreover, the interpreters, Señor Pablo Casals

and Mr. Tovey, were able and earnest. The first of the five sonatas written by Beethoven for the two instruments, the one in F (Op. 5, No. 1), of little interest, was omitted.

At the concert given on Wednesday evening by the Société des Concerts français at Bechstein Hall, the programme opened with a Sonata for violin and pianoforte by M. Georges Enesco, ably interpreted by Mlle. Yvonne Astruc and the composer. It proved a clever work, and one which would well bear repetition. The music, although modern, was clear in form and in tonality, whereas in some French compositions of the present day both are unduly vague. Some of M. Enesco's settings of Chansons by Clément Marot, with accompaniments which reflected with delicacy and point the thoughts and feelings of the poems, proved exceedingly quaint. All were charmingly rendered by Madame Jane Bathori.

THE Paris Entente Musicale competition, at the beginning of this week, proved highly successful. English choirs, also the English school choirs, won many prizes. The only disappointment was the failure of the London Welsh Male Choir in the final contest to win the 400l. prize, owing to a slight break in the middle of the test piece. That prize was divided between the Prague and the Roubaix choirs.

THE TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL at Birmingham opens on October 1st with 'Elijah.' Other familiar works are 'The Messiah,' Bach's 'Matthew' Passion, Verdi's 'Requiem,' and Brahms's 'German Requiem.' But modern music is not neglected. Sir Edward Elgar is represented by 'The Apostles,' Mr. Delius by his 'Sea Drift,' Dr. Strauss by 'Don Quixote' and excerpts from 'Salome'; while of novelties there will be Sir Edward Elgar's 'We are the Music-makers,' Dr. Walford Davies's 'The Song of St. Francis,' an orchestral work by Prof. Granville Bantock, Sibelius's Fourth Symphony, and Scriabine's 'Prometheus,' a work which has aroused much discussion.

AN ORGAN which is probably the finest belonging to a parish church in this country has been installed at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. A series of recitals have been arranged, which will give an opportunity of hearing distinguished organists. An appeal for a generous response in the offertories is issued, but no charge is made for seats, as was the order of the day in 1829, when, according to *The Bristol Gazette* of October 1st, tickets to hear "the celebrated Mr. Samuel Wesley" were 4s. for the chancel and 3s. for the body of the church.

THERE were at first fourteen candidates for this year's Prix de Rome in music. The maximum of those admissible for the final examination is fixed at six. This year, however, only four were elected. On the 23rd of May the poem which they have to set to music was read over to them. Two, MM. Delvincourt and Roger Boucher, are pupils of M. Widor; and the others, MM. Marc Delmas and Édouard Mignan, of M. Paul Vidal. The result will not be known until July 6th. Among the members of the jury are MM. Saint-Saëns, Th. Dubois, Paladilhe, and Widor.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
National Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.-SAT. London Opera House, Kingsway.
MON. Paul Grummer's Cello Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— F. S. Kelly and Dr. Henschel's Piano and Song Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Greta Williams's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Fritz Scavinius's Pianoforte Recital, 8.45, Æolian Hall.

TUES. Gertrude Peppercorn's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Rhoda Simpson's Violin Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Edith Kirkwood's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Little Theatre.
— Marie Olénine D'Alheim's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Jacques Thibaud's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Misses Florence Greenwood and Hayward-Webb's Pianoforte and Vocal Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
— Margery Bentwich's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
— Louise Dale's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Vernon Warner's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Lula Myscz-Gmeiner's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Kathleen Howard's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Shapiro Orchestra, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Robert Lortat's Chopin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Winifred Smith's Violin Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
SAT. Jean Waterston's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
— Backhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Barton (James), DENYS OF AUXERRE, A
DRAMA, 5/ net. Christophers

This drama, which has a flavour of the masque, is founded on a well-known story in Pater's 'Imaginary Portraits.' The author has a vivid fancy, some gift for characterization, and sufficient command over metre, but he has allowed himself to be overcome by his literary culture. He very rarely speaks in his own language, but laboriously fabricates page after page of speeches and dialogue in alien tongues. He sinks under the weight of mediævalism of matter and Elizabethanism of manner, and fails either to recreate the Middle Age as it was or (what might be as delightful) to create convincingly an age that never was.

Hale (Edward Everett), DRAMATISTS OF TO-
DAY: ROSTAND, HAUPTMANN, SUDER-
MANN, PINERO, SHAW, PHILLIPS,
MAETERLINCK, being an Informal Dis-
cussion of their Significant Work, 6/ net.
New York, Holt; London, Bell

This new edition contains criticisms of various lights of the drama, and includes two short essays on standards of criticism and on the idea of tragedy. Their total value oscillates somewhat, some of the estimates being profoundly shortsighted, others containing much lucid and pregnant thought.

Hazlitt (W. C.), SHAKESPEAR: HIMSELF
AND HIS WORK, a Biographical Study,
10/6 Quaritch

The fourth edition of Mr. Hazlitt's book. We published a long review of the first, not, as stated, in 1903, but on June 28th, 1902. He has improved in successive issues a book which was well worth the trouble of revision, and has considerably added to his knowledge of the period. Any such work must be largely composed of inferences and other disputable matter, but Mr. Hazlitt is always thoughtful, and has an original mind. There are two portraits, seventeen facsimiles, and a fuller index than heretofore.

Maeterlinck (Maurice), JOYZELLE, translated
by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 2/6
net. Allen

A new edition of this mellifluous and fanciful love-play. Its theme is a free and semi-allegorical adaptation of 'The Tempest,' though the abstract significance is rather strained. It is more of a masque than a play, and more lyrical than is customary with M. Maeterlinck's careful and opulent word-painting. As a work of art it would have succeeded better had it been less interjectional and more quietistic in tone.

Molière, LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME (THE TRADESMAN TURNED GENTLEMAN); **LES FEMMES SAVANTES** (THE LEARNED LADIES); **LES PRÉCIEUSES RIDICULES** (THE AFFECTED MISSES) and **LE MÉDECIN MALGRÉ LUI** (THE DOCTOR BY COM-PULSION); and **TARTUFFE, OR THE HYPOCRITE**, all translated by Curtis Hidden Page, 3/6 net each. Putnam's

These translations, if they are not epigrammatic, are fluent, serviceable, and, as renderings, almost invariably just. They lack flavour and distinction, but much profitable labour has been expended on them. The verse is inclined to be more stilted than the prose, which is spirited. The translator hardly possesses those qualities of idiomatic nicety and delicacy which are requisite to pick the finest flowers of Molière's genius. The four volumes are appropriately and tastefully equipped, and the print is admirable. There are condensed historical and æsthetic criticisms as preludes to each volume.

Shakespeare, Tudor Edition: **MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING** edited by William W. Lawrence; and **THE TRAGEDY OF KING LEAR**, edited by Virginia C. Gildersleeve, 1/ net each. Macmillan

The first of these little volumes is the better in its interpretation of the characters, a point of special importance surely in 'King Lear.' The notes are adequate, though, as usual, they seem to us to err on the side of brevity. We are pleased to see a reference to Mr. Perrett's story of King Lear in *Palæstra*, which, by the by, has appeared as a separate publication.

Dramatic Gossip.

'CELLE QU'ON ADORE,' by M. Acremant, which has been running at the Little Theatre, is a genuinely amusing farce. Slight in construction, and with hardly anything approaching to a plot, it is, nevertheless, full of diverting incident and clever dialogue. The play, which deals with the backslidings of a moralist who falls in love with an exceedingly irresponsible Parisian *gamine*, occasionally verges a little dangerously on the burlesque, and ends unexpectedly in pathos. Of the excellence of the acting it is difficult to speak in measured terms. Mlle. Tellier rendered the blithe spontaneity of the *gamine* with exceptional charm and delicacy. She it is who gives life and spirit to the play, and the appreciation with which it was received was largely due to her. M. Demorange was very amusing as Stanislas, and M. Bouzin showed once again his skill as an actor, which even a small part cannot conceal.

'ROSMERSHOLM,' given at the same theatre on Tuesday last, is one of the most attractive of Ibsen's plays, because of the unique manner in which it throws out a thousand suggestive and enigmatic *points d'appui* for the psychologist. One of the salient aspects of Ibsen's drama is its capacity for titillating conjecture and analysis of the social fabric and the foundations on which it is laid. Interpretations manufactured out of 'Rosmersholm' are almost as numerous as those suggested by 'Hedda Gabler,' 'Ghosts,' and 'The Wild Duck.' The most intelligible and revealing way of treating the play is as a peculiarly subtle and pungent study of neurosis and the destructive contagion of its effects upon genuine and virile personality. The hideous sacrifice that Rosmer demands of Rebecca and the dolorous finale are otherwise not tragic, but outrageously repulsive. As it

is, the ruthless domination of the Rosmer family tradition, forced inexorably to its conclusion, leaves an ineradicably stifling impression.

The acting of the play by the Adelphi Repertory Company was competent, if it was not inspiring. Mr. Leigh Lovel as Johannes Rosmer impaired the fertility of the conception by his languorous demeanour and the painful monotony of his elocution. He was too lifeless and somnolent. Mr. Herbert Beaumont as Pastor Kroll somewhat emphasized a caricature already apparent. Mr. Penna gave a forcible representation of Peter Mortensgard. Miss Octavia Kenmore's Rebecca West, if wanting a little in elemental passion, was distinguished by acute sincerity and sensibility. She used her voice with consummate art, and gave in a quiet way a deep impression of resource, understanding, and the power and dignity of love.

For many years in Italy it has been Mr. Addison McLeod's hobby to note down his impressions of the theatre while they remained fresh in his mind. On this first-hand material he has based his book entitled 'Plays and Players in Modern Italy,' giving his appreciations and criticisms of the classical and the dialectical schools, the types of plays, and the personalities of the players, which is due from Messrs. Smith & Elder. The volume will contain fourteen half-tone illustrations.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & Co. announce for early publication a volume of plays by August Strindberg. The volume will include 'The Dream Play,' 'The Link,' and 'The Dance of Death.' The translation has been made by Edwin Bjorkman, who had Strindberg's authority to render the plays into English. A biographical note and a full bibliography will be included in the volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. W. R.—E. P.—W. P.—C. B.—Received.

H. F. J.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mails. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Three Months, 3s. 10d.; for Six Months, 7s. 8d.; for Twelve Months, 15s. 3d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union. For Six Months, 9s.; for Twelve Months, 18s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to

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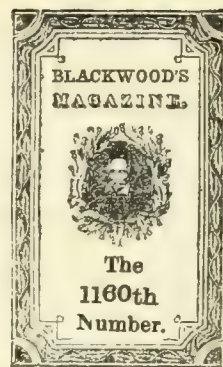
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Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, June 20, at 5 P.M., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, W.C., when the Alexander Prize Essay on 'THE PARISH CURE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES' will be read by Mr. H. G. RICHARDSON.
H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

Exhibitions.

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MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Fifty, the Men receiving 25l. and the Women 20l. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20l. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25l., and One Woman, 20l., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1882, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25l. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions, are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution; and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

Educational.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.

An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 2, 3, and 4.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION will be held on JUNE 26, 27, and 28, to FILL UP not less than FOUR RESIDENTIAL and THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and also some Exhibitions.—For particulars apply by letter to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 15 on August 1, will be held on JULY 16 and following days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

PRIOR'S FIELD, GODALMING.

THREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 50l. a year each, tenable for Three Years from SEPTEMBER next, are offered to Girls of 14, 15, and 16 respectively.—Application for particulars should be made to Mrs. BURTON-BROWN, at Prior's Field.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLASS in LITERARY HISTORY (GENERAL), conducted by W. E. STEBBING, B.A., will COMMENCE about the MIDDLE OF JUNE, to be followed in OCTOBER by a Class on the Special Period, viz., 1784-1830. The Classes are open to Library Assistants and the general public. Entries to be received by JUNE 20. Full particulars on application to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A. D. Litt., Hon. Sec., Education Committee, 24, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

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Situations Vacant.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Under the auspices of the University and the Education Committee. PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Education Committee and the University jointly invite applications for the above-named appointment. Salary 600l. per annum.

Particulars as to duties and conditions, and forms of application, may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR, the University, Manchester, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

The last day for the receipt of applications is TUESDAY, June 18, May, 1912.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

A PRINCIPAL is REQUIRED, who will devote the whole of his time to his duties, undertaking the general direction of the School in Day and Evening Classes, at a salary of 300l. a year. He must be a full Associate of the Royal College of Art, or hold the Art Master's Certificate, Group I.

The School includes in its Prospectus the Work of a School of Art in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Education, together with Building Subjects (including Building Construction, Builders' Quantities, Wood Carving, Plumbers' Work, Gas-Fitting, Iron Work, Stone Cutting, Carpentry and Joinery, &c.); Metal Work Subjects (including Forge Work, Silversmiths' Work, Jewellery and Enamelling, &c.); Applied Mechanics, Magnetism and Electricity, Machine Construction, Art Needlework, Dressmaking, &c.

Applications (fifteen copies) setting forth particulars of previous experience, together with 15 copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sent in so as to reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, July 1, 1912.

AUSTIN KEEN, Education Secretary.

County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

June 3, 1912.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Council invite applications for the post of PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE at the above College.

Applications, together with 75 printed copies of testimonials, must reach the Registrar not later than TUESDAY, July 2, 1912.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(In the University of Durham.)

THE SIR DAVID DALE CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

The Council of the College invites applications for this Chair. Salary 500l. per annum.

Every candidate is requested to send sixty copies of his application and of not more than four testimonials, before JUNE 14, 1912, to THE SECRETARY, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER.

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of a LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS, able to assist the Mistress of Method in the Schools, at a salary of 110l. per annum.

Particulars of appointment and form of application may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR, to whom applications, with testimonials, must be sent on or before JULY 1, 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate invite applications for the post of UNIVERSITY READER IN GEOMETRY, tenable at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The appointment will be in the first instance for a term of three years as from SEPTEMBER 1, 1912, and the stipend 300l. per annum, rising by two increments of 50l. to 400l. per annum. Applications (twelve copies), together with the names of not more than three references, must be received not later than first post on JUNE 12, 1912, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained.

HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH DUAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER WANTED for the above DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL, which will be opened in SEPTEMBER next, with accommodation for about 370 Pupils of both sexes. The Head Master appointed will also be required to supervise the Evening Technical Classes, which will be held in the building. Inclusive salary 350l. per annum.

Candidates must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom, and must have had at least two years' teaching experience in a Secondary School.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

Applications, stating age, training, and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than the first post on WEDNESDAY morning, June 26, 1912.

THOMAS BATESON, Director of Education.

Town Hall, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DAY TRADE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, GUILDFORD.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, for a DAY TRADE PREPARATORY SCHOOL to be established at GUILDFORD for Boys intending to enter a skilled Trade:—

(1) A HEAD MASTER. Candidates must be under 40 years of age and have had wide teaching experience. Salary 300l. per annum.
(2) A SECOND MASTER. Candidates must have had teaching experience, and also Workshop or Laboratory training. Preference will be given to candidates holding a University Degree in Engineering. Salary 200l. per annum.

Forms of application, which will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, must be returned to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, June 29.

W. W. FINNY, Secretary.

County Education Office,

Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

LEYTON HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LEYTON.

Head Master—HENRY HILLS, B.Sc. B.A.

WANTED in SEPTEMBER, for the above named Secondary School, a GRADUATE to teach English Subjects and Junior Mathematics. Additional subjects, shorthand and Swedish Drill a recommendation. Salary 120l. to 140l. (according to experience), increasing by 10l. annually to 200l.

For forms of application send stamped addressed envelope to R. DEMPSEY, Clerk to the Committee, Town Hall, Leyton.

DUDLEY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR FRENCH MISTRESS. Honours Degree or equivalent and experience essential. Also a Science Mistress. Candidates must not be under 24 years of age. Initial salaries 120l. to 130l., according to qualifications. Apply to THE HEAD MISTRESS.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, STELLENBOSCH, CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

WANTED, as LECTURER in ENGLISH. Salary 300*l.* per annum. It will be a recommendation if candidates are qualified to conduct Advanced Classes in Old English and the History of the English Language.

LECTURER in CLASSICS. Salary 300*l.* per annum. It will be a recommendation if candidates are qualified to conduct Courses in Classical Philology or Classical Archaeology.

Applications should be sent, not later than JUNE 12, to GEORGE SMITH, Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, from whom further information may be obtained.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in certain of the COUNTY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS:—

TONBRIDGE.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS, to take Drill and Games, and also able to help with Junior English. Initial salary 110*l.* per annum.—Forms of application may be obtained from THE ACTING SECRETARY, Technical Institute, Tonbridge. Applications must be returned to Miss TAYLOR, County School for Girls, Tonbridge, on or before JUNE 15.

RAMSGATE.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS, specially qualified to teach English Literature and History. Latin also desirable. Degree or equivalent essential. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. A. R. R. FRANKS, Public Library, Ramsgate. Applications must be returned to Miss A. MERRYMAN, County School for Girls, Ramsgate, as soon as possible.

DARTFORD.

(1) SCIENCE MISTRESS.—Subjects: Botany, Elementary Science, Geography, Elementary Mathematics. Initial salary 110*l.* to 130*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

(2) MISTRESS, to teach Domestic Subjects. Must be skilled in Cookery and in Needlework, including Dressmaking, Laundry Work and Housewifery additional qualifications. Initial salary 100*l.* to 110*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

(3) GYMNASIAC AND GAMES MISTRESS.—Swedish Drill, Games, Class Singing, Swimming, Junior Form Work. Initial salary 110*l.* per annum.

(4) ART MISTRESS, with Kindergarten or Preparatory Class qualifications. Good handwork. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.*, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, County School for Girls, Dartford. Applications must be forwarded as soon as possible to Miss A. M. BRETT, County School for Girls, Dartford.

BROMLEY.

(1) SCIENCE MISTRESS. Subjects: Physics, Chemistry, and Geography. Ability to teach Physics up to the standard of University Scholarships essential. Geography on modern lines. A University Graduate with good Secondary School experience in teaching Science on a practical basis desired. Initial salary 110*l.* to 130*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

(2) ART MISTRESS, to take the entire Drawing of the School. Together with Handwork. Experience as Form Mistress in Junior School desirable. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from THE ACTING SECRETARY, Education Offices, Bromley, Kent. Applications must be returned to Miss C. M. WATERS, County School for Girls, Bromley, Kent, on or before JUNE 15.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Trained) to teach French throughout the School, with experience of direct method. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Dr. J. LISTER, Technical Institute, Tunbridge Wells. Applications must be returned to Miss HUGHES, County School for Girls, Tunbridge Wells, as soon as possible.

Except in the case of Gymnastic and Games Mistresses, Assistant Mistresses receive increments of 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum for the first two years and then 5*l.* per annum up to the maximum of 150*l.*, with the possibility of further increments. The scale for Gymnastic Mistresses has not been fixed.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 24, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BROMLEY LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BROMLEY.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS. (1) To teach German and some French. (2) To teach chiefly younger Boys in General Form Subjects. Previous experience with young Boys is necessary. Ability to teach Swedish Drill and Gymnastics will be a recommendation for either post. Salary 130*l.*–150*l.*, according to qualifications and experience, rising by 10*l.* per annum to 200*l.*, with possibility of further increments.—Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from the Education Offices, Bromley, Kent. Applications should be returned to the Head Master, Mr. REGINALD AIRY, County School for Boys, Bromley, Kent, not later than JUNE 20, 1912. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,

FRAS W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, May 24, 1912.

CHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOLS.—BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT MASTER REQUIRED, to commence duty in SEPTEMBER next, who shall be competent to teach Mathematics and Science in the Upper Forms. Salary 120*l.*, rising by 7*l.* 10*s.* to 130*l.* per annum. University Degree or its equivalent essential.—Applications, with not more than three testimonials or references, to be sent to me on or before noon of MONDAY, June 17. No forms of application issued or required. Candidates who receive no communication before SATURDAY, June 22, will kindly understand that their application has not been successful.

A. E. LOVELL, Director of Education.

Education Offices, Town Hall, Chester, June 3, 1912.

GATESHEAD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-LIBRARIAN.

The Committee invite applications for the post of SUB-LIBRARIAN. Experience in Public Library Work and in the practical application of the Dewey Classification essential. Candidates must possess Certificates of the Library Association, or other evidence of efficiency. Commencing salary 90*l.* per annum.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be sent to the undersigned on or before JUNE 19.

Personal canvassing will disqualify.

H. E. JOHNSTON, Librarian and Secretary.
Public Library, Gateshead.

NORTH WALES COUNTIES TRAINING COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

BANGOR NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Committee of the College require the services of a WARDEN OF WOMEN STUDENTS, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next. University Degree or equivalent qualification necessary.

Commencing salary 150*l.*, resident.

Form of application and particulars may be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, Normal College, Bangor, N.W.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

EVAN R. DAVIES, Secretary to the Committee.

MIDDLESBROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

WANTED, for the KIRBY SECONDARY SCHOOL, LINTHORPE, a MODERN LANGUAGES MISTRESS (French and German). Honours Degree or its equivalent, with experience or residence abroad. Commencing salary, 120*l.* per annum. The person appointed will be required to commence duty in SEPTEMBER, 1912.—Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

J. S. CALVERT, Secretary.

Education Offices, Middlesbrough, June 5, 1912.

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J. B. CALDECOTT, Esq.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE

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Engravings, Etchings, and Drawings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE

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LITERATURE

LIFE AND LITERATURE IN GREECE AND ROME.

THE first book in our list consists of public lectures delivered by a distinguished Harvard man. The standard of such lectures is very high; they are delivered by the best men, and those now before us will hold a foremost place among such productions. Fortunately, too, this short book is sufficient to tell all that we want to know about that later Greek education which has suffered, not perhaps undeservedly, from its title of sophistry—once a term of high honour and importance. But if any one will read carefully the author's able and sympathetic analysis of this sophistry (pp. 202–18), he will probably feel that, if this passage opened the book, many a reader would lay it aside at once. With all the splendid lists of subjects, of aptitudes, of training, of pretension to educate the finest possible citizen for the State, we must remember that under the Roman sway there was no "State" for the Greek citizen to represent; there were no great political occasions on which a new Demosthenes could exercise his influence. The end which resulted was the clever stringing together of words, in which the form wholly outweighed

the matter. Fluency, elegance, resonance of diction, were the vital objects of this training; hence it has failed to produce much effect, even literary, upon the world. What should we think now of the amazing feat of Proæresius, a famous sophist who was called upon by way of trial, suddenly, to give an extempore discourse on a difficult subject, deliberately selected by his opponents? He called two shorthand writers up to him and began rolling out his discourse at a great pace, but after a long time halted, and challenged the shorthand writers to follow him while he delivered the oration from the beginning over again word for word, as he had already spoken it. Upon this the whole audience, Roman governor and all, went mad with excitement, prostrated themselves before him as a god, and the rivals were struck as by a bolt from Heaven! Was there ever a more lamentable display of decadence? What did this wonderful personage, who led the education at Athens till he was 92, leave for posterity? And so we may say of the rest of them, whom Dr. Walden, with the enthusiasm of a specialist, holds up to our admiration—Eunapius, Libanius, Synesius, *et hoc genus omne*, what have they left to the modern world? What did Greek literature accomplish under Trajan, Hadrian, and the earlier Antonines, when the Greek world was at peace and flourishing? There is, of course, the incomparable Plutarch, who came before the full bloom of sophistry, though not untinged by it; there is the picture of rural simplicity and virtue in Dion Chrysostom's seventh oration, which should be familiar to every Hellenist; and there is the anonymous 'Daphnis and Chloe,' a *chef-d'œuvre* in its way.

But to discuss Greek decadence is perhaps to go outside our duty—that of estimating Dr. Walden's work. We can speak of it very highly. We think that in defending his use of the word "university," as applied to the education of Athens and Antioch, he would have made his case stronger if he had compared these schools not with modern, but with mediæval universities. For there, too, we find the master, the spoken word, the "nations," which were very like those which he describes. Probably in the present day the university in the old world most like that of Athens is the Mosque El-Azhar at Cairo. But to develop this parallel would require too long an argument. We wish that in speaking of the florid style of Greek oratory he had called it by the usual term Asiatic, not Asiatic, as the latter suggests wrong associations of ideas; but these are only trifles. His lectures may be recommended as the fullest and best account of the history of education in Græco-Roman times which we know in English.

Turning now to the two studies on Roman history, we find a curious general likeness between them and the book just noticed. The most solid profit the modern reader can draw from them is the study of the causes which produced, or which exhibited, the decadence of the

old classical world. The cases of Greece and Rome were very different; the apparent likenesses but small. Yet in both there is the great unmistakable fact—decadence from within, followed by external shocks which the stagnant or effete society could not resist. In the case of Greece it was the intellectual primacy of the world which the sophists laboured to maintain. It was like a beautiful woman, whose charms have once dominated the world, striving to stave off the trespass of old age by paint and powder, by splendid silks and brocades that profess to maintain the glory and the freshness of a vanished youth. But the art of the tirewoman, however deft and carefully acquired, has never yet succeeded in making age equal to youth. So the famous universities of Athens and Antioch were only able to adorn a feeble and worn-out civilization—a gilded halo hovering round decay.

Mr. Abbott treats not of Greece, but of Rome—not of the aristocracy, social or intellectual, but of the common people, yet at the bottom of it all we come upon the same lamentable phenomenon—decadence! Why did a great society, controlled by enlightened rulers, full of wealth and public spirit, full of large gifts from the rich to the poor—why did all this splendid fabric, which under the early Antonines had brought the ancient world to an almost ideal pitch of happiness and comfort, collapse, not from the force of external violence, but from slow internal decay? One of the main causes—nay, perhaps the main cause, according to Mr. Abbott's showing—was "paternalism in government." He tells us correctly that the first downward step was the granting of land to poor citizens, not to make them sturdy settlers on the frontiers, helpful in defending the State, but because they were poor, and because if so endowed they would have political power. This power their leaders, who were at first great aristocrats, hoped to use against their own class, just as the early Greek tyrants had done. The next point was to provide this land, not from new conquests, but by claiming that the great ranches of the rich were not fee-simple estates, but tenancies from the State, which could resume them. This was technically true, but practically a revolution in the tenure of the land. Then came the time when the mob of Rome, who could not get, or would not take, land, were to be fed by the State, "and if people could look to the Government for the necessities of life, why might they not hope to have it supply their lesser needs?" Presents of oil and clothing, of games and theatrical amusements and baths, followed.

"As the Government and wealthy citizens assumed a larger measure of responsibility for the welfare of the citizens, the people became more and more dependent on them, and less capable of managing their own affairs. An indication of it we see in the decline of local self-government, and the assumption by the central administration of responsibility for the conduct of public affairs in the towns of Italy."

The Universities of Ancient Greece. By John W. H. Walden. (Routledge & Sons.)

The Common People of Ancient Rome: Studies of Roman Life and Literature. By Frank Frost Abbott. (Same publishers.)

Society and Politics in Ancient Rome: Essays and Sketches. (Same author and publishers.)

This the author calls the growth of *paternalism* in Rome, and gives us very pregnant suggestions on the writing of its history and development. We trust he will find time to do it himself. A further step in this lamentable history was the despotic acts of Diocletian, who not only laid down that people must not believe what he thought bad for them (*i.e.*, Christianity), but also that they must not pay more than the price fixed by the State for all the articles of common life. This Mr. Abbott has expounded in a most interesting essay on Diocletian's edict, and the extant lists of prices laid down by him. But, though death was the penalty appointed for violations of the law, and much blood (according to Lactantius) was shed in enforcing it, it came to naught. The cost of living cannot be controlled in this way by any paternal despots. The whole process, if we go deeper into it, consists in endeavouring to violate a great natural law. If the poor, whether deserving or not, if the idle, if the incompetent, are all to be made comfortable, it can only be at the cost of the labour of the better citizen, and, when this labour is so misemployed, it soon begins to diminish, and national poverty necessarily supervenes. This was the great financial crisis from which the Roman Empire could not recover.

This is only one of the many topics which Mr. Abbott has handled with insight and care, making the life of the Roman people, especially the common people, live for us with great freshness. We seldom find anything in his clear and lively exposition to criticize. But we will remind him that it is a mistranslation of Quintilian to make him say that satire was the only purely Roman form of literature. Quintilian knew as well as Horace that the Greeks had written satire from Archilochus down. What Quintilian did say was that the medley of prose and verse which the Romans called (*lanx*) *satura* was a purely Roman form, and that is true. In thinking the realistic novel Roman, surely Mr. Abbott has not taken proper account of Lucius of Patrae, who wrote the original form of 'The Golden Ass' (of Lucian and Apuleius), probably in Nero's days, and probably also in Greek. Nor does he know that we now have evidence of Greek prose novels of adventure besides the 'Romance of Ninus.' A papyrus brought from the Fayyum some years ago, and printed first by the Academy of the Lincei, Rome, then in a more accurate form by Prof. Smyly (*Hermathena* No. xxvii., 1901), is of about the same time, and shows the genre fully developed. In discussing the history of the Roman alphabet Mr. Abbott should have considered that such a letter as Q, coming from the koph in the old Greek alphabet, was also being used in current Greek accounts as the symbol for 90, and in a form closely resembling our *q*. Indeed, the Greek signs for numbers would have given him light on many points. It is worth while to make suggestions to so able and learned a writer, and one who has mastered his authorities so well.

EDUCATION AS PHILOSOPHY.

To include a book upon the theory of education in a serial history of philosophy is no doubt defensible, though no defence is offered. Certainly the possibility of education implies a metaphysic, and our view of a particular system cannot be independent of our notions of world-structure in general. But that does not justify a bare assumption of the right to existence. After reading Prof. Adams we are reconciled, though we cannot forget, to take a single example, that educational is far below political philosophy in order and articulate development. A little relevant psychology and some more or less relevant theorizing come from schoolmasters and others, but there are no Bastilles in the history of education. A ruler's deposition was once coloured by the plea that "he hath broken the social compact," but "educands" seldom rise up against the tyranny of their elders, crying, "Pedagogues to the lantern!"

Having struck our blow against the intruder in the domain of philosophy, we admit that Prof. Adams does not fail to show in concrete cases the intimate relation of educational theory to other kinds of speculation. Not forgetting the error which Kant committed, after himself warning others against it, we do not expect an actual scheme of values to be deduced from the *κοινὰ ἀρχαὶ* of thought. But it is interesting to see how freedom of the will is usually implied; how original sin appears in the notion that it is easy to educate for evil, as though any one could be made a villain, and a weakling could rise to high altitudes of misbehaviour. Environment and consciousness concern education, as well as being the battle-fields of philosophy, and we postulate progress, saying perhaps with Kant that we should educate to a standard a little in advance of actual needs, so that the "educand" shall not be left behind. Or the notion of heredity steps in, and we invest with an eye to compound interest, until the transmission of acquired characteristics is questioned; then we become only life-tenants of this world on a lease which has no clause giving compensation for unexhausted improvements.

There can hardly be a limit to the analogies and comparisons and connexions which diligence could trace. Prof. Adams finds even "categories" of education—polarity (which covers subject and object), the organon (which covers matter and form), others concerned with specific as against general education, artificial as against natural, and many more. But we think that the book is most valuable in its historical chapters. The author's narrative is clear and penetrating; behind the exposition a pleasant humour is only half concealed, and a power of crisp phrasing gives the necessary relief. We learn that Humanism naturally used childhood as a time for learning

the technique of the classics, for it looked on childhood as a necessary, but regrettable waste of time. Or on another theory, the classical ages were the youth of the world; like goes to like, therefore little boys should learn *mensa* and profit by those pure lyrics in praise of

fons and mons,
Chalybs, hydrops, gryps, and pons,
et hoc genus omne.

But "our understandings are not all to be built by the square of Greece and Rome," so Naturalism with its noble savage, the Idealism of Froebel and Pestalozzi with its plant, and all the other systems follow one another, showing at least that the history of educational theory is the history of metaphor. Dr. Montessori's original system we notice in the next article.

But there is no need to analyze more fully what can be read with pleasure by any one who takes a little trouble. We may mention an interesting discussion of specific education, as in our English public schools, where the aim is definitely to produce a Christian gentleman, and its relation to specialization, though between specific education and "specialization at long range" the distinction seems to wear a little thin. These philosophic refinements do, in fact, become depressing, and we weary of a world where only the rules of the game restrain us from knocking down the house of cards in disgust. Even the distinction between education and life is in one aspect merely a concession to utility. We feel that while we are capable of learning, education is going on, and the educator and educand may be one. This is the negation of the pedagogic spirit. Goethe, as Prof. Adams says, had "as little of that spirit as falls to the lot of man," though "he used many of the ordinary relationships of life with a deliberate educational bias." Here, at any rate, the criticism of categories seems to fail us. Education for once is only an ardent and penetrating desire to be in the fullest relation to experience. Anything short of this seems almost inevitably tainted with the notion quoted by Prof. Adams from a Bishop of London, who said that, whatever else it might mean, education always implied in the last resort intercommunication between an inferior and a superior mind. We must always be judging and valuing, but the distinction of benefactor and beneficiary is not so precise as that. We should, indeed, be out of patience with the whole business, if there were not a potent reason for keeping it within the bounds of human activity. Arguments from instinct may be only the old faculty psychology in a new dress; nevertheless, we can quiet our consciences a little by the reflection that the desire to educate must be in some way connected with parenthood. There is the spur of an innate desire; so we take the defenceless young, and work out our energy on that material. Even then we must remember that the child may be unable to escape, but it can pray with some effect to be delivered from its friends.

The Montessori Method: Scientific Pedagogy as applied to Child Education in "The Children's Houses." By Maria Montessori. With Additions and Revisions by the Author. Translated by Anne E. George, with an Introduction by Prof. H. W. Holmes. (Heinemann.)

THE manner in which this volume is translated will, it is to be feared, somewhat retard that wide dissemination which is its due. Not that the version is unfaithful; its defect is that, in holding close to the Italian, it has not always got so far as to be English. That, for instance, which Miss George calls "didactic material" is known to British teachers as "educational apparatus." "Pedagogic," again, is, in these islands, a word which has a highly specialized usage; in her pages, however, it appears with great frequency, and in two cases out of three the correct equivalent would be "educational."

The book itself is of pregnant significance. It brings into the most vital of human callings a new and a truer vision: Dr. Maria Montessori entered upon the education of children with the training, not of a teacher, but of a physician; she came to the schoolroom from another province, and saw it as a traveller sees a foreign country. Her first pupils were defective children, and instead of making an artificial world for them, she tried to keep their education as close as possible to normal life. For two years she spent eleven hours a day with these children, and her great instrument in dealing with them was the absence of restraint. Under her guidance children from idiot asylums learnt to

"read and write so well that I was able to present them at a public school for an examination together with normal children. And they passed the examination successfully."

Onlookers marvelled how they came to do so well; Dr. Montessori marvelled how the normal children did no better; and from that time she began to work out a scheme for the reasonable education of the ordinary child.

Her opportunity arrived when an Italian society for the better housing of work-people asked her to organize the schools which they were establishing in their buildings for the younger children of their tenants. She carried into her task that freshly beholding eye which is the mark of genius. She perceived that to give lessons to children sitting fixed in rows at desks—"like butterflies mounted on pins"—was not to educate them for a world of activities and actualities; that such children were, in fact, prisoned and enslaved. In "The Children's Houses" there are no desks, no fixed seats, no enforced attitudes. When the little creatures come in the morning, they are first inspected as to their cleanliness (that they must be sent clean is one of the very few rules); hands, faces, and teeth that fall below the standard must be washed by their owners, under friendly guidance if required. They themselves "visit" the

schoolroom: things out of place are put tidy, little brooms sweep, dusters perform their duty: the great point is that the children act, instead of seeing their elders acting on their behalf. There is practice in sitting, standing, moving about, taking up and setting down objects, or passing them to one another. There are conversations, the "directress" inquiring about little failures and successes—whether, for example, a child has managed to go upstairs without muddying the steps. Exercises "to develop co-ordinated movements of the fingers...prepare the children for the exercises of practical life, such as dressing and undressing themselves." The apparatus for this purpose consists of "wooden frames, each mounted with two pieces of cloth, or leather, to be fastened or unfastened by means of the buttons and buttonholes, hooks and eyes, eyelets and lacings, or automatic fasteners." Graduated cubes, cylinders, &c., all so arranged that the child tests its own achievement, lead the fingers, the eye, and the mind to distinguish size and weight. The children learn to sort into gradations cards wound with coloured silk; and to touch and recognize surfaces and shapes. All these processes are in the nature of games; the aim of the teacher is to interfere as little as possible and to speak no unnecessary word. Her function is to give pupils the names as they need them; but to avoid anything that may distract attention or confuse remembrance. Power of discrimination is acquired very early. "Children of three years are able to put all the tints [sixty-four] in gradation."

Writing and reading are taught by means of letters cut out in wood or card. These the child applies to painted letters of the same size; he follows their shapes with his finger, and later with a little stick, acquiring the power, and even the habit, of writing before he is aware that he can write. When, in a surprisingly short time, he begins to set down words and sentences, he does so with unusual ease and precision. Reading advances at the same time and by the same methods, the exercises being undertaken as the pupils grow ready for them. There is no debarring of children from the great educational tool of reading. The pupils read quickly and easily at an early age; most other children, not allowed to learn then, do so at a later age slowly and painfully. Thus it is not surprising that pupils who pass, at five years old, from "The Children's House" to the elementary school are found ready to enter, not the first, but the third, division. In school studies they are ahead, and have, in addition, learnt to speak properly, to be clean, orderly, and gentle, to know the names of shapes, colours, and qualities, to observe, to draw, to mould in clay, and, above all, to be independent agents—more, to be civilized citizens. For, in its essence, what Dr. Montessori teaches is civilization. Two generations of such training might create a new society formed of persons who had developed their capacities of body and of mind easily and happily.

The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Edited by F. Elrington Ball. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. J. H. Bernard. Vol. III. (Bell & Sons).

DR. ELRINGTON BALL must be wearied of the monotonous chorus of eulogy which greets each successive instalment of his monumental edition of Swift's Correspondence, and to please him we would willingly sing out of tune, if only he would oblige us with a reasonable pretext. But a careful examination of his third volume compels us to echo the note we have twice sounded before. His editing, masterly from the first, only gains in its sure and easy command of the immense store of biographical and historical materials which he has collected from all available sources, and his notes form an encyclopædia of accurate information on all persons and subjects connected with the letters. It would need a microscopic eye to detect even trivial slips.

The present volume includes, from a literary point of view, the most brilliant period of Swift's correspondence. The letters range from the beginning of 1718 to the end of 1727, and during these ten years Swift was writing the 'Drapier's Letters' and 'Gulliver's Travels,' and had not yet given up visiting his friends in London. His chief correspondents were still Bolingbroke, Oxford and his son, Prior, and Arbuthnot; and he had begun that delightful intercourse with Pope and Gay which forms one of the happiest memories of a life not yet quite soured. He had begun, too, the interchange of letters with a new friend, Dr. Sheridan, in which irresponsible levity contrasted oddly with the sombre tone of his contemporary publications. Stella was still alive, near and dear, and the volume includes the only letter from the Dean to "Miss Hester Johnson" that has been preserved, after the unapproachable 'Journal to Stella.' Vanessa also was near, too near, till her death in 1723, and the twenty-one letters between her and "Cadenus" printed in this volume reveal a relation which is pathetically human.

These letters to and from Vanessa were all printed by Sir Walter Scott; and, though Dr. Ball has not been able to add anything of great importance towards the solution of the problem which has baffled so many students of Swift's character, his admirably judicial examination of the whole question in Appendix III. will be scanned with absorbing interest. It presents a full account of the Vanhomrigh family, and many details about that worthy alderman to whom, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, the civic authority owes its famous SS gold chain and medal adorned by Roettier with the bust of William III., still, we believe, worn by the holder of the office without detriment to his political views. Alderman Vanhomrigh was a friend of Schomberg, and as Commissary-General of Ireland attended his camp at Lisburn. He did his work so well that he was specially com-

mended by Government, and became not only M.P. for Londonderry, but also one of the chief commissioners of Irish revenue. He was a member of the Dublin Philosophical Society and a friend of Archbishop King, and Vanessa's intellectual abilities were clearly inherited. That brilliant young lady was born at the close of 1687 or the beginning of 1688, as Dr. Ball proves, though Swift was given to understand that she was two years younger; and she was enrolled a free-woman of the City of Dublin in April, 1688, whilst still in long-clothes. The course of her relations with Swift is minutely chronicled and discussed in this valuable Appendix. About their correspondence, which began in May, 1709, Dr. Ball makes this shrewd comment:—

"With the close of the year 1711 a further development in the friendship between Swift and Vanessa is observable in a resolution on her part to preserve his letters. The ordinary motive may have been the primary reason, but inasmuch as she appears soon to have begun to keep copies of her own letters to him, an idea that this correspondence might be useful if Swift proved recalcitrant was probably latent. Swift intended possibly the letter covering the one to Miss Long as a joke, but it is not a matter for wonder that Vanessa regarded it seriously, since Swift took the trouble to send with it a 'starched letter' for the eyes of others. As Swift was generally lodging in London near the Van-homrighs there was little opportunity [necessity?] for written communications, and the next letters of a compromising character which Vanessa received from Swift were doubtless those written from Windsor in the following summer. With these have been preserved two letters from her, but two others which preceded them and failed to draw from Swift a reply no longer exist. This fact tends to confirm the opinion expressed by me....that Vanessa's letters are printed from copies kept by her, and not from the originals. In almost every case such letters of hers as are forthcoming were sent at times when there was tension between her and Swift, while letters written to him when the prospect seemed to her brighter are lost."

Dr. Ball preserves an ominous silence on the visit to Windsor, and Swift's taking Vanessa to Oxford and lying to Lady Orkney to cover his absence; but we presume, from the remark that "Vanessa had paid Swift visits....at Chelsea....and at Kensington," that the editor accepts the fact that she was often with him in his lodgings, and therefore might equally well have stayed with him at an inn. Though he nowhere pronounces a distinct opinion on their precise relations, because the evidence does not in his view justify such precision, Dr. Ball makes no attempt to minimize the damaging impression produced by Swift's letters to Vanessa, or the frequency of their meetings both in Dublin and at the neighbouring Celbridge, which could hardly have been kept secret. Stella must have known of them, for

"the two ladies were residing within a very short distance of each other, Swift's figure was conspicuous, and the place in which they were was according to him one 'where everything is known in a week and magnified a hundred degrees.' The jealousy that such

a discovery could not fail to arouse in Stella is a strong argument for the theory of the marriage ceremony with her, but the tone of Swift's later letters to Vanessa is an equally strong one against it."

To the mind of the present reviewer it is a conclusive argument against it. It is unnecessary to say that Dr. Ball, who, as a rule, sternly eschews guesswork, lends no countenance to the legend of Vanessa's letter to Stella, Swift's ride to Celbridge, the "awful look," &c. But he seems to us to attach too much importance to a statement of Delany's, which previous writers have in our opinion rightly slurred over, that Vanessa "certainly gave herself up, as Ariadne did, to Bacchus from the day that she was deserted." It may have been true, but one can scarcely argue from the conduct of a desperate woman in the last few months of her life that she "would not have done so" if she "had not previously displayed some tendency towards habits of intemperance"; and when Dr. Ball asks, "May not Swift's conduct, at least in some degree, have been due to an effort to save her from them?" one can only reply that the whole tenor of Vanessa's earlier life and the whole tone of their letters are against any such hypothesis.

In another Appendix the editor discusses the important question how far we possess the bulk of Swift's letters. It is clear that those elect people to whom he chiefly wrote (the letters to the Earls of Oxford, father and son, Bolingbroke, Prior, Pope, Arbuthnot, Sheridan, Chetwode, Tickell, Lord Carteret, Mrs. Howard, Stopford, with Vanessa's, form two-thirds of the whole correspondence in this volume) preserved his letters carefully, and Swift himself was not less tenacious of theirs; though Pope, for reasons of his own, destroyed some letters, and Arbuthnot and Bolingbroke evidently lost others. There were also a considerable number of political letters from and to Erasmus Lewis and Charles Ford which prudence, perhaps exaggerated, condemned to the fire. But, on the whole, Dr. Ball believes that we do possess the bulk of Swift's correspondence, and this being so, it is remarkable how few letters he wrote. It is true that his friends were constantly reproaching him for long silences, and he is often found excusing himself; but it is astonishing that the total number of letters written and received during the ten years covered by this volume only amounts to 280, or little more than one a fortnight. Frequent illness, and impatience of corresponding with dull people, will account for much; but the conclusion is inevitable that Swift did not love letter-writing—possibly because he held so high a standard of what a letter should be.

The illustrations to this volume include excellent photographs of Vanessa's house at Celbridge by Miss Irene Falkiner, and of its grounds and "Vanessa's Bridge" by Mr. T. J. Westropp; and others, no less admirable, of Gaulstown House and Loughgall Manor by Messrs. Shaw and Allison.

THE ROADS OF IRELAND.

IN 'My Irish Year' Mr. Pádraic Colum has produced a book full of interest and charm. Written with the sympathy and insight born of long familiarity with the phases of peasant life the story is told with a swing and a fluency which seem to suggest that the author found a pleasure in the telling of it. From the first chapter to the last he is "going the roads," and as he goes he talks, using the "Kiltartan" idiom, which Lady Gregory was the first to make known to the reader of books. The story is that of rural Ireland: Mr. Colum's wanderings never lead him to any of the larger towns.

The "strong" farmer, his smaller rival, the day labourer, the "shuler," the balladmonger, the parish priest, the country shopkeeper, the schoolmaster, the constabulary man—all these well-known figures of the Irish country-side of to-day are brought vividly before us. Mr. Colum does not do all the talking himself: he has the instinct of the dramatist, and he lets his characters explain themselves. It is this, no less than his profound sympathy with the life of the people, that gives vitality and verisimilitude to his pictures.

Many recent writers on Ireland have unfolded theories more or less convincing, and imagined Utopias more or less attractive; but none of these, with the exception of J. M. Synge, has succeeded in bringing before his readers so vivid an impression of the human element that lies behind all theories and Utopias.

The Irish peasant farmer, as we see him in Mr. Colum's pages, is a man emerging from an old order of things, and not yet at home in the new. The long and exhausting land war is at an end: he has got what he hungered and fought for—the land; but he still has almost everything to learn about the value of his possession and the possibilities latent in it. Mr. Colum has much to say about the evils of emigration, the lack of initiative, the absurd social prejudice which prevents the son of a small farmer from learning his business practically as a labourer. The student of Irish social conditions is familiar with these difficulties, which stand in the way of any real and permanent improvement in Irish rural life. They are not to be removed by any outside organization, however powerful. Even the co-operative movement, which has done excellent work, has only touched the fringe of the problem. What is really needed in Ireland, if the best is to be got out of the farmer and the land, is a radical reform in the system of primary education. There is no nature study in Irish national schools. The adventure and charm of nature lore are a sealed book to the Irish national-school teacher. As Mr. Colum points out, the "agriculture" taught in

My Irish Year. By Pádraic Colum. (Mills & Boon.)

Irish schools from a textbook is as remote from real life as political economy or higher mathematics. What wonder, then, that the children grow up with their faces turned not towards the land, but away from it; and that when they are old enough they seek a way of escape?

But it is not alone on these gloomy pictures that the author dwells. As he journeys up and down the roads he sees much to rejoice over: well-built houses instead of the mud cabins of former days, flowers in the gardens, a higher standard of comfort. Above all, he is keenly alive to the highly developed social sense of the Irish people, that most priceless of their possessions, of which no poverty, no oppression, and no disaster seem able to deprive them. The abundant and vivid speech of Synge's peasants, with its picturesque extravagance, its passionate invective, its scathing irony, is only a reproduction of what may be heard in almost any Irish village on a fair day. Satire, humorous or pungent, is part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of Irish conversation. It is perhaps this which has given rise to the saying quoted by Mr. Colum "as loveless as an Irishman"; but we cannot agree with him in thinking that "love, as the English and Continental writers think of it, has little place in Irish life." Under the mocking speech there is often a reserve of passion; and surely 'The Love Songs of Connacht,' some of which Mr. Colum quotes, are supreme in their poignant simplicity.

The Great State: Essays in Construction.

By H. G. Wells, the Countess of Warwick, and others. (Harper & Brothers.)

EVEN the best of these essays cannot be counted more than rough sketches of a presentment only adumbrated here. Mr. Wells's colleagues have apparently been allowed a sight of his Introduction, but for what purpose it is difficult to surmise, as there is no attempt at co-ordination. In the few instances of cross-reference there is more contradiction than agreement; but we state the fact in no depreciatory spirit. What cause we have of complaint lies elsewhere: some of the authors have been so anxious to seize an opportunity for their own animadversions on the existing order, that many of the essays are iconoclastic rather than constructive. If our notice partakes too much of the same character, we can but plead the force of example.

Mr. Wells seeks, in the interests of greater clearness, to coin fresh designations, such as "conservators" for men like Messrs. Chesterton and Belloc, who, according to him, represent a conception of "vinous, loudly singing, earthy, toiling, custom-ruled, wholesome, and insanitary men." He does not, in our opinion, attain his end, though his attempt to pigeon-hole others does not lead to quite such outrageous classification. With the broadened out-

look entailed by the spread of ideas among those who think at all, classification will, we believe, become more and more difficult—and useless. The most that it may be possible to say in the future will be that a certain person has a tendency to over-emphasize a certain aspect. For instance, Mr. Wells over-emphasizes what he calls the failure of Fabianism. His attack on the Fabians should be recalled when later one reads Mr. Stirling Taylor's words on the subject of "non-arrival":—

"The serious social reformer is wise enough to hope that he will never arrive; he is optimistic enough to believe that there will always be something better beyond. He does not visualise himself as one of a party of excursionists who will be disembarked at the Millennium, as it might be at the end of his favourite sea-side pier. The conception of continual travelling is innate in the ideal."

So increasingly prevalent is the latter idea that we believe that many people, when they pray for immortality, do not so much desire a resurrection of the body as the power of continuing their working identity.

We owe it to Mr. Wells to quote his definition of "The Great State," the term he uses to express an ideal

"of a social system no longer localised, no longer immediately tied to and conditioned by the cultivation of the land, world-wide in its interests and outlook and catholic in its tolerance and sympathy, a system of great individual freedom with a universal understanding among its citizens of a collective thought and purpose."

It is his optimistic belief that,

"just as nearly every man at work upon Voltaic electricity in 1850 knew that he was preparing for electric traction, so do we know that we are, with a whole row of unsolved problems before us, working towards the Great State,"

when an agricultural population would be able to

"move out of town into an open-air life as the spring approached, and return for spending, pleasure, and education as the days shortened."

In addition,

"a fully developed civilisation employing machines in the hands of highly skilled men will minimise toil to the very utmost; no man will shove where a machine can shove, or carry where a machine can carry; but there will remain, more particularly in the summer, a vast amount of hand operations, invigorating and even attractive to the urban population."

Much else does Mr. Wells prognosticate for such a State. The majority of the ideas set out can be found in his own writings and those of Prof. William James, whom he names, Edward Bellamy, and other idealists.

The most noticeable difference between Mr. Wells and the other writers is to be found in his rejection of the idea of State Socialism, and their practical adhesion to it, if only as a transitional episode. The Countess of

Warwick, who writes on 'The Countryside,' advocates State farms, and in her denunciation of individual allotments overlooks their utility, if used for intensive cultivation.

Mr. Chiozza Money on 'Work in the Great State' writes the most helpful article, at any rate, viewed from the standpoint of democracy—a larger public than, we fear, this book will reach. His article should have terrible poignancy for the private employer. Until that individual's conscience makes it profitless for him to gain even a modicum of luxury at the expense of the workers' souls, we fear there will be little curtailment of the waste of energy, some forms of which Mr. Money so cogently indicates.

Mr. Money's statistics concerning the number of non-producers—there is one retailer to every six families, and the cost of distribution exceeds that of supply, a fact on which we ourselves commented in reviewing Mr. Brougham Villiers's recent book—are but too credible. Only on one point do we think Mr. Money can be proved wrong—his assertion that "it is safe to say that no poor man ever wears a garment wholly made of honest woollen material." On that point we surmise that Mr. Stephen Reynolds's first-hand knowledge of fishermen's dress will prove more trustworthy. With Mr. Money's brief constructive policy for work in the coming State we find ourselves generally in agreement, notably where he is at issue with Mr. Wells in seeing the necessity for enforcing some modicum of honourable work on every person. We purposely use the word "work," rather than his word "toil," for although he speaks of coal-mines, we believe that modern invention, either along the lines prognosticated recently by Sir William Ramsay or some other, will render the toilsome processes of such occupations obsolete.

Sir Ray Lankester in 'The Making of New Knowledge' airs two special grievances. One is the lack of adequate provision for

"creating new knowledge, knowledge pure and simple, not as the so-called 'handmaid' of commerce, industry, and the arts of war, but knowledge as the greatest and best thing that man can create—knowledge as the Master who must be obeyed."

a sentence which might be interpreted as divorcing knowledge from life. We think that side by side with the mention of the German Emperor's gift to learning the recent English donations might have been mentioned. Sir Ray Lankester's other grievance concerns the uses to which our Universities are put. His carping reference to the Oxford working-class movement is softened by the knowledge that he has done as much as any man to popularize the branch of knowledge which he has made his own.

Dr. Bond's essay on 'Health and Healing in the Great State' is worth its place in the book, if only as setting clearly before the reader the danger to health of the monotony of our present specialized

factory system. Truly we might as well hope for the smooth running of machinery into which grit was introduced instead of oil as expect contentment from toilers whom we insist on educating before we relegate them to tasks for which intelligence is almost a disqualification.

In 'Democracy and the Great State,' by Mr. Cecil Chesterton, the tendency of an undemocratic collectivism to end in the servile state was well worth insisting upon, as was also the need for recalling to our politicians Moltke's notable saying that the greater a man is the less he needs. Mr. Chesterton's advocacy of the Referendum brings to mind a plausible method we have heard advocated, viz., that in a democratic state with our tax papers we might receive a ballot paper for recording our votes for or against Bills on which politicians had been debating during the past six months.

Miss Cicely Hamilton demands individuality for women as well as men, but allows her sense of justice to outstrip her sense of the logical. In the following quotation an opponent might falsely claim that she advocated a transference of domination to the other sex, for that would, in fact, represent the reverse of the present position:—

"Marriage, as it affects one party to the contract—man—has existed for a considerable period of time as a purely voluntary institution, and...it does not appear to be any less popular with him on that account. I fail to see, therefore, why the modification of the compulsory character of the institution, as it affects the other party to the contract—woman—should make it any less popular with her."

Mr. Roger Fry's essay, coming from one who declares himself no Socialist, pleasingly emphasizes our contention of the waning utility of classification. He follows Mr. Money in plunging for non-professionalism in art, and besides other good things gives us a capital dissection of the contents of an average refreshment-room as viewed by an artist.

The interest of the subject rather than the intrinsic merits of the book has already led us to take up more space than we intended, and an adamant editor will only permit us to name interesting articles by Mr. E. S. P. Haynes on 'Law and the Great State,' the Rev. Conrad Noel on 'A Picture of the Church in the Great State,' Mr. Herbert Trench on 'The Growth of the Great State,' and Mr. Hugh P. Vowles on 'The Tradition of the Great State.'

Amor Vincit: a Romance of the Staffordshire Moorlands. By Mrs. R. S. Garnett. (Duckworth & Co.)

MOST readers of novels must have a lively recollection of Mrs. Garnett's 'The Infamous John Friend.' Her new book will not disappoint them. It is refreshing, not merely by reason of its excellences, which are many, but by reason also of

the fact that its strong and weak points are more or less the opposite of the strong and weak points of the ordinary good novel. In the first place, though it is hardly necessary for the unravelling of the story to read every line of it, we found ourselves compelled to do so by the force and colour and cunning of the writing. This is choice, but not too choice, in the use of words, and unusually simple in the structure of sentences, whereby the whole work is made to the ear, indeed, rather monotonous—with a rugged, not a smooth monotony—but to the eye rich and lively. If North Staffordshire, in Mrs. Garnett's pages, is "desolate rather than beautiful," it is not "wild, without grandeur," and certainly not "hilly, without charm." The character of the landscape, in all seasons and under all sorts of skies, and the spell belonging to it are admirably rendered.

To match this setting the human figures must needs be austere, even grim, their gaiety fitful and stormy, their loves and hates imbued with a certain savagery. The love which conquers is that of Ellen Brindley. It is first, and at its centre, love for Richard Hollinsclough, but it has about it a vast circumference of "divine charity" which embraces impartially all the living creatures—human or animal, good or bad—within her reach. Ellen never blames, still less resents wrongs merely done to herself. There are numberless works in which a presentiment of tragedy is infused into the atmosphere. Before the personage who is to precipitate it is brought on the scene, or has revealed himself, his influence is perceived: there is hatred or folly or jealousy about, and ruin is foreknown. One of the great charms of this book is that the like is here effected in regard to love and wisdom. Ellen is scarcely seen till nearly half way through, yet her presence is felt, and felt as the permanent unifying element, presaging final happiness. To the wild scene of the tale she is what glimpses of blue sky are through shifting black clouds; her triumph may be delayed—by the nature of things it is inevitable.

Richard Hollinsclough, the hero, is the last of a long-descended family, in this generation sufficiently wealthy, but fallen in older days from the position of gentry to that of yeomanry, and not having in this respect retrieved itself. He has been harshly reared; and at his side, in the woman who is his old nurse and house-keeper, he has continually one who is a focus of hatred, as Ellen Brindley is the focus of love. He marries perversely a pretty, fragile girl, knowing that what she has of a heart is set on Jack Beresford, Ellen's half-brother. His management of her—who, after all, might have been managed—is all astray. She falls ill, lingers for months in a decline, and dies at last overcome by a visit from Beresford, whom Richard himself has brought to her side. There follows—and it is the main thread of the story—a long and bitter warfare between these two men. Beresford, a huge, immensely strong man,

boastful and dissipated, but of a lion-like bravery, is Richard's superior in all obvious bodily and mental faculties, and also in out-of-the-way endowments—the dowser's gift, and the power to attract and do what he chooses with animals. He is captain of a copper mine on the Hollinsclough land, and in his struggle with Richard has the miners at his back. Richard, sensitive and irritable, nourishing an ever-increasing hate—which is besides, for reasons of her own, sedulously inflamed by old Hannah, his nurse—is more often than not in the right, but almost invariably acts amiss and puts himself in the wrong. It is well and subtly brought out: how his brooding renders him incapable of judging what is the right moment and of rectifying himself by any general, external standard. Again and again he belies his real goodness and honesty by doings which are base, just as, through alternating supineness and precipitancy, he commits follies that belie his real intelligence.

The struggle lasts for years, and the incidents of it, which nearly all take place out of doors, are finely imagined. In particular, the necessarily oft-repeated anticlimax—the time which follows some marked event—is so skilfully treated that one gets something of the savour which belongs to actual life, the sense of being

Rolled round in earth's diurnal course,
With rocks, and stones, and trees.

Closely and strongly too are imagined the relations between the characters, which seem all to have, though in a less degree than Ellen, some subtle symbolic reference to the details of the earth they spring from. They are grouped with well-contrived balance, and by their divers juxtapositions are made to enhance one another. This indeed, structurally, is the best part of the book.

Its weaknesses, curiously enough, lie in the characterization. There is something lacking—some last touch that would have brought these figures into full life. They would, probably, seem alive in any work in which the lines of relation between them, also the background, were less strong. The actual defect is plainly connected with the book being exclusively addressed to the eye, and so monotonous to the ear; and we can trace it in two ways: first, in the dialogue, which seems to move by some sort of convention, and, as it has few of the rhythms, so also has not, for all its cleverness, the true effect of speech; and, secondly, in the too great evenness of method in narration, which hardly differentiates between mere connecting passages and the account of the most exciting events. The subordinate persons in the story, the pithy sayings and descriptions of scenery which have delighted us, will be much commented on. It is, however, an evidence of the artistic strength of the book that, in spite of its wealth of detail, it yet interests predominantly as a whole.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Allison (Sir R. A.), *A LECTURE ON HYMNS AND THEIR WRITERS*, delivered to the Holy Trinity Men's Mutual Improvement Society on December 12th, 1911, 6d. net. Carlisle, Thurnam

The writer of this short lecture says truly that hymns have their part in building up the spiritual life of the people. In the earliest days of the Christian Church hymn-singing was a special feature of the services. The remarks on hymns and their writers, though simple, are thoughtful.

Herford (R. Travers), *PHARISAISM, ITS AIM AND ITS METHOD*, 5/ net.

Williams & Norgate

A presentation of the Pharisaic conception of religion born of that passion for justice—even to traditional outlanders—which is characteristic of to-day. The author's sympathetic study, the fruit of thirty years of literary exploration, traces the development of Pharisaism from its source in Ezra to its final literary embodiment in the Talmud, and explains the theory of Torah, and Pharisaism as the system intended to put that theory into practice. The opposition between the Pharisee and Jesus, and between Judaism and the teaching of St. Paul, occupies chapters which indicate the close bearing of knowledge on the subject for those who would rightly understand the attitude of the New Testament to the older religion. As the author's study closes with the downfall of the Jewish State, A.D. 170, he makes no mention of the line of descent which handed on the Rabbinical tradition—an omission which unfortunately tends to strengthen the prevailing impression that Judaism is an arrested development, an echo of a far-away epoch, instead of a living factor holding up ideals of the knowledge of God.

Pullan (Rev. Leighton), *THE GOSPELS*, 5/ Longmans

This book is one of the most important and one of the best examples of the Oxford Library of Practical Theology. All the more vital questions, and in particular those which have the closest bearing on the practical ministry of the Church, are thoroughly treated in the light of recent research. The author has been impressed by the superiority, so far as recent work is concerned, of Christian over non-Christian scholarship, and, again, of English—perhaps hitherto somewhat underrated—over a good deal of foreign work. Especially useful should be the second and third chapters, in which he gives a sufficient and well-balanced summary of the history of criticism affecting the Gospels, and discusses the Synoptic Problem. He agrees with those scholars who believe that the non-Markan portions of the Third Gospel are derived from a source never included in Q. The evidence for the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel might, we think, have been marshalled more effectively, and, though we fully understand the difficulty of want of space, we wish the question of "historicity" had been directly dealt with. A theory, however crude and ill-found, which can be summed up in so simple a proposition as "Jesus Christ never existed," would seem, from a practical point of view, better worth refuting than many another, less unreasonable, but requiring more elaborate statement.

Law.

Annesley Case (The), edited by Andrew Lang, 5/ net. Hodge

The Annesley case, which was curious and romantic enough to bear revival in the Notable English Trials Series, is a striking example of how flatly two groups of witnesses, sworn to tell the truth, may contradict each other. The question was whether James Annesley, who had as a boy been fraudulently transported by the machinations of Lord Altham's brother, was his lordship's legitimate son, and therefore his heir. Some twenty-eight years having elapsed since the claimant's birth, many of the people who could have proved his parentage were dead, including Lady Altham, the midwife said to have attended her, and all the alleged godparents. The defence set up was that there had never been any such birth, and that James was really the son of an inferior servant in the Altham household. To one looking dispassionately, after 180 years, at the evidence so well marshalled and presented by Mr. Lang, the fact of Lady Altham's having been the mother of a boy seems established; and, since the principal witnesses on the other side swore stoutly to the contrary, it appears equally clear that some of them—and in particular her ladyship's waiting-woman—must have committed perjury. Although Mr. Lang declines to give a decisive opinion, his summing-up is favourable rather to the claimant; and probably the very few readers who plough through the whole body of evidence will be left with a conviction that James Annesley was really the rightful heir, and with a good deal of amazement that the scion of a family so worthless should have developed into so decent a man.

Poetry.

Blocksidge (William), *A NORTHERN TRAIL*; and *MORETON MILES*. Privately printed. Two volumes by an Australian poet. Some of the poems in 'A Northern Trail' have a peculiar dry charm, as, for instance, one on the Jewish maidens in Whitechapel, a medley of scholarship, fancy, and humour. But Mr. Blocksidge's verse is often so trite that even his obscure expression cannot conceal his obviousness. As, for example:

Fortune's a god; his fatal throne
No purple else more potent than—
How oft his ordant good, unknown,
Is passed unvalued of a man!

Higdon (T. C.), *THE LABOURER*.

Jarrold & Sons

Heroic couplets, reminiscent of an eighteenth-century quietistic model, delineating in weak and pedestrian sentiment the sorrows of the agricultural labourer. The verses are steeped in a gentle sincerity and resignation, but have no inspiration.

Morris (William), *THE DEFENCE OF GUENEVERE, AND OTHER POEMS*, 1/ net.

Routledge

'Jason' and 'The Earthly Paradise' are already available in the Muses' Library, and we hope that other of Morris's works will appear in this neat and portable edition, as well as 'The Defence of Guenevere.' For Morris's reputation is deservedly expanding every year. Besides 'The Defence,' the present volume contains a goodly store of the earlier short poems, mostly ballads and dramatic verse, such as 'Rapunzel,' 'Sir Peter Harpden's End,' 'Father John's War Song,' and the like. We are glad to see the exquisite 'Summer Dawn' included. Some of the selections, however, are less discriminating, probably owing to copyright. There is an Introduction by Mr. John Drinkwater.

Patterson (J. E.), *THE LURE OF THE SEA*, 5/ net. Heinemann

Mr. Patterson is not a poet, though long a seeker after poetry, and his nautical verses lack the intimate maritime touch that he can give to his prose narratives. The longest piece in this book is the least undistinguished—a story of how certain Greek pirates were pursued by revengeful Pluto, to whom they had refused to sacrifice. Even this is bald in places; but 'The Ship' and 'Ocean Murmurs' are commonplace jingles throughout. The following verse from the former is characteristic:—

I have watched the sun at midnight
In that far-off northern sea;
I have seen old Nature's lyddite
Burst on our blackened lee,
When the squalls were round us shrieking,
'Mid Western Ocean foam,
And savage seas were seeking
To claim us for their own.

The rhyming of "lyddite" with "midnight" might have commended itself to Mrs. Browning.

Poetry and Life Series: ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING AND HER POETRY, by Kathleen E. Royds; and **SCOTT AND HIS POETRY**, by A. E. Morgan, 10d. each.

Harrap

Here is an attempt to interpret the poetry of Mrs. Browning in the light of her life, convictions, and ideals. It is dangerous to apply this principle universally to poetry, but it is justified in the present case, where temperamental qualities reacted so vividly and spontaneously upon poetic realization. The partial truth that literature is "life seen through a temperament" is wholly and relevantly exact of Mrs. Browning. The study of her offers but few complexities either for the biographer or the critic, and the combination is here effected with fidelity and insight. For students of poetry this monograph should prove illuminating and suggestive. The poetic selections are hardly as felicitous.

A similar method is pursued with Scott, though his poetry, or rather metrical songs and stories, reflected but a few strands of his personality. They are interwoven with and symbolic of Abbotsford rather than himself. It must be remembered that Scott's vigorous, dramatic, and agreeable facility for versification was set aside for the more serious life-task of the novels. Mr. Morgan's study is hampered by such reservations, and more isolated treatment would have been also more fruitful. But for this, however, he is clear-eyed, succinctly and trenchantly, and sifts his material. The extracts are so numerous that the actual criticism, biographical or otherwise, practically takes a secondary place as a running commentary.

Walker (Syria), *SOLITUDE: A ROMANCE OF SHERWOOD FOREST*, a Poem in Four Parts. Drane

This poem follows the same plan of arrangement as Thomson's 'Seasons,' and in spirit is reminiscent of the meditative, quietistic temper of the eighteenth-century school, which heralded with caution and determination the "return to nature." Unfortunately their blemishes are accentuated in 'Solitude' with a strong infusion of sentimentality and falsity of atmosphere.

Bibliography.

Battersea Public Libraries, TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1911-12. Wightman
Catalogue of the Huth Collection of Printed Books and Illuminated Manuscripts, Second Portion, 5/

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge

The second portion of the Catalogue of the Huth library of printed books and

manuscripts is contained in this volume. The sale will occupy the 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of June. It includes many rare and fascinating books.

Wigan Public Libraries, Quarterly Record,
JANUARY TO MARCH. Wigan, Wall

Philosophy.

Leadbeater (C. W.), A TEXTBOOK OF THEO-
SOPHY. 1/6 net.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office
Given the unquestioning faith of a little child, it is a delightful exercise to follow the author's guidance from stage to stage of theosophical study, but for more sophisticated folk it would be well if he stopped occasionally to indicate the sources of his assertions. The characteristic optimism of all such literature gives to the view that all things work together for good the weight of scientific fact.

History and Biography.

Blok (Petrus Johannes), HISTORY OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS: Part V.
EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CEN-
TURIES, translated by Oscar A. Bier-
stadt, 12/6 net. Putnam's

The fifth and concluding volume of a history of Holland that has been twenty years in the making. Adequate space is devoted to the intellectual and scientific developments of the time. There are five somewhat inferior maps, an index, and an appendix upon the sources of Netherland history between 1702 and 1900. The last two volumes have been translated by Mr. Oscar Bierstadt, the first three by Miss Ruth Putnam.

Bradsher (Earl L.), MATHEW CAREY, EDITOR,
AUTHOR, AND PUBLISHER: A STUDY IN
AMERICAN LITERARY DEVELOPMENT,
5/6 net.

New York, Columbia University Press;
London, Frowde

An interesting survey of a publisher who was also indefatigable in patriotism and public service. Carey, born in Dublin in 1760, began defending his oppressed fellow-Catholics in 1779, and his enthusiastic and violent writing led to his emigration to America in 1784. He established himself in Philadelphia, and began, in 1787, the first magazine which gave preference to American writers and articles. He soon made a success of his publishing. Also he taught himself political economy, and wrote effectively on finance. His 'Vindiciæ Hibernicæ' and 'The Olive Branch,' dealing with the dissensions of the war of 1812, were tributes to his high spirit and extraordinary powers of work. The competition to secure early copies of famous English books and the whole question of imported literature against native afford many curious and interesting pages. Adaptation and mutilation of books were frequent on both sides of the Atlantic; and the American playwright in particular had no chance against English, French, and German plays, Kotzebue being in great demand. An alterer without acknowledgment from British comedy bore, we learn, the highly appropriate name of Mr. Prigmore.

Many famous names appear in this record of Carey. Poe paid a warm tribute to his character; La Fayette helped him with money to start in Philadelphia; and he corresponded with Cobbett and Dickens.

Browning (Oscar), A HISTORY OF THE
MODERN WORLD, 1815-1910, 2 vols.,
21/ net. Cassell

In this historical survey Mr. Oscar Browning has produced a work of much the same merits as the late C. A. Fyffe's 'History of

Modern Europe.' It is written in a rapid, picturesque style; its reflections are in the main moderate, if scarcely profound; and it displays much knowledge of events and men. The story is, indeed, rather overlaid with personages. Minor Spanish or Turkish politicians may interest Mr. Browning, but their names and characters occur so thickly on the page that the ordinary reader will find them confusing. The author too, is inclined to let his pen run away with him when he reaches certain events which appeal to him. The revolution of 1830, for example, is treated in much greater detail than that of 1848, though it is of far less importance; the battles of the Franco-German war are described with spirit, but at inordinate length; and, while the Zulu war receives more than its share of attention, Lord Roberts's defeat of Ayub Khan is dismissed in a line. The volumes are the outcome rather of a wide interest in the externalities of history than of a penetrating study of its origins. They will serve their turn, no doubt, with those who like easily written and easily digested history. The story that Prince Alfred's fellow-midshipmen crowned him with a bunch of tallow candles when he was chosen King of the Hellenes was hardly worth giving. There are also one or two slips: Sir Robert Peel did not die of concussion of the brain, but of a broken clavicle; and Shuvalov, not "Skobelev," was Russian Ambassador in London at the time of the Berlin Congress.

Butler (Henry Montagu), LORD CHATHAM
AS AN ORATOR, 2/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Dr. Butler, in the brief compass of his Romanes Lecture, succeeds in giving an impression of the elder Pitt that will remain with his hearers and readers. Evidently the mark of Chatham's oratory was that the heroic note broke from him with convincing sincerity. The safe virtue of sobriety was not his, and no man could be a worse model. By the very fact that of him, as of Garrick, a lively image has persisted, we may dimly divine how vivid his personality and his speech must have been.

McKillop (A. E.), A CHRONICLE OF THE
POPES FROM ST. PETER TO PIUS X.,
7/6 net. Bell

To write a history of the Popes in one volume was perhaps a laudable ambition, but it is one really impossible to accomplish except at the cost of brightness and interest. Mr. McKillop has composed a careful summary of the best-known books, in the hope of enabling us to avoid recourse to "a many-tomed cyclopædia." It is too much to expect that such a summary should be not only without bias, but also without mistakes; yet Mr. McKillop has avoided both as far as human nature may. Possibly this result is achieved by an absence of enthusiasm, for certainly only the most tepid interest could be aroused in the Papacy by a history in which there is hardly an anecdote, and the character-drawing is confined to a few meagre sentences. No one could read such a book through—except in the way the criminal was offered the chance of Guicciardini—and the absence of foot-notes or detailed references to authorities renders it of little use to students.

Stone (Rev. E. D.), HERBERT KYNASTON: A
SHORT MEMOIR, WITH SELECTIONS FROM
HIS OCCASIONAL WRITINGS, 3/6 net.

Macmillan

The memoir is all too short, and might, one thinks, have been enlarged with more details, and improved in style. Kynaston, not exactly a success as a head master, was alike an amusing and inspiring teacher,

and found his true sphere at Durham. The translations and versions are delightful, a happy embodiment of that grace and fluency of scholarship which Eton produces at its best. There is some excellent fooling with deft parody of famous originals. Here is an epigram on women's degrees:—

Propria quæ maribus mulier sibi munera poscit —
ut simili incedat, iure B.A.-ta, gradu!

Strother's Journal, WRITTEN BY A TRADES-
MAN OF YORK AND HULL, 1784-5,
edited by Cæsar Caine, 3/ net. A. Brown

The manuscript from which these extracts are taken forms part of the Egerton Collection, now in the British Museum. The contents may be briefly described as the impressions of a normal young man concerning local events in a limited sphere. They are chiefly remarkable for *naïveté* of expression, combined with a certain amount of business shrewdness.

The pedigree of the writer (forming part of the manuscript) is also included. He has a quaint and outspoken manner of commenting on the foibles of his forbears. Referring to his grandfather, he says:—

"Though Mr. Richard Strother did this good act which I have mentioned, I have been told of another to the contrary. By going to school and observing a youth writing, he asked him to write his name at the bottom of a blank paper, to which he afterwards made a deed by which the young man signed his title to an estate to the next heir, and for this Strother received a large sum of money. My grandfather had artfully given the youth a shilling first, and after he had signed his name gave him another shilling."

The editor has added to the book copious foot-notes, together with some excellent illustrations of various objects and places.

West Wales Historical Records: THE ANNUAL
MAGAZINE OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WEST WALES, Vol. I., 1910-11,
edited by Francis Green.

Carmarthen, Spurrell & Son

The community of interests—social, political, and ecclesiastical—possessed by the three western counties of North Wales, as representing the ancient principality of Gwynedd, and the diocese of Bangor, is more than paralleled in South Wales, in the three counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. They, too, represent an old Welsh kingdom, that of Deheubarth, ruled by the princes of Dynevor; they formed the chief nucleus of the diocese of St. Davids, and from 1544 to 1830 they constituted one of the circuits of the Great Sessions of Wales. It is strikingly true, as stated in the prospectus of the recently established Historical Society of West Wales (meaning thereby the three southern counties just mentioned), that "the history of these counties and their residents is so interwoven that it would be extremely difficult to deal satisfactorily with the chronicles and genealogies of each individual county separately." If further justification for establishing this society were needed, it is found in the great neglect which the documentary history of at least two of these counties—Cardigan and Carmarthen—has suffered, while the absence of any history of the latter is a standing reproach to the men of that county—the largest and one of the most interesting in Wales.

The first number of the new Society's magazine—a thick well-bound volume of over 300 pages—is creditable in every respect. Its space is wholly devoted to four contributions (three of which are to be continued in the next issue), a far better plan than if double that number of minor articles were given. The most valuable of these contributions is a collection of materials illustrating the history of Dynevor Castle

down to the close of the reign of Henry VIII., being the first of a series compiled for Sir John Williams relating to all the mediæval castles and boroughs of Carmarthenshire.

Pembrokeshire is represented by the first instalment of a list of the incumbents of the county, compiled by the editor (Mr. Francis Green) and the Registrar of the Diocese of St. David's. An account of a walking tour from Swansea to Aberystwyth in 1819, and a collection of West Wales pedigrees, brought down to about 1750, constitute the other two items, both being transcripts of MSS. in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth. As the pedigrees are, however, variants of those given in the Dale Castle MS. printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps in 1859, they need not perhaps have been set out *in extenso*; the points of difference between the two manuscripts might have been indicated, and the few additions printed in full.

Works (The) of John Caius, M.D., Second Founder of Gonville and Caius College and Master of the College, 1559-73, WITH A MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE BY JOHN VENN, edited by E. S. Roberts, 18/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The work of the English surgeons during the later Tudor period is well known and its value is recognized, but there is still much to be learnt about the physicians of the same period. Something is known of two of the physicians to Queen Elizabeth. The elder, John Caius, was born in 1510; the younger, Walter Bayley, in 1529. Caius was educated at Cambridge, Bayley at Oxford. Both amassed fortunes by the practice of their profession, both were pre-eminently men of business. The interval of twenty years in their ages made all the difference to their outlook on life and to their happiness. The younger man devoted himself from the first to his profession, became Regius Professor, married, and left his fortune to his children; the elder man, with a leaning towards the Church, remained steadfast to the older faith through all the changes of the Reformation, died unmarried, and devoted his fortune to re-founding the college wherein he had received his nurture. A scholar first and before all things, an antiquary, and a collector by nature, Caius found his whole life and mode of thought at variance with those amongst whom he lived at Cambridge. His lodgings were ransacked and his cherished possessions were destroyed by the very fellows who were living on his bounty. His surroundings finally became so ungenial that he returned to London, where he died at his house within the gates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1573—the year of his grand climacteric. He was buried in a hollow place lined with brick, near that monument known to every one who visits the chapel of Caius College, with the simple inscription "Fui Caius."

The present volume contains the published works of John Caius, collected and reprinted under the able editorship of the present Master—the Rev. E. S. Roberts. To it is added the hitherto unpublished first book of the 'Annals of the Royal College of Physicians of London,' written by Caius, who was at one time President. These 'Annals' have been collated by the pious care of Dr. Norman Moore. There is also a reprint of Abraham Fleming's translation of the treatise 'On English Dogs,' written by Caius for his friend Conrad Gesner. The volume is completed by Dr. John Venn's account of Caius; and there are numerous valuable bibliographical notes by Dr. M. R. James, the learned Provost of King's College, Cambridge. The expense of the book has been

shared between the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the governing body of Caius College. It does not contain all the work of Caius, but there is enough to form a striking picture of the intellectual side of an exceptional man at an interesting and important period of English history.

Perhaps a similar service will some day be performed for Dr. Richard Caldwell, the joint founder with Lord Lumley of that lectureship which was held by Harvey when he took as his subject 'De Motu Sanguinis,' and for those other physicians of the time whose names we know, but of whose life and actions we are comparatively ignorant.

Geography and Travel.

Bell (Aubrey F. G.), IN PORTUGAL, 7/6 net.

Lane

This book is a harvest of first-hand impressions, such as could be garnered only by long and patient observation. Mr. Bell relies upon a succession of felicitous word-pictures to conduct his readers from south to north, by town and country-side, through the whole length and breadth of the land. He has the artist sense, shown especially in a keen eye for colour; but even this merit scarcely atones for the absence of illustrations from the book. The memory grows weary in the endeavour to retain, unaided, the individual features of each district and its inhabitants, which the writer has been at much pains to portray. There is a short chapter on the language, besides many quotations—usually well translated—from Portuguese literature; but the text is too much interlarded with native terms, not always explained in the notes. Of the condition of the people Mr. Bell says little; and on recent political events and their bearing upon the country's future he is almost entirely silent.

Homeland Handy Guides: WESTWARD HO! (DEVON); and Homeland Residential Guides: READING, 3d. net each.

Warne

Studley (J. T.), THE JOURNAL OF A SPORTING NOMAD, 12/6 net.

Lane

A pleasantly written book of sport and travel. The author acknowledges assistance from Miss Agnes Herbert, the clever writer of 'Two Dianas in Somaliland' and other books, and from Mr. W. E. W. Collins. His travels and their interests are varied. We are taken to Newfoundland to hunt caribou, and to the West Coast of Africa, whither the author accompanied Sir Claude Macdonald as private secretary, and where he assisted at a fight with natives who had killed and eaten forty Krooboyes who were British subjects. Ascension and St. Helena were visited, in the latter Dinizulu being Napoleon's successor in duration. Then the author goes to the Cape and Johannesburg, back to England, and to Spitzbergen. Here, we are told, the climate is such that freedom from the most inveterate colds and pulmonary disorders results in a short time, and here Mr. Studley had an interesting meeting with Andrée and proposed to accompany him in his balloon to the North Pole. There is a portrait of the ill-fated adventurer.

The author afterwards visited Florida for tarpon fishing; Alaska, for white sheep (*O. dalli*)—of which the illustration on p. 258 shows the pronounced difference from the Rocky Mountain sheep—and for moose; and finally Iceland, where salmon were caught and game birds shot. The style is unpretentious, and there are thirty-nine illustrations, well chosen and well reproduced.

Wharton (Anne Hollingsworth), IN CHATEAU LAND, 8/6 net.

Lippincott

This volume of good-tempered prattle about some of the charming castles of old France is neither new nor deep, but the photographs are well-chosen and pleasing.

Sociology.

Clay (Sir Arthur), SYNDICALISM AND LABOUR: NOTES UPON SOME ASPECTS OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY, 1/ net.

John Murray

We noticed this book on its first appearance (*Athen.*, Sept. 9, 1911, p. 295). The author, in his Preface to this abridged and cheaper edition, emphasizes his belief that "a general strike in this country is not primarily economical, but political." So far as the rank and file of the labouring classes are concerned, we do not think that is yet the case. Before their environment has improved sufficiently to enable them to take this larger view, a prolonged combat will have set in.

Education.

Cabot (E. L.) and Eyles (E.), CHARACTER-TRAINING.

Harrap

Any one who has studied the curriculum of modern Japanese schools—an opportunity open to all in the recent Japan-British Exhibition—must have been struck by the importance attached by the Japanese to the teaching of ethics, and perhaps have reflected on the uses of such training at home. In wisely graded sequence, its eight parts being so arranged as to cover the normal school-life, this book provides a handbook which is as valuable for its direction to other stores of a similar nature as it is for its own usefulness to any who, like its author, believe in the quickening spirit of such teaching. An entire absence of solemnity is characteristic of its method, which draws from classical myth, Oriental legend, European and contemporary history, stories to illustrate the particular ethical virtue under consideration.

School-Books.

American Independence and the French Revolution (1760-1801), compiled by S. E. Winbolt, 1/ net.

This compilation from original sources will be found an excellent supplement to the ordinary school class-book on history. The extracts deal with interesting and important topics, each being selected for the information it affords as suitable for the compiler's purpose of providing material not easily accessible in schools. One of Bell's English History Source Books.

Baron (R. R. N.), EXERCISES IN FRENCH FREE COMPOSITION FOR UPPER CLASSES, 1/6

Mills & Boon

An unusually comprehensive and well-arranged book by the French Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, suggesting lines of study which should lead to facility in verbal expression beyond mere commonplace of travel, and that practical and desirable attainment—the good style in correspondence.

Harrap's Dramatic History Readers: Books I. AND II., 6d. each, BOOK III., 10d. all by Fred E. Melton.

These little books contain some of the main facts of English history, interwoven with imaginary matter in the form of a drama. It is easier to endorse in Sir George Alexander's prefatory note his commendation of the general principle of teaching history in dramatic form than to agree with his special praise. The subject is one of great possibilities, but excellence has been

nowhere reached by these attempts to grapple with it. The figure-heads of history are prominent enough, but the growth of the people, their manners and customs, are left a mystery.

**Rippmann (Walter), DER SILBERNE SCHIL-
LING, AND OTHER TALES, a German
Reader with Exercises.** Dent

A good little book on the right lines. The questions which form the exercises are not only ingenious and practical, but should also serve as good models to the teacher. We notice one or two misprints in the text: a thing to be specially regretted in a reading-book.

Juvenile.

**Told Through the Ages Series: HEROES OF
THE MIDDLE AGES (ALARIC TO COLUM-
BUS), by Eva March Tappan; and
THE STORY OF THE CRUSADES, by
E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, 1/6 each.** Harrap

We commend these volumes to the notice of teachers and others responsible for the contents of school libraries. They are likely to kindle in pupils a real love for their subject, for the authors have succeeded in presenting their stories in a readable and attractive form.

**Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.), THE STRUGGLE
WITH THE CROWN (1603-1715), 1/6**

Harrap
The author has adopted the simplest style in giving an account of this portion of our history. The facts are dealt with in an impartial manner, and attention has been given to the social questions of the period. Illustrations are found on almost every page.

Fiction.

**"Adelphos," USH: THE REVELATION OF
BANDOBAST WILDERNESS, 2/ net.**

Ouseley
A mystic Indian romance with a beautiful princess, a prophetic and miracle-working fakir, and a white officer who comes under his influence. The story is told in the first person by the last-named. The style surpasses the most meteoric of the modern novelist's *façons de parler*.

**Annesley (Maude), NIGHTS AND DAYS, 6/
Mills & Boon**

A collection of agreeable short stories, some of which have appeared previously in various magazines. A fastidious taste may be impatient at the unnatural and stilted conversation, and sigh for the strength of a more direct method, yet the central idea is invariably good and often powerful. The author has some imaginative conception of the supernatural.

**Dexter (Ralph), DIANA WESTON, 1/ net.
Murray & Evenden**

A story of 1685, culminating in the execution of the hero and the suicide of the heroine. But for the relief from the "happy ending" this novel is a counterpart of its numerous transpontine and romantic brethren.

**Fedden (Mrs. Romilly), THE SIGN, 6/
Macmillan**

'The Sign' aims high, but falls short in execution; there is, throughout, that uncomfortable sense of something wrong in the ground plan which is so difficult to describe or analyze, yet invalidates the reality of a story. The strange, sad atmosphere of Brittany the author does, to some extent, succeed in calling up; and her hero, if not quite a living person, at least resembles the portrait of one. Her vocabulary wants weeding; such words as "mosaiced," "aureoled," "saboted," jar like false notes in a piece of music.

**Harding (Col. T. Walter), TALES OF MAD-
INGLEY, 6/ net.**

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

To weave real persons of whose characters little is known into a consecutive romance, the connecting link of which is an ancient house inhabited by the principal actors, is an enterprise that might seem foredoomed to failure. Yet in the hands of Col. Harding it has not failed. There is no literary dexterity about these tales, which are artless always and prolix sometimes, but succeed nevertheless in conveying the sentiment by which they were inspired. Evidently the beautiful Tudor mansion which is now Col. Harding's has found an owner who knows how to prize it.

**Leeds (Mrs. Lewis), BRYANT AND MAY, 2/6
Drane**

The author infuses some action and vigour into these five short stories, but we find in them little indication of originality, either in conception or treatment. The descriptions of the seamy side of life and human nature are lacking in depth, and give the impression of mere efforts after effect.

Lipsett (E. R.), DIDY. Duckworth

If all the tragedy had been eliminated from 'Trilby,' this book would have had a good deal in common with it—in other words, it is suitable reading for a halcyon day, when one would wish to believe for a time that loyal and brave hearts are all that is necessary to discount bad environment.

**Major (Charles), THE TOUCHSTONE OF FOR-
TUNE, 6/** Macmillan

The action of this romance takes place in what the author calls "the doleful reign of the so-called Merry Monarch, Charles II." The central figure is a young girl who comes to Court to make a rich marriage, but falls in love with a rake. The story, written in the first person, concerns the reform of the latter and the adventures of the narrator. Nell Gwyn, Lady Castlemaine, and other well-known personages are introduced, and the author writes unsparingly of Charles II., whom we usually find belauded in this class of literature. The style is simple and unaffected, and the book mildly interesting.

**Michaelis (Karin), ELSIE LINDTNER, trans-
lated by Beatrice Marshall, 3/6 net.** Lane

This sequel to 'The Dangerous Age' will hardly be interesting to people who have not read that volume. Like that, it contains nothing to suggest that "dangerous ages" are by any means of universal incidence. They appear to be confined to women of restricted lives and interests whose attention is fixed upon themselves and their own narrow concerns. We would suggest that for persons of that sort, men and women alike, all existence is but a series of dangerous ages. The translation is on the whole excellent.

**Naybard (Hugh), THE BATTLE OF SOULS,
1/ net.** Murray & Evenden
Second edition.

**Reynolds (Mrs. Fred), THE GREY TERRACE, 6/
Chapman & Hall**

This is light fare made up of the homely ingredients which have served innumerable predecessors, and reflecting something of the colour of village life by the Cornish coast. It matters little that the obstacle to the course of true love is of the flimsiest substance, or that the lovers and their neighbours have no greater depth of reality than the printed page—enough that the story is wholesome and bright.

**Roberts (Helen C.), OLD BRENT'S DAUGHTER,
6/** Duckworth

The author of 'Old Brent's Daughter' is a promising recruit to the ranks of novel-writers. She evidently confines herself to the life that she knows, and is no more afraid of drawing ordinary people in a country town than if she were Jane Austen. Without exception her characters are well drawn—the children are a triumph—and her humour does not lapse into exaggeration. True, her style has no individuality, but it is lucid, unaffected, and agreeable to read. A writer so clear-eyed and so loyal to reality should have a future.

**Wallace (Edgar), PRIVATE SELBY, 6/
Ward & Lock**

In this story, as the author says, we light continually on improbable combinations of circumstances and situations that stand "on the outward brim of our belief." The hero is a commonplace young man who is thrown from one chance to another, and behaves in all circumstances as a normally intelligent young man should, and it is this contrast between his personality and life which makes the book amusing.

**Watson (H. B. Marriott), THE TOMBOY AND
OTHERS, 3/6 net.** Lane

Mr. Marriott Watson is not at his best under the exacting conditions of the short story, and many items in this collection suffer the further disadvantage of suggesting—in matters social, political, and sartorial—the fashions of the year before last. "Payment of members" as a pious aspiration, and "the Empire gown" as a suitable costume for fancy-dress balls, are curious anachronisms; and 'Our Match with the Ladies' casts us back into old, unhappy, far-off Victorian days at the latest. The tomboy of the title, who figures only in some half-dozen tales, is an engaging young person, drawn with the skill which this novelist always shows in delineating the genus "flapper."

**White (Fred M.), THE SECRET OF THE SANDS,
6/** Ward & Lock

The ill-construction of this story seems to show that the public for whom it is written care less and less for form, and more and more for a conglomeration of crude melodrama and insipid love-incident.

General.

**Blythe (Samuel G.), CUTTING IT OUT: HOW
TO GET ON THE WATERWAGON AND
STAY THERE; and THE FUN OF GET-
TING THIN: HOW TO BE HAPPY AND
RESCUE THE WAIST LINE, 35 cents net
each.** Chicago, Forbes

These books represent a type of transatlantic production which on this side is apt to be considered more inane than anything else.

**Cambridge (Ada), THE RETROSPECT, 6/
Stanley Paul**

This account of a six months' visit to England, after an absence of thirty-eight years in Australia, will be of special interest to those connected with Australia, and also to contemporaries of the author's early years at home, when St. Valentine's Day was, as she says, an event of the year. The pleasant anecdotal style, the skilful weaving of the past with the present, and the humour which pervades the book, give interest to a theme which in less practised hands might have been colourless and uneventful.

**Duthie (Rev. D. Wallace), THE CHURCH
IN THE PAGES OF 'PUNCH,' 6/ net.** Smith & Elder

The major part of this rather bulky volume is devoted to extracts of opinions enumerated

by *Punch*. That tricky spirit may be moved to mirth by the occasionally portentous solemnity with which the opinions expressed in his pages are approved or condemned as the author's religious convictions incline him. We feel as if the author desired to record his views on the state and progress of the Church of England during the nineteenth century, with special reference to the Tractarian movement, and chose *Punch* as a medium for their expression. *Punch* might almost have been left out altogether, and the matter confined to the recrudescence of Church activity, which is the main concern of the book.

Although he writes an easy, fluent style, the author deflects aimlessly from his ostensible subject—the Church of England. The book abounds in desultory and disconnected references to prominent Roman Catholics, Nonconformists, Quakers, Jews, &c., with sudden reversions to the subject-matter. For those, however, who are interested in Church matters, and not critical as to the method in which they are dealt with, the volume will prove pleasant reading enough. By permission of the proprietors of *Punch* various sketches from the pages of that journal are included.

Grubb (Edward), CHRISTIANITY AND BUSINESS, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

We doubt whether such an inadequate statement as this by an author who avows the limits of his technical knowledge of business can serve any useful purpose. We fear the results achieved may be in the direction of keeping many in business who recognize that they must either compromise with their consciences or get out of concerns which, while assuring them and theirs comparative luxury, do so at the expense of condemning a far larger number to an existence of drudgery.

In Praise of Edinburgh: AN ANTHOLOGY IN PROSE AND VERSE, selected and edited by Rosaline Masson, 6/ net. Constable

Four years after the appearance of Mr. Alfred H. Hyatt's anthology, 'The Charm of Edinburgh,' comes Miss Rosaline Masson's comprehensive volume dealing with the same theme. Between them the two books include practically all of note that has been said about "mine own romantic town." Miss Masson goes as far back as Ptolemy, and her quotations represent some 174 different writers and speakers, with Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. Alfred Noyes bringing up the rear. The book derives some value from the manner in which it has been planned; for its chronological method of arrangement brings clearly into view the successive phases through which Edinburgh has passed in the course of her history. Just as the Edinburgh that was praised in the sixteenth century is not that praised in the nineteenth, so, as Miss Masson emphasizes, the nature of the praise changes with the centuries. It is interesting to note how perception of scenic beauty does not creep into the descriptions until about the middle of the eighteenth century. Pennant, whom Johnson called "observant," notices the views also, a few years later. Until that period travellers comment chiefly on the strength of the Castle's position, and agree in their admiration of the "one fair street," and the height of the houses in Parliament Close. Miss Masson has spread her net wide—so wide as to include a great deal of matter that has no direct bearing on Edinburgh. What, for example, has the story of Jenny Geddes and her stool to do with the "praise" of Edinburgh? or James Melville's last

visit to George Buchanan? or the meeting of Burns and Scott? or Mr. Barrie's account of his professors in 'An Edinburgh Eleven'? Some of the ballads given are also superfluous.

Jones (Edgar R.), THE ART OF THE ORATOR, with a Foreword by D. Lloyd George, 3/6 net. Black

This is an attempt to examine psychologically the processes by which an audience can be moved or persuaded, and to deduce the methods which an orator should employ. Being based upon observation and principles, it is far superior to the average handbook with its mere rule of thumb. Yet it is not wholly successful, and that because it infringes one of its author's own precepts. He exhorts his readers to prepare their utterances for the particular audience addressed, and warns them that the same composition will not serve for different "universes"; but he himself seems to be writing now for trained persons familiar with scientific vocabularies, and now for the ordinary layman.

Lowry (E. B.), FALSE MODESTY: THAT PROTECTS VICE BY IGNORANCE, 50 cents net. Chicago, Forbes

We have no complaint against this book except that we do not think in itself it justifies the publisher in describing the author as the foremost writer on the subject.

Porch (The), Vol. I. No. 11, 3d. Watkins

Consists of an article reprinted with revisions and additions from *The Theosophical Review*, and concerned with 'Jalā'ud-dīn Rumi, Persian Sage and Saint.' The subject of the article was a mystic and poet of the first order, and it is a compilation using the work of various scholars, among whom Dr. R. A. Nicholson, the editor and translator of the 'Diwāni Shamsi Tabriz,' is pre-eminent.

Royal Statistical Society, Journal, MAY, 2/6 The Society

Ruskin's Works: Vols. XXXVIII. and XXXIX. BIBLIOGRAPHY, CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS, ADDENDA, and GENERAL INDEX, Library Edition, edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn. Allen

In the course of our notices of this edition we have referred to the wonderful editing. The two final volumes before us exhibit a care and enthusiasm in detail such as have never before been accorded, we believe, to any author in a single edition of his works. Dr. Birkbeck Hill's strenuous labours on Johnson are nothing to the Index and Bibliography now issued. The former is the work of many years, and of particular value in the case of a writer so discursive as Ruskin, giving in one general and easily accessible survey the references scattered through a writing period of more than fifty years. The Index is, in fact, a concordance. "Every topic treated or mentioned by Ruskin, and every proper name which occurs in his works, are included." References to quotations, &c., have been verified with the help of various experts, and Ruskin's use of language is exhibited under words which he coined or to which he applied some distinctive or peculiar sense.

The volume of Bibliography is on a similar scale of elaboration, and the 'Addenda et Corrigenda' complete a work which is a splendid monument to a great man. This volume includes several illustrations and facsimiles of great interest.

Smith (Wellen), HOMER AND THE SIEGE OF TROY, for English Readers, with a Preface by Viscount Hill, 2/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall

This account is dedicated to cadet corps, school brigades, and boy scouts of the British Empire, the idea being to awaken in them similar military aspirations.

Wells (W. Henry), A.B.C. OF BOOK-KEEPING, 1/ Drane

Whatever good qualities this booklet may possess, clearness is not one of them. The syntactical errors are numerous.

Willoughby (L. A.), DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI AND GERMAN LITERATURE, 1/ net. Frowde

A public lecture delivered in Hilary Term, 1912, at the Taylor Institution, Oxford. Direct German influence on Rossetti was transient, and belongs to his early days. He translated or adapted Bürger's 'Lenore' and Hartmann von der Aue's 'Armer Heinrich,' and began a version of the 'Nibelungenlied' which has not survived, but it is clear that he had no accurate knowledge either of contemporary or earlier German. His picture of the Lady Lilith connects him with Goethe's 'Faust,' and there was much in the romantic and supernatural elements of German art and letters which may have given an impulse to a mind with a bent in such directions.

Young (Filson), TITANIC. Grant Richards

Though we can well conceive that, had not the importance of catching a market been against it, longer consideration would have made for improvement, we have much to thank Mr. Filson Young for—especially the restraint he has shown. His laudable ambition has evidently been to reproduce for us the setting and atmosphere surrounding the tragedy rather than harrow our feelings. A "stay-at-home" public can hardly do better than take him as their guide—from the building of the ship at Belfast to the stepping ashore of the surviving passengers.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Lorédan (Jean), UN GRAND PROCÈS DE SORCELLERIE AU XVII^e SIÈCLE: L'ABBÉ GAUFRIDY ET MADELEINE DE DEMANDOLX (1600-70), 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

M. Lorédan has written a capital book on one of the *causes célèbres* of the seventeenth century, perhaps the most famous of all trials for witchcraft. No fewer than twenty-one persons were burnt in one year in Sologne and Berry as a result of the alarm set up by the affair which brought the nobility of Provence almost to internecine war. European interest was aroused, and the history of Gaufridy, accused of "rapt, impiété, magie, et autres abominables," was translated into English. The author writes more than a mere narrative compiled from documents, for the book is rich in curious incident, and side-lights on contemporary society.

Philosophy.

Petronievics (Branislav), PRINCIPIEN DER METAPHYSIK: Vol. I. Part II. DIE REALEN KATEGORIEN UND DIE LETZTEN PRINCIPIEN, 16m. Heidelberg, Winter

This is part of a new and original system of philosophy, to be completed by instalments. Dr. Branislav Petronievics describes that part of it which offers a solution of the qualitative world-problem as an attempt to combine the monism of Spinoza with the pluralism of Leibnitz, without, however,

acknowledging the existence of an immaterial first cause, whether self-conscious or unself-conscious. Metaphysics is for him an exact science, leading up to what he calls "hypermetaphysics," which deals with the ultimate conceptual components of reality, a region into which only Plato and Aristotle—and, among modern thinkers, now and again Hegel—have penetrated before him. Kant he considers a reactionary whose influence upon later thinkers is matter for surprise and regret. The fundamental difference between himself and Kant lies in his recognition of the absolute reality of immediate experience, and rejection of the ideas of "subjectivity" and illusion.

Sociology.

Lamase (Paul de Pradel de), LE PILLAGE DES BIENS NATIONAUX: UNE FAMILLE FRANÇAISE SOUS LA RÉVOLUTION, 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

This book would have been both interesting and useful were it not marred by partisan spirit. Taking the case of his own family, M. Lamase gives details of the changes of ownership at the end of the eighteenth century. Curiously enough, a collection of documents relative to the economic history of France has been recently published under the editorship of M. Jaurès. M. Jaurès and M. Lamase are agreed as to the slender title of many of the present holders, but draw very different conclusions. M. Lamase is a good example of the French Tory, and brings in even the law of Moses to prove his point.

Philology.

Ehrlich (Hugo), UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DIE NATUR DER GRIECHISCHEN BETONUNG, 8m. Berlin, Weidmann

This exhaustive work on Greek pronunciation sets forth, not only the author's conclusions, but also, item by item, virtually all the material from which he has drawn them. The author devotes one lengthy chapter to disputing Hilberg's theory of the rules of end-syllables in Greek verse, and adds as an appendix an essay on Greek prosody. The main part of the book deals with Homer.

Fiction.

Stenger (Gilbert), L'IMPERTURBABLE SILENCE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

We are asked to sympathize keenly with the hero of this story, because its fabric is founded on fact, and because the author recounts his own sufferings and despair on finding himself a social pariah on account of his deafness. Apart from the insufficiency of these grounds, it is impossible not to realize that the case is overstated. It is to be regretted that one who writes with such power of expression has not turned to less dolorous subjects.

General.

Bazin (René), DE TOUTE SON ÂME, 1fr. 25.

Nelson

Kultur (Die) des modernen England: Vol. I., DIE GEISTIGE HEBUNG DER VOLKSMASSEN IN ENGLAND, von Dr. Ernst Schultze, 4m.; Vol. II., VOLKSBILDUNG UND VOLKSWOHLFAHRT IN ENGLAND, by the same, 4m.50.; Vol. III., DIE GARTENSTADTBEBEWEGUNG IN ENGLAND, IHRE ENTWICKELUNG UND IHR JETZIGER STAND, von Architekt Berlepsch-Valendàs, 4m.50.; and Vol. IV., DER PRAE-RAPHAELITISMUS IN ENGLAND, von Prof. Dr. Hans Wolfgang Singer, 3m.75.

Munich and Berlin, Oldenbourg
Englishmen should find these books worth reading and reflecting upon. In each the

facts have been collected and arranged with peculiar German thoroughness, and interpreted with a discriminating goodwill. The most important are the two volumes by Dr. Schultze. It is good for us to be reminded by a witness from outside that we are paying now, in the vastness and perilous character of our social problems, for the extravagant preoccupation of our governing classes with external affairs at the beginning of the last century, and that we need strain every nerve if we would not have our strangely tardy realization of what is owing to our own people prove to have arisen too late. Dr. Schultze's estimate of the work already done and the results achieved by it—in the way, that is, of education and general culture which form the scope of his inquiry—is, however, favourable beyond what many of our domestic critics would agree to. In the second volume he deals very fully and sympathetically with the work of the settlements in East London—a movement which is well known to have aroused keen interest in Germany. There follow chapters on our free libraries; on the English stage—which affords him (and we cannot be surprised at it) matter for amused criticism; and on our religious organizations and observance of Sunday. We found his discussion of the ideals of culture lying behind these phenomena, and of the defects in some of our methods, fresh and illuminating. He is struck by the fact that, even yet, we do not take the education of the people with sufficient seriousness—nay, that, even yet, there are quarters in which the very notion of universal education arouses distrust and hostility; and he warns us, quite justly, of the danger lurking in our superficiality and frequent refusal to "come to grips" with a question. Even where his criticisms—favourable or unfavourable—go wide of the mark, they are always suggestive. It may be added that his style is rapid, easy, and pleasant to read.

Herr Berlepsch-Valendàs's volume on the Garden City movement is practically exhaustive of the subject as it stands at the present day, and is abundantly illustrated. It may well be useful to English as well as to German readers.

Dr. Hans W. Singer, in 'Pre-Raphaelitism in England,' had a subject which, despite the universality of art, presented to a foreigner difficulties of a more subtle nature. He has produced a very interesting study—better, we think, in what concerns the actual worth of the Pre-Raphaelite achievement than in the account of its relation to public opinion in England. We are not anxious to justify the Philistinism of contemporary critics—whereof Dr. Singer has drawn divers instances from our own columns!—it is rather that he seems to us not exactly to have apprehended the points at issue, and, in particular, not to have seen how much both the criticism and the practice of art were suffering from contamination with literature.

Lavedan (Henri), BON AN, MAL AN, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

M. Henri Lavedan's *causeries* are so well known that it is hardly necessary to say more than that this volume is as delightful as its predecessors.

Renan (Ernest), SOUVENIRS D'ENFANCE ET DE JEUNESSE, 1fr. 25. Nelson

Further instalments of Messrs. Nelson's excellent edition of the complete works of Victor Hugo and of selected masterpieces from the French classics.

THE 'ODYSSEY.'

WHILE thanking you for the friendly review of my hexameter version of the 'Odyssey,' may I point out what seems to me a small inaccuracy? Your reviewer says that in my rendering of 'Od.,' i. 62 (viz., "Then why so wroth at the man, Zeus?"), I have used a rhythm of the "ridiculus mus" and "procumbit humi bos" type without their excuse. Surely, even if the excuse is not exactly that of Horace and Virgil, it is a good enough excuse that the rhythm is here the rhythm of the original, viz.:—

τί νύ οἱ τόσον ὠδύσσαο, Ζεῦ:

Doubtless Homer had some good reason for choosing here this uncommon rhythm. I do not think it was the same reason that made him use it in the grand termination of the very next line, viz.,

νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς

(where I have not attempted to preserve the rhythm); but I can well believe that, however it may sound in English, this monosyllabic Ζεῦ at the end of the address of the indignant goddess had a fine effect when recited.

H. B. COTTERILL.

CUNNINGHAM'S EXTRACTS FROM THE REVELS' BOOKS.

I.

April 29th, 1912.

THE discussion as to the authenticity of the third suspected document is made more difficult by the paucity of details accessible. The Declared Accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber (Pipe Office) are lost for the period; the parallel accounts in the Audit Office are lost for the year. The Privy Council Registers do not help us in Charles I.'s reign as they did in that of Elizabeth; the Lord Chamberlain's books, taken alone, give but scanty information; gossipy letters such as Whyte's and Chamberlain's are few and far between; the histories dealing with the period are too much occupied with greater things to take notice of mere plays.

Before I present the few relevant facts which I have gleaned, it is necessary to be clear as to what Mr. Law says. In his volume 'Supposed Shakespeare Forgeries' he is severe, as usual, on those who differ from him, and on the "remarkable carelessness" of Mr. Grant White, who, in relation to the list of 1604-5,

"declared that only in the single instance of this account book, out of thirteen similar ones, is the name of a play, mask, or interlude given—a statement absolutely opposed to the facts."

Mr. Law then, to prove his contention, says that the account book of 1611-12 also gives names. It is, indeed, arguing in a circle to attempt to prove by the authority of one suspected document the authenticity of another; a circle which is again described by an appeal to the authority of the third suspected document of 1636. Mr. Grant White is so far in the right, as among all the Books of the Revels which have come down to us between 1584-5 and 1660, there are no other lists of plays than the three which Cunningham found. Of this last Mr. Law says (p. 34):—

"There is yet another similar list of plays..... prefixed to the account of Sir George Buc in the Revels' Book of 1636-7, the genuineness of which list even the most sceptical have never thought of disputing."

He speaks also, on p. 24, of

"another of these Revels' Account-Books..... namely, that of Sir George Buc, Tylney's successor as Master of the Revels, for the year 1636-7."

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Law had studied this document before he wrote these words. He does not seem, at any time, to have referred to the genuine "Accounts of the Masters of the Revels" in the Pipe Office and in the Audit Office, or to the Patent Books, for in the first he would have found the order of the "Masters," and in the second the dates of their appointments. There is a good deal of confusion from the overlapping of reversionary interests, deputy appointments, assistantships, which can be cleared up by a careful study of these. Sir John Ashley had a reversionary interest in the office, and succeeded on Sir George Buc's resignation in 1621, and on Sir George Buc's death in 1623 appointed Sir Henry Herbert as his deputy. Herbert brought out the accounts in the name of Sir John Ashley until that "Master" died in 1640; and Sir Henry Herbert's name appears as Master for the first time in 1660.

So it is evident that the 1636 document *could not* be a book of Sir George Buc. In spite of Mr. Law's asseverations in his last letter, I can only repeat and amplify my statements concerning it. The document is not a "book" even in the restricted meaning of the word as applied to the others, and it is not an "account book" at all; no accounts being rendered in it either by the officers of the Revels or by any other person. It consists of three detached sheets of paper, which have never at any time been attached to each other in any way, and which at present are only slipped inside of each other for convenience. A covering sheet has been placed on them since 1868 for protection.

The first sheet contains no charges, expenses, or "demands," but is a simple *warrant* drawn up in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and directed "To my very loving frendes the Auditors of his Majesties Imprest or any of them whome it may concern." Mr. Law does not seem to know the procedure. The Clerks of the Revels drew up their bill, and they got the Auditor of the Imprest to engross it. I give the entry from 1605, as the clearest in the genuine 'Account Books of the Masters of the Revels,' for that year:—

"To be payd unto the Auditor of the Imprest for his travell and paines of himself and his clarkes in taking of the accompt, and for the engrossing of it into parchment and declaring the same before ye Lord Tresoror and Chancellor of the Exchequer as in former times hath been allowed, 5l."

This warrant would therefore have been brought before the Treasurer of the Chamber, or officials of the Exchequer, and *would be detained by them* as a receipt for payment of the money. It was a warrant for payment to the officers of the Revels for extra attendance through September during three years, 1632–5, and it has no relation to any account of 1636, beyond the date of the warrant for payment, 25 May, 1636, nearly a year before that of the following sheet.

The next document is also genuine. But, again, it is in no sense an "account," and has no relation whatever to the Masters of the Revels, who never paid the players! It is a warrant, dated 12 March, 1636/7, from the Lord Chamberlain to Sir William Vuedale, Treasurer of the Chamber (not to the Auditors of the Imprest, as Mr. Law says), commanding him to pay to the King's Players the sum of 240l.; "and thees, together with their acquittance for the receipt thereof, shall be your warrant." This, therefore, should now be reposing among the receipts of the Treasurer of the Chamber or the Exchequer, as it is duly acknowledged by Eillardt Swanston, being

paid in instalments up to 5 June, 1638. Each of these two warrants has in the past been stitched, not to each other, but to some other paper, in the different years and departments to which they belonged.

The third, and now interior, paper has never been stitched to anything. I have not yet had an expert's opinion on the *age of the paper*. It purports to be a list of the names of the plays, for payment of which the above warrant was issued. It was quite in order to have such a "schedule" prepared to present to the Lord Chamberlain to secure the warrant. If genuine, it must have been written, not by the officers of the Revels, but by or for the players themselves. It was certainly not written by Swanston, whose handwriting is preserved in the receipts, nor by any of the other officials in any way connected with the routine. It might, however, have been copied by the players' attorney or scrivener. If so, then we are at once struck by the difference in colour of the ink from all the other used at the period, and its strong resemblance to the ink of the 1605 suspected document, dated thirty-one years earlier. The handwriting also seems one resembling that of the earlier list (which it had no reason to resemble), somewhat improved by practice.

Mr. Law objects to my saying we have "no certainty" as to the names and dates of the other plays. I meant as from this particular "warrant." The performances might have spread over longer time, or have been crowded into shorter time.

Of course, it is evident the list is based on Malone's extracts from Sir Henry Herbert's private diary, also a somewhat uncertain foundation.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.
(To be continued.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE AVESTA.

Didsbury College, Manchester, March 20, 1912.

PERMIT me to make brief reference to your note some time back upon my argument as to the antiquity of the Avesta. The very fact that your critic imagined that I credited him with Darmesteter's thesis illustrates the difficulty there is in dealing adequately with complex subjects in the course of a lecture already crowded with other matters for exposition. I must reserve for the printed page my discussion of the problem as a whole. But I may say now that the supposed disappearance of the Amshaspand conception between the time of Zoroaster and that of Strabo can hardly trouble one who takes the ordinary view of the history of the Avesta. The Amshaspands do not disappear at all, for each successive stratum of the Avesta shows them. But there is admittedly no sign of the Avesta in the West until the fourth century. If it was, as seems most probable, a product of Eastern Iran, this is perfectly natural. The evidence of Strabo, and the even stronger, though rather later evidence of the Indo-Scythian coins, prove, I believe, that the Amshaspands Vohumano and Khshathra had been for generations known in the districts concerned, so that their names had become stereotyped and their cult developed in directions very alien from Zoroaster's modes of thought. But development of this kind is as early as the "Gatha of seven chapters." May I add that the writer of your note ignores the strongest point in the case of the overwhelming majority of Avestan scholars, the total impossibility of conceiving the diction, forms, and metres of the Gathas forged in a dead language? That point of course I hope to elaborate in my book.

JAMES HOPE MOULTON.

University Library, Cambridge, March 26, 1912.

IN the 'Literary Gossip' of March 16th you rightly question the evidence from Strabo for the existence of the Persian Ameshaspends, but I venture to suggest that the case is not put in the most convincing way by holding that Omanos is not Persian, and not identical with Vohu Mano. Strabo (xi. 8) mentions Omanos along with two other deities that are almost certainly Persian. One is Anaitis, who is generally identified with Anahita mentioned in the fifth Yasht, and in inscriptions of Artaxerxes II. (early fourth century B.C.). In the inscriptions Anahita occurs along with Ahuramazda and Mithra. Anadatos is corrupt. Another reading is Anandatos or Anandates, and Ed. Meyer identifies this with Amerdad, another Ameshaspand. This does not, of course, prove that these two were Ameshaspends in the days of Strabo. You also doubt whether the priests of these deities could have known anything of the image-hating Zoroaster. This is quite likely, as they were not Persians, but Sacæ. Strabo, however, expressly says that Anadatos and Omanos were Persian divinities.

E. J. THOMAS.

** Dr. Hope Moulton does not answer my point that the "Omanos" of Strabo by no means necessarily refers to the "Vohumano" of the Avesta, and that the equation of the two leaves the "Anadatos" whom Strabo gives him for an assessor unaccounted for. Anadatos was certainly not Anahita, for Strabo was well acquainted with this goddess, whose name he transcribes correctly (book xv, c. 3, § 15) as Anaitis. Let us hope, however, Dr. Moulton will deal with this and other points in the printed record of his interesting lectures. If he can succeed in giving even an approximate date for the beginning of the Zoroastrian religion as shown in the Avesta, he will earn the gratitude of all students. There is more depending upon this than he may chance to have noticed.

THE WRITER OF THE NOTE.

SOME IMPORTANT FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- JUNE
- Theology.*
- 11 Early Church History to A.D. 313, by Prof. H. M. Gwatkin, Second Edition, 2 vols., 17/ net. Macmillan
- Law.*
- 13 A Short History of English Law, from the Earliest Times to the End of the Year 1911, by Edward Jenks, 10/6 net. Methuen
- History and Biography.*
- 13 The Progress of the Nation, compiled by G. R. Porter, New Edition, edited by F. W. Hirst, 21/ net. Methuen
- The Wardlaws in Scotland, by John C. Gibson, 21/ net. Edinburgh, W. Brown
- The Monros of Auchinbowie and Cognate Families, by John Alexander Inglis, 21/ net. Edinburgh, W. Brown
- Geography and Travel.*
- 11 Across Australia, by Baldwin Spencer and F. J. Gillen, 2 vols., 21/ net. Macmillan
- Sociology.*
- 11 Principles and Methods of Municipal Trading, by Douglas Knoop, 10/ net. Macmillan
- Philology.*
- Descriptive Catalogue of the Gaelic Manuscripts in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and elsewhere in Scotland, by Donald Mackinnon, 10/6 net. Edinburgh, W. Brown
- Science.*
- 8 Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. IV. Part IV., June, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press
- Fiction.*
- 10 The Panel: a Sheer Comedy, by Ford Madox Hueffer. Constable

Literary Gossip.

THOMAS HARDY kept last Sunday his seventy-second birthday, and was presented by Mr. Henry Newbolt and Mr. W. B. Yeats with the gold medal of the Royal Society of Literature. In the remarks he offered in reply he emphasized the need of encouraging makers of literature early in life. He also referred to the appalling and daily increase "in slipshod writing that would not have been tolerated for one moment a hundred years ago," and pointed to the newspapers of to-day as largely responsible for it. American journals, "fearfully and wonderfully worded," have had a devastating influence on the press, and have also, we might add, reduced that zeal for the truth which is instinct in the writings of Mr. Hardy.

He further expressed the view that the shortest way to good prose is by the route of good verse. Are we to regard the prose of Milton and Swinburne as a model? Those who are interested in the subject may find another view in Hazlitt's essay 'On the Prose Style of Poets.' He says of such prose: "Not that it is not sometimes good, nay excellent; but it is never the better, and generally the worse, from the habit of writing verse."

THE continued increase in the over-production of books has been the subject of comment here, as well as at the recent Convention of the American Booksellers' Association in New York. Mr. S. A. Everett, of Doubleday, Page & Co., in a paper on 'Fewer Books and Better,' pointed out that during the last ten years the tendency in the United States had been towards a greater amount of publishing: the figures rose from 7,000 to 8,000, and of late years to over 10,000. A letter he quoted from an Englishman conversant with trade conditions emphasized the same condition in Great Britain, where the bookseller in winter has not even time to glance at the books which are submitted to him in one day, and the traveller who goes round with a big list has great difficulty in getting the bookseller to consider any books but those of well-known authors. What of the reviewers? The newspapers look at books less from a literary point of view than as furnishing subjects for news items. Books are treated as offering interesting paragraphs on their respective subjects.

A BLAKE SOCIETY, the principal object of which is to bring together the admirers of William Blake, the poet-painter, has been formed. The Secretary is Mr. Thomas Wright, of Olney. Meetings will be held in London, at Chichester, and at Felpham.

THE summer meeting of the English Association will be held at King's College, Strand, on Friday, the 21st inst. Mr. H. J. Newbolt will deliver a lecture on 'Poetry and Politics' at 5.30.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Scottish Library Association, held at St. Andrews last Saturday, Sir James Donaldson said that a University education would help librarians, and that they were looking forward to something of that kind. Dr. A. H. Millar, Dundee, the President, gave an address on the utterance of Lord Rosebery when he described the new Mitchell Library in Glasgow as a "cemetery of books." English journalists specially had erred, he thought, in taking this utterance too seriously.

THE reviewer of Mrs. O'Neill's book on 'England in the Middle Ages' sends the following reply to a correspondent of last week:—

"If Mrs. O'Neill, or your correspondent of last week, had taken her advice and read Dr. Rashdall's 'Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages' ('very readable,' she calls it), she would have seen that Oxford is a *studium generale* by prescription, and that the *studium generale* did not come into being in 1214; and that the Legatine Ordinance of 1214 is not a constitution of a *studium generale*, but a regulation of details of the daily life of one already existing."

DR. R. Y. TYRRELL writes from Trinity College, Dublin:—

"Your interesting article on Jane Austen recalls to my mind a confirmation which I have met of a theory more than once put forward by me, but not accepted, so far as I know. The theory is that the phrase 'once in a way' is unmeaning, and should be 'once and away,' which pronounced 'once an' away' is nearly the same in sound, and has an intelligible meaning. This confirmation is a passage in 'Pride and Prejudice' (chap. xxxiii.), which runs thus: 'It was not merely a few formal enquiries and an awkward pause and then away, but he actually thought it necessary to turn back and walk with her.'"

A DRAFT CONSTITUTION and by-laws have been drawn up of a proposed American league of authors and dramatists, the main purpose of which is to ensure the writer full and prompt returns for his work. Kate Douglas Wiggin is a member of the present committee of organization, which hopes to be doing business in September, although it is not yet decided whether women will be included. Amongst other names identified with the movement are those of John Burroughs, Ellen Glasgow, Cleveland Moffett, Robert Grant, Winston Churchill, and Hamlin Garland.

THE registers of the diocese of St. David's were several years ago transcribed for the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, with a view to their being published in the Society's Record Series. The task of supplying a translation of the registers and seeing the whole work through the press has now been entrusted to Dr. E. A. Lewis of the University College of Wales, and the long-delayed volume will therefore be issued in the course of the next few months.

THE publication of the Acts Books of the Bishops of Llandaff, which has also suffered an interruption, will shortly be

resumed, arrangements having been made with Mr. Francis Griffiths for the issue of the fourth, fifth, and sixth of the Acts Books, extending down to 1765. The Acts of the Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral have also been transcribed, and will later be issued, for the Records Committee of the diocese, in two volumes.

A WORK on Philip II. of Spain, written by a young Danish historian, Mr. Bratli, and based on several years' studies in the Spanish archives, has just appeared in French, accompanied by an Introduction by Count Baguenault de Puchesse. Spanish and English translations will be published later.

A NEW VOLUME of the Colonial State Papers, edited by Mr. Cecil Headlam, will be issued shortly. It covers eleven months of the year 1702, and contains, amongst a mass of other interesting documents, those which describe the events leading up to Admiral Benbow's action with M. Ducass in the West Indies, the cowardice of his captains, and the proceedings of the subsequent court-martial at Jamaica.

In view of the great interest of these Calendars to historians both in and outside England, it is to be hoped that the Commissioners now sitting may see their way to recommend a more liberal output than that at present achieved. The last volume of this series was issued in April, 1911.

UNDER the title of 'The Britannica Year-Book' a new annual will be published in the autumn which is designed to provide those possessing the latest edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' with a record bringing up to date the information contained in it. Mr. Hugh Chisholm is acting as editor, supported by a numerous staff of contributors.

UNDER the title 'Foundations' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish early in the autumn a volume of theological essays by members of the University of Oxford, edited by the Rev. B. H. Streeter, Fellow of Queen's College. It may be described as an attempt to state the essentials of Christianity in the terms of modern thought. The contributors, besides the editor, are the Rev. William Temple, Head Master of Repton; the Rev. N. S. Talbot, Fellow of Balliol; the Rev. R. Brook, Fellow of Merton; the Rev. R. G. Parsons, Principal of Wells Theological College; the Rev. A. E. J. Rawlinson, Tutor of Keble College; and Mr. W. H. Moberly, Fellow of Lincoln College.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. John Lane will publish this month 'The Poems of Rosamund Marriott Watson.' The volume will contain an Introduction by Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, and a photographic portrait; the collected poems from 'The Bird Bride,' 'A Summer Night,' 'Vespertilia,' and 'After Sunset'; also new poems, and some published anonymously, which were to have appeared under the title of 'The Lamp and the Lute.'

SCIENCE

Diseases of the Nervous System. By Judson Bury. (Manchester University Press.)

OUR present knowledge of the functions of the nervous system may be said to date from the early years of the seventeenth century. It practically originated with the brilliant work of René Descartes, who in the 'Passions de l'Âme' was the first to allocate definitely all the phenomena of consciousness to the brain. Nothing can be clearer in statement or illustration than the view of reflex action which he gives in Art. XIII. of the book just cited. He was aware of the functions of motor and sensory nerves, and he had actually sketched out the physical mechanism of memory. Descartes was no mere speculator; he was an unwearied dissector and observer, and it is said that when a visitor asked to see his library Descartes led him into a room set aside for dissections, and remarked, "There is my library."

The next great addition to our knowledge took place in 1870, when Hughlings-Jackson discovered that the movements of the body were represented on the surface of the brain. This brilliant piece of generalization was the outcome of years of careful observation in the wards of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, combined with accurate post-mortem work. The accuracy of these researches was afterwards verified by experiments on animals. This was only a small part of what Hughlings-Jackson did. He left two hundred papers dealing with problems connected with diseases of the nervous system, and it seems incredible that such a man should be allowed to pass away without due public recognition. He was regarded amongst his profession as the father of neurology in this country, and we sincerely hope that an edition of his collected works will appear shortly.

Dr. Bury, in his Preface, refers to the method of instruction he has adopted at Manchester. It consists in bringing forward cases illustrating the various forms of paralysis and other symptoms in relation to lesions of the corresponding neurons; in this way the student obtains a grasp of the principles of anatomical diagnosis. This is excellent so far as it goes, but we feel certain that, after being grounded in Dr. Bury's method, the student would obtain a far wider grasp of his subject if he were enabled to peruse the collected writings of Hughlings-Jackson. There can be no question that in the near future the treatment of diseases of the nervous system will have an important bearing on social legislation, and it is therefore imperative that the best work on the subject should be readily accessible.

The author refers to the selective action of certain poisons: thus lead selects the

nerves which supply the extensor muscles of the wrists and fingers; whilst alcohol picks out the higher centres in the brain as well as the nerves supplying specially the lower limbs.

The poison of syphilis shows a preference for the bloodvessels at the base of the brain, the afferent conducting paths in the spinal cord, and the cortical cells in the front part of the brain. In diphtheria we meet with paralysis of the eye muscles and soft palate, and in rabies the medulla oblongata is selected; whilst in tetanus the virulent poison elaborated by the bacilli affects the nerve supplying the muscle which closes the jaw. There seems to be no end to the selective properties of some poisons. It is interesting to note in this connexion that, if antitoxin is given early in cases of diphtheria, the onset of paralysis is considerably checked. According to Rolleston, the frequency of paralysis varies from 4.9 per cent when antitoxin is given on the first day, to 31.4 per cent if its administration is delayed until the fifth.

One of the greatest advances in modern medicine is the power of demonstrating the existence of certain poisons in the blood. The necessary technique has recently been described in these columns. Our newly acquired knowledge is being put to practical use in the problem of the feeble-minded.

We have now discovered the cause of syphilis, and we can also demonstrate the presence of the poison in the blood by what is known as Wassermann's reaction. The hereditary type of the disease is known to affect the growth of the brain in children, leading to idiocy and feeble-mindedness; but recent researches into the condition of the blood in these cases have proved that the mental condition is due also to the circulation therein of the actual poison of syphilis. Dr. Mott has shown, in an analysis of a large number of idiots, that in about 18 per cent a definite Wassermann reaction could be demonstrated. Linser also examined the blood in a series of children of syphilitic parents, and found that two-thirds gave a positive reaction, while only one-third of the cases showed any other sign of disease. Dr. Bury says:—

"There is therefore every reason to believe that syphilis plays a larger part in the production of idiocy than has hitherto been admitted by writers on insanity."

It is high time that the public became aware of the danger and loss of citizenship caused by this disease. It can now be regarded as preventable, and should surely be treated on the same lines as tuberculosis. Until we face the problem in a bold spirit, and prevent our minds from becoming focussed on hereditary causes, we shall do little in banishing this dread scourge from our midst.

The many excellent diagrams will help considerably to unravel the intricacies in the anatomical arrangement of nerve fibres. The book is primarily intended for the use of students, and as such we can strongly recommend it.

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.—*The Origin of Earthquakes*, by Charles Davison; and *Rocks and their Origins*, by Grenville A. J. Cole. (Cambridge University Press.)

It is humiliating that, notwithstanding the progress of seismological inquiry in recent years, we still know so little about the general cause of earthquakes. On this obscure subject Dr. Davison of Birmingham has written a neat little volume, full of interest to the geophysicist—a volume that comes to us with the authority of one who has long been an attentive student of earthquakes, especially those occasionally felt in Britain. There is no doubt that in certain cases seismic disturbance is connected with the underground working of volcanic mechanism, but this is certainly not the origin of our British earthquakes, nor of such great and complex movements as those which in recent years have disturbed parts of India and California. Dr. Davison seeks to show that these latter catastrophes are attributable to movements of the crust of the earth in the process of mountain-making. The rocks are bent or folded, probably by the earth's secular cooling, and when the strain becomes severe enough to overcome cohesion, they suddenly snap, producing a jar that we feel at the surface as an earthquake shock. Generally, however, the quake seems due, not so much to abruptness as to displacement of the rocks, whereby faults are produced or, if already existing, are extended. It is held that the grinding and grating of rock upon rock, as they slip and slide over one another, will account satisfactorily for shocks on the grandest scale. Such movement must, in many cases, be a great factor in the production of earthquakes, but it is still permissible to seek other and perhaps more profound causes for certain seismic phenomena. Among the interesting subjects ably discussed by Dr. Davison is that of earthquake-sounds and the determination of isoacoustic lines, or lines of equal audibility.

The second work before us is by Prof. Cole of Dublin, who writes about rocks with a freedom that shows his mastery of the subject, and a lucidity that enables the reader who is not a geologist to follow with ease his explanations and arguments. It is impossible, in dealing with petrology, to avoid touching on certain collateral branches of science; but the writer here treats his rocks, not so much from the point of view of a system of mineral and chemical classification, which usually forms terribly dry reading, as from that of natural history. His chief object is to trace the origin and evolution of the rocks, and the way in which they control the features of the landscape—subjects which appeal to any reader who takes an intelligent interest in the structure of the earth beneath his feet. At the same time, the advanced student may turn to certain parts of Prof. Cole's little volume with advantage, for he commands exceptional familiarity with geological

literature, and gives the latest views of Continental and American authorities.

On so difficult a subject as petrogenesis there is room for much diversity of opinion. Prof. Cole, contrary to some authorities, holds that an igneous magma may be very greatly modified in composition by absorption and assimilation of adjacent rocks. With regard to the assumption that two grand types of igneous rocks characterize the so-called Atlantic and Pacific provinces, he doubts whether the simplicity of such a dual classification is conformable with Nature.

Although the volume is but small, room has been found at the end for a list of more than a hundred references to original authorities. It is noteworthy that in the table of stratigraphical systems, all the strata between the Ordovician and Devonian are included under the term "Gotlandian."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Chemical Research in its Bearings on National Welfare, 1/6 S.P.C.K.

A concise handbook dealing with the development of technical industry and experimental science in relation to national prosperity. With reservations as to increased economy, the book is favourable to the furtherance of research. In the Romance of Science Series.

McKready (Kelvin), A BEGINNER'S STAR-BOOK: AN EASY GUIDE TO THE STARS AND TO THE ASTRONOMICAL USES OF THE OPERA-GLASS, THE FIELD-GLASS, AND THE TELESCOPE, 9/ net. Putnam's

This is a well-arranged practical guide for the young astronomical observer, and should be of much assistance in enabling him to become familiar with the brighter stars which are visible to the unaided eye. The book is furnished with a series of night charts of the sky (adapted to the latitude of New York or Chicago) giving the stars in white on a black background. On the page opposite to each chart is a key map showing the constellations and their individual stars as depicted on the charts. Foot-notes to each page supply information as to the more interesting stars and nebulae that are within the reach of an opera-glass, a two-inch telescope, and a three-inch telescope respectively. Other chapters are devoted to the sun, moon, major planets, comets, and meteors as objects suitable for observation with small instruments, hints being added as to the work that can be profitably undertaken by a beginner. We notice a tendency to "gush" and to quote poetry which rather mars the effect of a book that purports to be a practical work of a scientific character.

Olcott (William Tyler), STAR LORE OF ALL AGES: A COLLECTION OF MYTHS, LEGENDS, AND FACTS CONCERNING THE CONSTELLATIONS OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, 10/6 net. Putnam's

This is a delightful book. It displays just the amount of enthusiasm proper to the well-informed amateur, which is the envy and despair of the professional astronomer. The author's plan is to consider each constellation separately, first discoursing on the mythology and legends associated with the

particular constellation under review, and then going on to describe the remarkable stars occurring in it, giving some account of their peculiarities as double stars, coloured stars, stars with large proper motion, stars with peculiar spectra, and the like. He quotes largely and effectively from a number of writers, both in prose and verse, ancient and modern, who, in a variety of ways, throw light on his theme. The book is appropriately illustrated by representations of some of the masterpieces of art more or less closely related to the myths enshrined in the ancient constellations, as well as reproductions of photographs of nebulae and star clusters.

The portion of the heavens treated is that visible to an observer situated in 40° of north latitude, and includes the stars occurring in the forty-eight ancient constellations comprised in the 'Syntaxis' of Ptolemy. The statements of the results of modern research as affecting individual stars, which are scattered through the book, are taken from good authorities, and generally correct. The sentence on p. 128 concerning sidereal time is not, however, accurate as it stands, and requires modification. The same remark applies to the author's references to what used to be called "lunar distance" stars, as being important stars for the mariner in the determination of longitudes at sea. This method of determining longitudes is almost obsolete, and "lunar distances" are no longer given in the national ephemerides; so that the importance of these stars, from this particular point of view, is a thing of the past.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 23.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. S. Hele-Shaw read a paper on 'The Theory of a New Form of the Chamber Crank Chain,'—Prof. R. A. Sampson on 'A New Treatment of Optical Aberration,'—Sir W. de W. Abney on 'The Extinction of Light by an Illuminated Retina,'—Mr. Walter Wahl on 'Optical Determinations at High Pressures,'—Mr. T. R. Merton on 'The Changes in Certain Absorption Spectra in Different Solvents,'—Mr. W. C. Ball on 'Changes in the Absorption Spectra of "Didymium" Salts,'—and Mr. P. Phillips on 'The Viscosity of Carbon Dioxide.'

GEOLOGICAL.—May 15.—Dr. A. Strahan, President, in the chair.—Messrs. P. G. Broad, J. W. Jervis, R. R. Lempriere, J. R. Moir, E. D. Nicholson, and J. S. Owens were elected Fellows; Prof. M. Boule (Paris), was elected a Foreign Member; and Dr. F. W. Clarke (Washington, D.C.), Dr. W. Cross (Washington, D.C.), and Baron Nopcsa (Hungary), were elected Foreign Correspondents.

The President stated that, no papers having been ready for presentation at the meeting, he had obtained the consent of the Director of the Geological Survey to exhibit specimens. Prof. E. Hull, in opening the discussion, expressed pleasure in having an opportunity of examining the specimens of cores brought up from the borings under and around London. In none of the borings in the London area had the Carboniferous Limestone been proved. He believed that this limestone would most probably be found by boring under Croydon, and to form the base of the Carboniferous series of Kent and Surrey; but the borings at Croydon had not gone sufficiently deep to determine the point. Mr. E. Procter stated that the red rocks exhibited by him came from a borehole at Southall on the Great Western Railway, midway between Paddington and Windsor. They were struck at a depth of 1,130 ft., and were still present at 1,261 ft., the lowest level yet reached by the borehole. They consist of red and mottled clays and sandstones, with occasional bands of grit; mica is very abundant, and the rocks show false bedding. Microscopic crystals of dolomite and particles of galena are also present. On close investigation these rocks yielded fish-remains, which Dr.

Smith Woodward kindly determined. They consist of scales and teeth of *Holoptychius* and plates of *Bothriolepis*, both characteristic Upper Devonian or Old Red Sandstone fishes. Dr. J. W. Evans regarded the specimens on the table as an excellent illustration of the importance of the proposals put forward by Prof. Watts in his Presidential Address, in favour of the systematic examination by borings of the rocks below the Mesozoic strata of the South-East of England. The speaker regarded the discovery of typical Upper Old Red Sandstone fishes at Southall as an event of the greatest interest and importance. There was nothing surprising in the occurrence of the Upper Old Red and Upper Devonian lithological types in borings in the same area. The latter were shown by the fossils to be of the same littoral character as that with which we are familiar in North Devon in the Baggy and Marwood and Pilton Beds; while the former closely resemble the Pickwell Down Beds which immediately underlie the Baggy and Marwood Group, and are of a pronounced Old Red Sandstone type, with indeterminable plant- and fish-remains.

Prof. Sollas remarked that the presence of Silurian rocks in the South-East of England, and their distribution so far as it was known, suggested many interesting problems. The Caledonian chain, so constant to a north-easterly and south-westerly trend for a great part of its course, seemed to curve into conformity with the Armorican chain as it approached those mountains, thus forming an arc convex towards the south, such as would arise under thrusts coming from the north. Observations in North Wales and Scandinavia are in harmony with this view, and the Caledonian chain would thus seem to obey the Asiatic régime. Sutherland remains as a strange exception. The Caledonian chain is confined to a restricted region in Europe, but movements of corresponding age may be looked for elsewhere. Thus the Charnian axis may represent part of a chain which curved away to the south and east, and found its continuation in the axis of Condros. If so, we should have a Condrosian chain which would have joined the Caledonian by linking, and, like it, have arisen under thrusts from the north. Evidence of this might easily be obscured by subsequent movements of Hercynian age. This view is suggested by the interesting work of Mr. Mackintosh of Dover, who has brought together many important facts in its support, and is led by them to believe that the Condrosian chain may play an important part in the tectonics of Southern England. Nothing less than a systematic survey by boring, such as has long been carried on in Holland, will meet the case. This should be undertaken by the Government, who in return might claim to exercise authority over the coalfields which such a survey could scarcely fail to bring to light. The discussion was continued by other speakers.

LINNEAN.—May 24.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Miss C. E. Larter and Sir F. W. Moore were admitted Fellows.—The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: *President*, Prof. E. B. Poulton; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. W. Monckton; *Secretaries*, Dr. B. D. Jackson, Dr. Otto Stapf, and Prof. G. C. Bourne.—Dr. D. H. Scott, the retiring President, delivered his address, devoting the greater part of it to a review of the palæobotanical work of the late Sir Joseph Hooker.—The President addressed Capt. C. F. U. Meek, and handed to him the bronze medal of the Crisp Award for Microscopical Science.—The President handed to Prof. E. B. Poulton the Linnean Medal for transmission to Dr. R. C. L. Perkins, who is abroad. Prof. Poulton made a suitable acknowledgment, and undertook to convey the medal to the recipient.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Geographical, 8.30.—'The Garden of Eden,' Sir W. Willcocks. |
| TUES. | Palestine Exploration Fund, 3.30.—Annual Meeting. |
| | Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Excavations in the Coldoun: Ancient Stone Monuments and Description of Human Remains,' Mr. F. J. Bennett and Dr. A. Keith. |
| | Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Panama Canal and its Relation to the British Empire,' Mr. V. Cornish. |
| THURS. | Royal, 4.30.—'A Chemically Active Modification of Nitrogen, produced by the Electric Discharge,' IV., Mr. R. J. Strutt; 'On the Series Lines in the Arc Spectrum of Mercury,' and 'On the Constitution of the Mercury Green Line $\lambda = 5461$ AU and on the Magnetic Resolution of its Satellites by an Echelon Grating,' Prof. J. C. McLennan; 'On the Convergence of Certain Series involving the Fourier Constants of a Function,' Prof. W. H. Young; and other papers. |
| | Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. |
| FRI. | Astronomical, 5. |
| | Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Geology of West Mayo and Sligo, with Special Reference to the August Long Excursion,' Prof. G. A. J. Cole. |
| | Royal Institution, 9.—'Unknown Parts of South America,' Mr. A. H. Savage Landor. |

Science Gossip.

THE ZOOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB, by arrangement with the Council of the Zoological Society of London, are exhibiting a set of over 900 photographs of British mammals, birds, reptiles, and lower animals in the library at the Zoological Society's new offices in Regent's Park.

The exhibition will be open to the public for some weeks, and the Society hopes that it will help to stimulate public interest in the wild fauna of this country.

M. MARCEL BAUDOUIN has lately examined the skeletons of several adult human beings of the Neolithic or Polished Stone Age discovered by him in a prehistoric cemetery at Vendrest, and finds that a very large proportion of them are those of persons suffering from the form of rheumatism known as osteo-arthritis deformans. In fifteen out of the hundred cases examined, the disease had attacked the spinal column; but a marked difference is here shown between the two sexes. In the male the disease seems to have most often affected the base of the column and on the right side; while in the female it is most frequently found in the neck and on the left. The facts have been communicated to the Académie des Sciences, but no reason has hitherto been suggested for this differentiation, which, perhaps, points to a divergence in the mode of life of the two sexes not yet indicated.

A SOURCE of contagion hitherto unsuspected in cases of tuberculosis seems to have been established by M. Piéry. He has found the bacillus of Koch present in the sweat of the patient in all the cases he has examined, and this has proved capable of producing tuberculosis in guinea-pigs and other animals by way of inoculation. Thus are explained the frequent and well-authenticated cases of the communication of the disease by a person attacked by it to another, with no hereditary liability to infection, who is brought into frequent contact with the patient, as in the instances of husband and wife, nurse and invalid, and the like. M. Piéry recommends, in consequence, the careful disinfection of all garments, bed-clothing, and so on used by a tuberculous patient, and his or her isolation as far as possible, especially at night-time.

M. THOINOT, Professor of Forensic Medicine to the Paris Académie de Médecine, has just been lecturing upon Premature Burial, an accident the fear of which is, perhaps, not so prevalent as it was in the days of Edgar Allan Poe. He gave an interesting description of the many inventions devised for the avoidance of this, including the insertion of a breathing tube in the mouth of the corpse, which is brought through the lid of the coffin and projects from the grave. But he declared that no precaution was so satisfactory as that of delaying the burial until the signs of putrefaction are apparent. The provisions of the Code Napoléon, which ordain that no burial shall take place until twenty-four hours after death and inspection by the medical authority of the district, are, he said, entirely adequate on this point, and if they are carried out to the full, no one need have any fear of being buried alive.

THE Report of the work of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for the past year contains some items of a distinctly utilitarian nature. Experiments have been made

on the effect of magnetic fields on the mechanism of the fine chronometers and watches used for purposes of navigation. It is found that an average chronometer, when placed in a magnetic field of unit intensity (C.G.S. system), is liable to change its rate approximately by one second a day, the changes being due to the mechanical couple acting on the magnetized steel in the balance arm and rim when in the magnetic field. Watches can be shielded from these effects by being placed in suitable iron boxes, but "non-magnetic" watches are made which show only small changes of rate when placed in a strong magnetic field. Some departmental changes of procedure have lately been made, and the Astronomer Royal is now more responsible than heretofore for the care and upkeep of the Navy chronometers.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY is also undertaking some of the work on terrestrial magnetism that has, until now, been done in the Hydrographer's department of the Admiralty. The charts prepared year by year to show the deviation of the compass at various places will in future be made at Greenwich.

NEW work at the Observatory of a strictly astronomical nature deals largely with statistics as to the number and magnitude of the faint stars. A method of determining stellar magnitude on a definite system has been devised by photographing stars through a wire grating placed before the object-glass of a photographic telescope. The result on the developed plate in the case of any one star is a series of images of different sizes formed by diffraction. Since the amount of light which goes to form each of these is known from optical theory, a scale of magnitude corresponding to different-sized images is readily formed, and this can be applied to any photographed field of stars, irrespective of the kind of plate or the conditions of exposure.

THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY of the Colony of Natal at Durban, of which Mr. E. N. Nevill, a well-known authority on the lunar motion, was lately Director, has been closed. The Cape Meteorological Commission has been dissolved, and a new Department of Meteorology, which will embrace the four provinces of the Union—Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal—has been formed with its headquarters at Pretoria. The Astronomical Observatory at Johannesburg, hitherto called the Transvaal Observatory, will in future be known as the Union Observatory, South Africa, and remains under the direction of Mr. R. T. A. Innes.

IN a paper recently contributed to the *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical Society, Mr. T. J. J. See concludes, from several independent and mutually confirmatory arguments deduced from modern astronomical measurements, that the depth of the Milky Way decidedly exceeds a million light-years, and substantially accords with the profundity of interstellar space as estimated by Sir Wm. Herschel 110 years ago. It will be remembered that Sir J. Herschel and subsequent authorities, including the late Prof. Newcomb, largely reduced Sir Wm. Herschel's estimate of the distances of the remotest stars, which was considered to be from one hundred to one thousand times too great. It is instructive to note that a modern astronomer finds confirmation in his researches of the results reached by the great pioneer in this department of astronomy as to the enormous distances of the confines of the stellar universe.

FINE ARTS

English Furniture of the Eighteenth Century.
By Herbert Cescinsky. Vol. III.
(Routledge & Sons.)

WITH this third volume Mr. Cescinsky brings to a conclusion his elaborate history of English furniture in the eighteenth century. As a matter of fact, the work comprises a little more than this period, for it begins with William III., as a necessary antecedent connected with the Queen Anne and Georgian epochs. It is odd that the best cabinetwork should have appeared in a century (and been almost coincidental with it) in which the other arts had declined. Literature and painting experienced a wonderful revival towards the end of this century; but with this renaissance the cabinet-maker's craft entered its last decades of excellence. What is the secret of this rise and fall?

Mr. Cescinsky's work is the most ambitious and the fullest yet published on this particular period. His third volume deals at length—and with copious illustrations—with the Adam brothers, with Hepplewhite, and with Sheraton; and there are also supplementary chapters of value. The author has the advantage of a personal knowledge of and training in the craft, and it is obvious that his labour has been one of love. Sometimes he does not express himself very clearly, but his views are always adequately supported by evidence. He has determined judgments, and is no indiscriminating enthusiast. He shows a high admiration for the strong individuality of Robert Adam, who was able to impose his style even on Chippendale, yet he criticizes the Adams on the ground of their incongruous designs. The explanation, however, of the ability of Robert Adam to dictate to Chippendale may possibly be found in the fact recorded by Mr. Cescinsky, and commented upon, that Adam was an architect working among equals, and deemed worthy of a place in Westminster Abbey; whereas Chippendale was a cabinet-maker to the end. The Adams certainly were inferior in versatility to Chippendale when it came to the designing of furniture. Mr. Cescinsky refers to "the paucity of imagination and the rigid fidelity to one style in Adam's work." The brothers began as workers in stone and metal, being architects. They had to adapt themselves to woodwork, and they never acquired the fluency and variety of Chippendale. It is curious to remember that Robert Adam invented stucco, and "appears to have not only tolerated, but even encouraged, the use of substitutes, such as stucco for sculpture, composition for carving, and similar imitations." On the other hand, Adam owed practically nothing to French or other contemporary art; his was an original derivation from Roman art, if it may be put that way. A good many of his excellent designs, now housed

in the Soane Museum, are here reproduced. There is also an interesting chapter on the Adelphi Lottery. Adam's Court and Parliamentary influence must have been considerable, as he got a private Bill passed authorizing this lottery, and so relieved the brothers of a huge financial liability.

In Hepplewhite Mr. Cescinsky finds three styles or periods: the first, in which he was influenced by the French; the second, when he came under Adam's influence; and the last, when he had developed his own genius, though he assimilated in this period to the work of Sheraton. Mr. Cescinsky roughly distinguishes the three craftsmen thus:—

"The era of Chippendale may be described as an age of carved and fretted ornament, that of Hepplewhite as one of painting, and the period of Sheraton as one of inlay."

Sheraton's personal history is interesting. He was at once a designer, a drawing-master, a publisher, a writer of tracts, and a Baptist preacher! Coming to London at the age of forty, he never practised his craft of cabinet-making, but made designs and sold them. Mr. Cescinsky does more justice to this unfortunate man than is usually done by writers on furniture. His later career was marred by his weak surrender to the craze of the day for Empire forms, in which good taste and style departed. But his earlier work shows him to be among the best designers of the century. He died in poverty, but posterity has given him a name second to none but Chippendale's. Mr. Cescinsky's work is so valuable that it may well become the standard treatise on its subject.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, APRIL, 1/6

Reading, Slaughter; London, Stock

Percival (MacIver), CHATS ON OLD JEWELLERY AND TRINKETS. Fisher Unwin

Mr. Percival may be congratulated alike on a comparatively fresh subject and on his treatment of it. Personal adornment is one of the primitive instincts of the race, and when, early in history, the element of design was associated with beauty of material in decoration, the art of jewellery was born. Here, then, is a wide and satisfying field for the collector, ranging in point of time through fifty centuries, in respect of material from the commonest to the rarest: each piece, even the humblest, bringing something of the joy of the past into the present by a revival of the element of charm which made it beautiful in the eyes of its maker and wearer.

The little book before us is written for minor collectors—those who love old things, but cannot afford to pay large prices for them. Of course, much fine jewellery worked in gold and precious stones is definitely out of their reach, but the quantity of really beautiful things that can still be obtained at relatively low prices is surprising. The arrangement of the book is simple and well considered. It begins with a glossary, and goes on to a brief description of ancient jewellery—Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and

Roman, in which essential characteristics are indicated with especial reference to the methods of manufacture employed. A second chapter of the same character deals with the jewellery of the Middle Ages—Byzantine, Barbarian, Celtic, and Later Mediæval: an education in taste rather than a guide to the collector, since none but the poorest of mediæval trinkets is ever likely to come within his reach.

The eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth are, however, Mr. Percival's real subject, and these he treats at great length and with much sympathetic insight. Nearly 200 pages are devoted to a detailed study of the various trinkets of this period likely to attract the minor collector for whom he writes, and in them even experts will find much that is unfamiliar, while ordinary readers will find a renewed interest in looking through the trinkets of their elders and comparing them with the illustrations of this book. These are, indeed, a great attraction, consisting, as they do, of some 240 photographic and 60 drawings of jewellery of all periods. We only remark that Mr. Percival has not told us where the objects illustrated (many of them in museums) may be seen.

Turner's Water-Colours at Farnley Hall, PART II., 2/6 net. 'Studio' Office

The reproductions in the second part of this series are less charming than those in the first. This is not to say that they are less faithful, although a drawing "executed in body-colour on brown paper" is inevitably more difficult to render than a true water-colour. To modern eyes the most interesting plate is 'A First-Rater taking in Stores.' The vast ship of war, towering, story upon story, above the fishing boats, shows how delicately and accurately Turner could draw when his subject required it. The sense of proportion is conveyed with consummate skill.

CONTEMPORARY BRITISH LANDSCAPE.

THE attendance at this exhibition at the Grafton Galleries will offer an interesting test of the degree to which landscapes keep their interest for the general public of this latter day. Conversation and scenery were given by Mark Twain as constituting in combination the summit of human bliss, but it is open to us to suspect that movement (if not other things) was really implied at the same time, and that he saw himself in imagination on a shaded deck, the landscape slipping past with that lively disengagement of plane from plane which enhances so considerably our appreciation of its structure, and facilitates our unconscious estimate of spacial dimensions. The mere passive representation of a given scene from a given point is a less exciting entertainment, and the early tradition of landscape, whether European or Oriental, strove to atone for this deficiency by ingenious combinations of subject-matter, by the clear grouping of objects at various distances, and a crisp directness of touch by which the very stroke itself, according as it is blurred or dragged or slashed, becomes, by a miracle of executive delicacy, a leaf, a wavelet, or a cloud.

Within the rather narrow limits of his speciality, Whistler, here represented by the "school-pieces" of Mr. Walter Greaves (1-5), utilized to perfection this last element of the modulation of the texture of the paint down to the threshold of our own day; and other represented painters in this

exhibition (which, we are assured, is "intended to illustrate the most independent and progressive elements of contemporary landscape")—Watts (54-61), Leighton (50-53), and Legros (91-94)—owe their importance mainly to the degree in which they clung to a tradition of landscape which modern art has gradually abandoned.

In the majority of such painters as are markedly progressive, the progress is in the merely negative direction of throwing over, not only traditional subjects, but also traditional principles, without evolving any new principles to take their place. Cecil Lawson's large *Hop Gardens of England* (39) is, perhaps, the most lamentable example here of this indifference to painting and sole reliance on the interest of subject-matter. If hop gardens have pleasant associations for him, this picture may be sufficiently like to please an uncritical beholder; but the beauty of the hop garden is allied to no analogous beauty of paint, and we are of opinion that the numerous modern painters who have produced work of a like formlessness under-estimate the public sensibility to technical excellence. Legros's rather airless *Landscape with Men in a Boat* (93) has an odd look, as though the barque were being pulled past an artificial panorama.

What, on the whole, has modern landscape to offer us in place of the magnificent sixpennyworth of pleasurable sensation suggested by our last sentence? Something, doubtless, in the way of rather monotonously insistent projection; but, if we were to judge by the present exhibition, very little of value. Buxton Knight's group of works (of which Nos. 36A, 41, and 44 are the best) show a painter who in his day was cautiously experimental; and there is at least one fine Steer, *The Distant Severn* (8), to remind us that we have been passing through a period of close research into the structural use of colour which is of considerable value, though as yet hardly utilized in combination with the finest plastic sense. The other fine pictures in the show, however, are almost all by men of conservative and reactionary influence. This influence we consider to some extent salutary, and the pictures are chosen in such a fashion as to make it appear entirely so.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

The Tomb of Oscar Wilde, which Mr. Jacob Epstein is exhibiting at 72, Cheyne Walk, is a splendidly massive and impressive design, showing on the part of the sculptor a profound sense of consistency in the observance, of an accepted convention, and of the sufficiency of simple means for utilizing the natural magic of light and shade. It is excessively derivative, and this might be taken, perhaps, to indicate confessed inability to invent a theme of more distinctly modern significance which should be capable of expressing the idiom of ancient Egypt, of which Mr. Epstein rightly feels the monumental grandeur. The execution of the work is very fine, and as the artist is still young, and his development must necessarily be the slower for the slowness with which the general public realizes his merit, we may forgive him a certain caution in venturing far from his base of operations in Egyptian example.

THE work at Crosby Hall is of a healthier character on the whole than that shown in the recent similar competition for Chelsea artists, but it cannot be claimed as yet that any great decorative genius has been

brought to light by the movement. That, perhaps, was hardly to be expected until the initial task of setting the artist at work on the wall, which is the main object of the competitions, has been achieved in a sufficient number of cases to allow for a reasonable percentage of failure.

Of the designs for Middlesex Hospital, No. 88, by "Marjoribanks," is obviously the best, and suggests indebtedness to the work of Mr. Augustus John for inspiration. The artist, almost alone among the competitors, seems to have derived some satisfaction in complying with the rather paralyzing demand for a portion of the design worked out at the full scale. To most modern painters the part is only complete in the brain of the artist when the whole is complete, and to formulate a part prematurely is rather a hindrance.

Among the designs for the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art, that sent by Mr. Cayley Robinson under the pseudonym of "Qualis ab incepto" (23) is the best, though hardly, in its present form, to be compared with his contribution to the loan section of the exhibition (No. 2); while there is merit in the sketch of "Paint Bender" (25), and the largely ordered design—liable, nevertheless, to monstrous misreading—which is hung in the crypt under the name of "Shamus" (141).

For the St. Jude's-on-the-Hill decoration there are several schemes of some interest, those of "Stato" (18) and "Festina Lente" (22) leaving us somewhat doubtful of the artists' capacity for drawing on a large scale; while in that under the motto of "O Tempora, O Mores" (37), which alone has faced in its inception the rather formidable neighbourhood of the surrounding setting of red brick, we find the circular fillings at the bottom of the design, though pretty enough in themselves, quite out of key with the general colour-scheme.

There is some promise also in the clear colour for the two small sketches of "Homo Homini Lupus" (72) for Messrs Crosse & Blackwell's factory; in the detail of No. 93 for the same competition, which makes a much better design than does the drawing of the ensemble; and the sketches for the Village Hall at Shrivenham, No. 81 ("Oranges and Lemons").

In the Sutton Valence School Competition Nos. 85 and 159 are fairly good, but recent examples of the handling of historical subjects for decorative purposes have been so bad that to impose them seems to be to court disaster. It is satisfactory to see evidence of the existence of a "buon fresco" class, urgently needed in London to give a sound technical basis to these experiments.

At the gallery of Messrs. Goupil in Bedford Street the X Club of Painters show, like the exhibitors at Crosby Hall, anonymously. It would have an admirable effect on art criticism if the example were widely followed. The exhibits suffer, as a rule, from a certain paintiness, the colour falling between two stools, and being neither naturalistically nor decoratively just. In slight sketches, however, two or three of the members show some feeling for colour: X 10, for example, in *The Louvre* (1), and X 23 in *The Bathing Cave* (9). *John Street* (33), by X 16, is a well-characterized portrait.

Mr. S. J. Peploe's drawings at the Stafford Gallery are of excessive slightness, Nos. 18 and 57 having, however, some charm; while at the Baillie Gallery Mr. Robert Gregory shows one firmly painted landscape imaginatively conceived, *The Lake, Evening* (11), and a number of good colour-studies for stage scenery.

MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS.

THE FOREIGN SECTION.

THE miniatures in the Foreign Section number nearly four times as many as the English. Critical detailed notice of such a number being out of the question, I can mention only some of the principal masters represented.

To begin with Augustin—"élève de la Nature et de la Méditation," as he styled himself—five-and-twenty examples of this celebrated French painter of miniatures will be found; they include portraits of men and women well known in the troublous period of his long career—e.g., the unfortunate Princesse de Lamballe (544A), belonging to the Queen-Mother of Italy; the actress Dugazon, Mademoiselle Duchesnois, Louis XVIII., and his last work (537), an unfinished portrait of Napoleon I., whom he painted many times, as he did Joséphine, Caroline of Naples, and others of the Bonaparte family.

Another man of the period, who went on painting portraits all through the years of the Revolution, is Dumont, a member of the Academy in 1788, and an exhibitor in the Salon of 1824. Like Augustin and Isabey, he came from Lorraine, and was one of the greatest miniaturists in France of the eighteenth century. Those of my readers who visited the Exhibition of Eighteenth-Century Art in Paris in 1906 will recall many lovely examples of his work. There are sixteen to be seen now in Brussels, including some from the Fitzhenry and Doistau Collections, which were shown at the Exhibition to which I have just referred.

A contemporary of the foregoing, who worked with Isabey in the studio of David, is Jean Guérin. This artist is well known by his striking portrait of Général Kléber in the Louvre. He excelled in painting men; his portraits of women are more rare, and fetch high prices. There are a number of the latter to be seen in this Exhibition, including 'Madame Récamier' (786), again from the Doistau Collection. Guérin began by painting Marie Antoinette, and lived to exhibit in the Salon as late as 1827. Examples of his work are in the Wallace Collection.

There are several interesting works by Vestier, who was father-in-law to Dumont, including some theatrical portraits; but the greatest miniature painter of this period remains to be mentioned, viz., Pierre Adolphe Hall, the portrait of whose daughter is here (810, belonging to M. Wildenstein), besides two or three women's portraits belonging to Baron Oppenheim of Cologne. This artist, who was a Swede, died of apoplexy on his way to Liège, whither he fled to escape the Revolution. He is credited with having painted over 2,000 miniatures. There are several examples of his extraordinary powers in this Exhibition, but they are not equal in quality to those in the Paris Eighteenth-Century Art Exhibition, where some fifty were shown.

A contemporary not much known in this country, I think, though delightful examples of his work are in the Wallace Collection, is Mansion, by whom a couple of portraits will be found—941, 942.

In the group of distinguished eighteenth-century French miniature painters stands Louis Lié Périn. He had lessons from Sicardi, and painted miniatures for a livelihood at a nominal price. The Fitzhenry Collection includes one of 'Le Chancelier Maupéou' (1012), which is here shown.

Luc Sicard, commonly called Sicardi, was a miniature painter attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide diplomatic presents in the shape of snuff-boxes. He painted many *couvercles* for Louis XVI., and there are two or three portraits of that ill-fated king and of his heroic consort in this Exhibition (see Nos. 1108-9-15). He continued to practise all through the Revolutionary period, as is proved by the dates on works by him exhibited here. The group of two children (1107), for delicacy of flesh tints, accuracy of drawing, and charm of colour, is not surpassed by anything in this Exhibition that I have met with. The girl, whose father was "maître d'hôtel du Roi," and was guillotined in 1794, wears a citron-coloured ribbon in her hair; her simple dress is of a soft greenish shade, her eyes are dark and lustrous, her complexion is pale but very pure, with which her rich red lips and the boy's warmer colouring make a delightful contrast. The miniature is dated 1796, and belongs to Comte Allard du Chollet. Other Parisian collectors exhibit snuff-boxes by Sicardi, who is well represented, by the way, at Hertford House.

Although Madame Vigée Le Brun is not recognized generally as a painter of miniatures—occasionally she painted them, as she tells us in her Memoirs—there are two small examples of her work in this manner here (1166, 1167, belonging to M. Feuillet).

F. T. Rochard may be called a cosmopolitan artist. He was born in Paris during the Revolution, died in Berlin in 1872, and lived for many years in England, where he exhibited largely at the Academy. There is something very animated and vivacious in his work. Take, for example, the portraits of Madame Vestris (1057), from the Doistau Collection, and Miss Morris, of the King's Theatre (1065). Rochard's colour is rich, and, if the term may be allowed, luscious. His portraits seem a mixture of the styles of Sir William Ross and Isabey. By the way, he was a pupil of the latter. He could do solid work when he liked, witness the copy of the Rembrandt in the Royal Collection, Buckingham Palace (302).

The mention of Isabey brings us to one of the most extraordinary men in the whole range of miniature painters. He too, as I have said, was a Lorrainer, and had the good fortune to attract the notice of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, when he was only 20.

He began in the very humblest way, and, like many other artists, struggled through poverty to fame. He has been termed "le portraitiste indispensable des Gouvernements." He was in truth "le peintre attitré" of Napoleon I. and the Allies, Louis XVIII. and Charles X. Moreover, he lived to see Napoleon III. on the throne of France. To have been a favourite courtier and successful portrait painter so long was a unique experience which Isabey turned to good account. He was an extraordinarily prolific artist, and painted every notability of his time. The Wallace Collection is rich in his work, and possesses at least a dozen portraits of Napoleon I., to say nothing of other members of the Buonaparte family. He is the largest contributor here, being represented by thirty works, including many celebrities.

Two miniatures by this artist (624A) are full of interest, as they both were painted during the "Hundred Days." That of Louis XVIII. was begun soon after Napoleon was sent to Elba. On the Emperor's return, he at once sent for Isabey, who straightway commenced a portrait of him, but the overthrow of the Empire after Waterloo led to

the abandonment of the second picture and the completion of the first. They are both of them beautifully finished work, and belong to the Musée Ducal de Carlsruhe.

Taking the miniatures shown in the Foreign Section chronologically, it is interesting to find an example by an artist whose work is extremely rare in this country, but who, nevertheless, bears a name well known in the early history of miniature painting in England, viz., Lavinia Teerlinck. This lady was attached to the Court of Mary Tudor, and there are notes of payments made to her by that Queen. She was the daughter of the well-known miniature painter Simon Teerlinck of Bruges. There is a portrait—said to be Lady Hunston—by her here (1132), lent by the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam. Moreover, the Foreign Section is exceptionally rich in the work of the Olivers, by reason of the important contribution by the Queen of Holland of some half-dozen of their best works, including one of the Duke of Buckingham by Peter Oliver, after the artist's father (1002), and another piece, by Isaac Oliver, also assigned to Buckingham, dated 1614; but, as this miniature (996) bears on its face the age of the original, viz., 30, and as George Villiers was not born till 1592, it is quite clear it cannot be Buckingham, nor, indeed, could I discover a likeness to the "favourite"; but it is a beautifully finished miniature, and is deservedly given a place of honour.

The interesting group of three (993), belonging to the Baroness G. de Rothschild, modestly termed 'Portrait d'Homme, de Femme, et d'Enfant,' I have already dealt with in my notes on the English Section.

Another great name, one of the greatest in the history of the art, Petitot, must not be forgotten, but the works shown do not compare favourably with the numerous specimens of his wonderful skill which may be seen in the Jones Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Of the half-dozen portraits here, that of Turenne (on a snuff-box, 1023, belonging to Prince de Lichtenstein) is, perhaps, the finest.

One of the most versatile and delightful artists of the eighteenth century, Jean Fragonard, is represented here by half a dozen examples. He is not usually reckoned as a miniature painter, but his facility was such that he could paint in any manner, as specimens of his work here abundantly prove. Most of them are marked by that broad, free handling which corresponds to the examples to be seen in the Wallace and Ashmolean Collections. They differ *toto cælo* from the portrait of the actor Prévile (758), painted on a snuff-box belonging to M. Flameng. The likeness of this favourite actor is most minutely and carefully finished, and is of a very different character from the rest of Fragonard's work in miniature.

A group of artists other than the French School may here be noticed, viz., Füger, Goya, Fendi, and Quaglia, a quartet of painters who show, it must be owned, very different powers and styles of work.

Ferdinand Quaglia, the Italian artist, painted many portraits of the Empress Joséphine. There is in this Exhibition one of her (1041, belonging to M. E. Stern). His work may be seen in the Wallace Collection in the shape of another portrait of the Impératrice, painted not long before Waterloo.

A woman's portrait here, from the Doistau Collection, is dated 1826. But Quaglia is generally supposed to have died a year before that.

Füger, the Austrian painter, whose work enjoys, and deservedly so, a great reputation in Vienna, where he was a Director of the Académie des Beaux-Arts at the end of the eighteenth century, is represented by eight or nine portraits (761-8).

Another artist of European celebrity who is not generally reckoned as a miniature painter, so far as I am aware, is Goya. His three portraits and two 'Études' (774-7) will be examined with interest. They are lent by the Marquis de Casa-Torres, and come from Madrid.

Unexpected beauty is revealed in works by Peter Fendi. This artist must be reckoned a Viennese, as he was born in Vienna in 1796, and died there in 1842. He lived also in Venice. There is something suggestive of Kate Greenaway in his works shown here, although, of course, he was dead long before her reputation was made. They have the *naïveté* and sweetness of childhood to an astonishing degree. When one thinks of the hideous costume of the Early Victorian period, to which these works belong, it adds to the wonder that such a charming effect could be obtained. They are water-colour drawings rather than miniatures in the ordinary sense, but are full of delicacy and refinement. Two examples, representing 'Repose and Prayer before the Figure of the Madonna,' leave us cold, but the colouring of the other three, representing children at breakfast, reading, and at play (?), is fresh, tender, and dainty. All are dated 1840, and belong to the Princess Arnulf of Bavaria.

"Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum," and perhaps not all my readers may find time to go to Brussels, but I can safely promise those who do so that they will not be disappointed with the International Exhibition of Miniatures in the Avenue des Beaux-Arts.

In conclusion, I venture to make a few remarks germane, as I think, to the subject of these notes.

(1) L'Exposition de la Miniature at Brussels is undoubtedly a huge success.

(2) The English Section therein is admitted to be one of its most attractive features.

(3) The works there shown are but a mere fraction of similar treasures available in this country.

(4) With the exception of a small number, mostly from the Duke of Buccleuch's Collection, shown at the R.A. Old Masters 1879, no public exhibition of portrait miniatures has been held in London since 1865 (the Burlington Club Exhibition of 1889 being a private show).

(5) The time seems ripe for a British Exhibition to be held in London in the near future, say, in the summer of 1913.

(6) To such an Exhibition, held under proper auspices, and with due precautions for safety, contributions may confidently be expected from owners who have been unwilling to send their valuable collections abroad.

(7) Besides the pleasure such an Exhibition would afford to the public, it should

(8) Raise the standard of miniature painting in this country; and last, but not least, might

(9) Pave the way for the formation of a National Collection of Miniatures, to the great enjoyment and profit of succeeding generations.

J. J. FOSTER.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND, which has been enlarged and rearranged, was reopened by the Secretary for Scotland on Monday. Formerly only half of the building on the Mound was available; now the whole area is occupied by prints and drawings of the foreign and British schools, and paintings of the British, Italian, French, Dutch, and Flemish schools. A new feature is the black-and-white section.

WE have to announce the death of the Danish sculptor Louis Hasselriis on the 20th ult., aged 68. The most prominent of his works was the Heine statue ordered by the late Empress of Austria for her villa at Corfu, and now in Hamburg.

M. PAUL FOUCART, the veteran Academician, has returned to the study of the Mysteries of Eleusis, a fresh memoir on which, prepared with the collaboration of his son M. George Foucart, Professor at the University of Marseilles, he has just read before the Académie des Inscriptions. He thinks that in the yearly celebration of these Mysteries the drama representing the Rape of Persephone, her return to earth, and the marriage of Zeus and Demeter, was played by the priests, not as a spectacle, but as a liturgical act having for its object the assurance by magical means of good harvests and other benefits to the State. This he declares to have been copied from the similar scenes represented, according to Herodotus, at different festivals in Egypt which had the same intention, but were not mysteries in the ordinary sense of the word, requiring a special initiation on the part of the worshippers. In this view M. George Foucart, whose competence in Egyptological matters is well known, supports him.

THE learned Dominican Father Scheil has just discovered, or rediscovered, the clay tablet containing the plan and description of the famous temple of Esagila at Babylon, seen for a short time, but not copied, by the late George Smith during his last visit to Babylonia. It turns out to be a copy made by the scribe Ea Belshunu at Erech, in the eighty-third year of the Seleucid Era (or 229 B.C.), from another tablet found at Borsippa. It contains the measurements of the courts and the sanctuary of the temple, the number, names, and orientation of the different doors and chapels, and also of six out of the seven stories or stages of the famous *ziggurat* or step-pyramid celebrated by Herodotus and Strabo. The description of the sixth story is missing, as noted by George Smith, which proves the tablet communicated by Father Scheil to the Académie des Inscriptions to be the same as that formerly seen by our countryman.

MR. STEPHEN LANGDON, Reader in Assyriology at Oxford, has found among the tablets from Nippur studied by him at the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople a tablet containing a whole section of the Code of Hammurabi, which purports to have been revised and transcribed by the scribe Bel-ibni in the reign of Hammurabi's son and successor, Samsu-iluna. He gathers from this that the Code shortly after its enactment was often copied, and the examples sent to many places in the empire, in order that no Babylonian should be able to plead ignorance of the law.

AFTER an interval of sixty-three years the Cambrian Archaeological Association will this year hold its Annual Meeting at Cardiff, the week selected being that of July 22nd to 27th.

MUSIC

WOLF-FERRARI'S 'I GIOJELLI DELLA MADONNA.'

WOLF-FERRARI was born at Venice in 1876, and his first two operas were produced in that city. Afterwards he went to Munich and studied with Rheinberger. There he produced 'Die neugierigen Frauen.' His latest opera, 'I Gioielli della Madonna,' produced last year in America, was given at Covent Garden on Thursday in last week for the first time.

Wolf-Ferrari is only thirty-six years old. It is, therefore, not surprising to find his music showing the influence of Wagner, especially in the dramatic scene between Gennaro and Maliella in the second act.

In the first act, with its laughing, bustling crowd, and the solemn procession and singing of the chorus, the composer shows that his studies with Rheinberger enabled him to present striking contrasts with considerable effect; for the chanting of the choir in Gregorian melodies accentuated the contrast between the sacred and the secular music. This first act achieved a legitimate success.

In the second act, to which reference has been made, the music was appropriate, yet, owing to the Wagnerian influence, it did not create strong interest. Nor was it worked up, as in the first act, to an impressive climax.

In the third act there was clever music, but here again the close was unsatisfactory. The music was not powerful enough to counteract the realism of Gennaro's death.

Throughout the opera Neapolitan folk-melodies were introduced for the purpose of local colour; but only in a few instances did they prove characteristic. The aim of the librettists, C. Zangerini and E. Golisciani, so it seems to us, was to arrange a series of sensational tableaux rather than to present a story of strong and developing human interest. Maliella, a kind of Carmen, is the most striking character.

The impersonation of Maliella by Madame Edvina was excellent, though her voice is not quite suited to the part. Signor Martinnelli as Gennaro sang well, but his rôle did not enable him fully to display either his histrionic or his vocal powers. The performance, under the direction of Signor Campanini, was excellent, and the staging of the piece deserves all praise.

An English version of the libretto has been made by Mr. Claude Aveling.

Musical Gossip.

MANY opera-goers regard Rossini's 'Il Barbiere' merely as an amusing opera, and the "Lesson" scene with a *prima donna* of note as most enjoyable; but there is genius in the bright, spontaneous music; moreover, the agreement between tone and word is complete. The performance last Saturday evening at Covent Garden with Madame Tétrazini as the Rosina was brilliant. Both Messrs. McCormack and Sammarco as the Count and Figaro sang well, though their acting was more or less formal.

On the following Monday 'Samson et Dalila' was given, the two chief rôles being taken by M. Paul Franz and Madame Kirkby Lunn. The latter was at her best. M. Franz, both in voice and appearance, is an ideal Samson. The success of

this opera is remarkable, for though it is ably written, the style of the music differs from that in vogue at the present day.

SIGNOR BUSONI gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening. The first part of the programme included Beethoven's 'Emperor' Concerto and Liszt's 'Dies Irae' Paraphrase, the accompaniments to which were played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood's direction. The second part of the programme included Mozart's Overture to 'Die Entführung aus dem Serail,' to which Signor Busoni has added a short and effective coda, as in Mozart's score it leads without break into the opening scene. The pianist's 'Berceuse Élégiacque' for orchestra proved somewhat artificial in its harmonies, yet the coda was impressive. Last in the programme came his 'Turandot' Suite. Its earlier numbers are very characteristic, but, like most incidental music—it was originally written to Gozzi's comedy 'Turandot'—it is not heard to best advantage in the concert-room. These works were ably conducted by the composer.

LAST SATURDAY AFTERNOON Sir Henry J. Wood gave a 'Hamlet' concert in the Empress Hall, at the Earl's Court Exhibition. The programme included Liszt's so-called Symphonic Poem 'Hamlet,' but Ramann, his biographer, concluded, from a note on the manuscript score, that it was intended as a Prelude for a performance at Weimar of Shakespeare's play. The music is interesting, though naturally sombre, with the exception of a short section intended, no doubt, for Ophelia. As Prelude to the play it would create the right atmosphere, but as a concert piece it is not effective. Another number in the programme was 'L'Enterrement d'Ophélie,' by Bourgault Ducoudray, an emotional and delicately scored piece, given for the first time in England.

THE sudden death is announced in his 61st year of Jan Blockx, a Flemish composer whose works were successful not only in his native city Antwerp, but also in Belgium and in France. His 'Herbergprinses,' produced in 1896, was his first work for the stage, though previously he had written many vocal and instrumental works. Another successful opera of his was 'La Fiancée de la Mer,' produced two years later.

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel*, a complete libretto of 'King Lear' in Verdi's handwriting has been discovered among his papers. This confirms the report that he intended to write an opera on that subject.

HERR SIEGFRIED WAGNER, whose opera 'Banadietrich' has just been produced at Vienna, has stated that there will be no festival performances at Bayreuth in 1913.

BERTHOLD LITZMANN'S biography of Madame Schumann has been translated from the fourth German edition by Miss Grace Hadow, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., with an Introduction by Dr. W. H. Hadow. The book will be in two volumes, with portraits and other illustrations.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
- MON.-SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.
- MON. Nora and Frederica Conway's Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Joseph Malkin's Cello Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Irene St. Clair's Song Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
- London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Olénine d'Alheim's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Christian Key and Betty Goodden's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- Anna Roeckner's Evening Concert, 8.15, Empress Rooms.
- Lierhammer's Vocal Recital, 8.45, Aeolian Hall.

- TUES. Paulo Gruppe's Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- London Trio, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
- Elena Gerhardt's Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Frederick Morley's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Charles Anthony's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
- WED. Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Olénine d'Alheim's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- R. and E. Laparra's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
- Marion Dykes Spicer's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
- Bronislaw Huberman's Violin Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Eva Lissmann's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Miss D'Almayne's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
- THURS. Paul Kochanski's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Wladimir Cernikoff's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
- Mario Lorenzi's Harp Recital, 3.15, Broadwood's.
- Robert Lortat's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Helen Sealy's Evening Concert, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
- South Hampstead Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Mary Jocelyn and Frank Gleeson's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. Tina Lerner's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
- Nordica's Orchestral Concert, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
- Maggie Teyte's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Frederick Stock and Victor Watson's Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- Gervase Elwes and Campbell McInnes's Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
- Rodolfo Lombino and Heinrich Fiedler's Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- SAT. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford's Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- Mengelberg-Schelling Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Leila Doubleday and Arthur Alexander's Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
- Jane Gair's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
- Fanny Davies and Pablo Casals's Concert, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE IRISH PLAYERS.

THE presence of a massed and enthusiastic audience at the Court Theatre on Monday night, at the opening of the season of the Abbey Theatre Company, was ample testimony that these original players have at length reached the inner citadel of favour in London drama. For that reason it behoves them to be circumspect, for nothing can be more damaging to their exquisite art than the popularity of London playgoers—somewhat clamorous, aggressive, and too eagerly responsive to note the finer shades of dramatic representation. Appropriately enough, they inaugurated their programme with Mr. W. B. Yeats's 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan' and Synge's 'The Playboy of the Western World,' which threw certain ferocious Philistines of America into an anguish of deprecation and gave the play itself the subtlest form of advertisement. It is because the present critic has seen and delighted in 'The Playboy' many times that it is incumbent upon him to warn its interpreters against accepting any other standard of valuation than that they themselves revealed when first it was acted in London. 'The Playboy' is by no means the simple "comedy" that the majority of London critics would have us believe. Its strands are woven of both comedy and tragedy, patterned into an harmonious shapeliness upon a background of grim actuality, shot through at the same time, for all its sternness, with a radiant and transfiguring imagination. It is satire, poetry, realism, and high exuberant humour poured into and fused in the alembic of art. Only so puissant a dramatist as Synge could have sharpened and finished such heterogeneity into dramatic verisimilitude. For, however much the critics may differentiate between the transcendent prose-poetry of 'The Playboy' and its dramatic machinery, the two are inseparable.

The Playboy of the Western World. By J. M. Synge.

Kathleen Ni Houlihan. By W. B. Yeats.

Lady Gregory, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. W. G. Fay have superintended the training of the Abbey players with rare zeal and devotedness. They responded in a composite body so freshly and with such discrimination that they flashed like a comet into the region of our forlorn and drab mediocrity of acting. It will therefore be perilous in the extreme for the future of acting should they allow themselves to be seduced from the track of their early and perfect renderings. There were ominous manifestations on Monday night of such a tendency. The absence of so vital a personality as Miss Maire O'Neill may have accounted for it in some measure; for Miss Eithne Magee as Pegeen Mike, markedly successful as she was, lacked the passion, the insight, and the esoteric sense of poetry of her predecessor. One sought in vain for that smooth interaction of temperament between Pegeen and Christopher Mahon which results in a kind of interchange of their two salient characteristics—her shrewish vitality tempered into softness, his shy naive timidity into a bold and masterful "likeliness." That was partly Mr. O'Donovan's fault. In a way that we have never seen him do before, he slurred the poetry, disregarded the niceties and fluctuations of character, and tended to pitch the whole conception into the element of farce; and, with the exception of Miss Sara Allgood, Mr. Arthur Sinclair, and Mr. O'Rourke—who reappeared with their old inimitable power as Widow Quin, Michael James, and Philly Cullen respectively—the whole company followed suit and ignored the richer complexities of the play. The audience fell agape into the net, and intensified what is nothing but a falsification of Synge's original meaning. The poetry was relegated into an interlude, an irrelevance, a byplay; the tragedy was clouded over; the characterization stereotyped and emasculated. Such are the consequences of allowing delicate comedy to masquerade in the guise of farce. True, the Abbey Theatre Company played farce as none other can, but let them not forget the demands of a higher art. *Facilis descensus.*

In 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan,' on the other hand, no such misinterpretation was discernible. The cast was virtually unchanged from last year, nor is the flush of its visionary beauty staled. It is one of the most genuine and tender allegories of patriotism bedraggled and cast away, yet undaunted in its aspirations. Its symbolism was caught to perfection, none of the players letting the mysticism lapse into insignificance, while the setting and grouping were superb. Its magnificent close was realized with a restraint and intuition that saw the actors at their fullest development. The dignity of Miss Sara Allgood as Kathleen could not have been surpassed.

Dramatic Gossip.

'LE MAÎTRE DE FORGES,' which has been presented at the Little Theatre, was a piece highly successful in its own generation, and remains probably M. Georges Ohnet's best achievement. To-day modern audiences, with reason, demand more than is found in the prodigality of dramatic scenes which occur in the play. In spite of M. Ohnet's hatred of the commonplace, it is difficult to suppress the criticism that, after all, 'Le Maître de Forges' is conventional and insipid. As is invariably the case with the French players, the acting reached a high level. Madame Émilie Lindey as Claire de Beaulieu, although sincere, was a little lacking in restraint, and tended at times to obtrude her personality. It is well worth seeing the play to watch the acting of M. Bouzin.

THE second week of the Irish Players' season at the Court will be occupied by four plays—two by Lady Gregory: 'The Jackdaw' during the first part of the week, and 'The Rising of the Moon' during the last. Mr. St. John Ervine's 'Mixed Marriage' and Mr. Lennox Robinson's 'Patriots' will be the other two.

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JNO. ARTHUR PALMER, Secretary of Education.

Education Dept., Edmund Street, June 11, 1912.

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JNO. ARTHUR PALMER, Secretary of Education.

Education Dept., Edmund Street, June 10, 1912.

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THOS. DUCKWORTH, Secretary.

Worcester Public Library and "Hastings" Museum,

May 25, 1912.

[Classified Advertisements continued p. 690.]

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1912.

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LITERATURE

COLONIAL HISTORY—NEW STYLE.

THE first sentence of Mr. Root's Preface in his book on Pennsylvania and the British Government is significant, while merely affirming a familiar piece of knowledge. "Until recent years," he says, "it was the fashion for historians of our colonial era to treat the English possessions in America in the domain of American history." There certainly was such a fashion; and it was so like nature that an unprepared reader may be excused if he asks with some asperity what was wrong with it. The best answer to the question is an explanation of the terms. This treatment of "English possessions" means, in effect, writing their history from the post-revolutionary point of view and as a stage in the history of the United States. This way of approach, it is now contended, determines the bias of sympathy and decides on irrelevant grounds many of the matters that come up for judgment. The ordinary patriotic or liberal historian virtually credits the Colonies with the rights which they ultimately vindicated for themselves in becoming States, and is apt to see instances of selfish and arbitrary interference, if not of tyranny, in most attempts of British policy to regulate them.

Against this sympathetic or passionate tradition a reaction has been in progress during the past two decades, and the present book is one of its symptoms and results. "Various forces," says Mr. Root, "have been and still are at work, tending to clear away the old patriotic and demo-

cratic points of view," and to substitute for them "the modern and normal imperial point of view." The change consists essentially in taking the Colonies just as they stood in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and anticipating nothing of their history; in regarding them callously not as a cluster of free communities with an heroic future ahead of them, and its legend even then in the making, but simply as legally permitted and politically restricted parts of a certain Great Empire, to whose Government they were subordinate, by whose power they were protected, and for whose territorial expansion and commercial advantage they were considered to exist. In fact, the investigations of the new school of American historians, as they affect this period, are largely conducted in our own archives, or by the aid of extensive transcripts made from them, and naturally combine to present the Colonies from the point of view of the Privy Council, the Board of Trade, and the royal or proprietary Governors to whom they were such troublesome charges. So the author remarks concerning his book:—

"The province of Pennsylvania has been singled out for particular investigation in order to elucidate the nature of British imperialism in its political and administrative features during the eighteenth century. It is the purpose to describe both the organization and activity of the central institutions of colonial control and the work of the royal officials in the colonial service administering imperial policies. Since the colony is considered from the point of view of the Empire, the study falls largely in the field of English history. Indirectly it is a part of American history."

This new movement in historical interpretation brings into view knowledge too long neglected or obscured. But at the same time it tends to lose touch with one essential truth which the patriotic historians, with all their faults, had in their very bones—the truth, namely, that historical communities, like individual men, are to be comprehended and judged from within, and that no limiting extrinsic circumstances in the case, nor any contrary suppositions or intentions in the minds of others regarding them, afford the proper description of their real type and status.

Tested by this criterion, the attempt to reconstruct, if not to rehabilitate, the central official point of view is to a large extent irrelevant and misleading. The determining moral fact in the situation is that the Colonists never saw themselves through Privy Council or Board of Trade spectacles, and can hardly be said to have been conscious of the status which the strict or esoteric theory of the Empire gave them. Whenever that theory was practically invoked, they were prompt with reclamations, resistance, and evasion. The War of Independence, indeed, was slowly declared and slackly waged. But the rebellion in detail—the endemic resistance to outside dictation or control—began with the first boatload of English emigrants who arrived, and continued as part of the daily course of individual life

and business till the Revolution: when the business, so to say, was consolidated. In all this the Colonists were merely acting out what was implied in their intimate consciousness of themselves; their assumption that they were normal, undegraded Englishmen who had surrendered no historic rights of their race in leaving home, but had rather added to them the rewards of the adventurous and the liberties resulting from a life outside the realm.

This psychological factor has been emphasized at some length because, without the clue which it gives, there is no escaping from the maze of disobedience, transgression, and default which seems to constitute the whole story of Pennsylvania in these pages. The case is not peculiar. The story of every colony in turn creates the same impression when resolved into a recital of that colony's relations with the controlling offices in England or their delegates on the spot. But, as Pennsylvania was not only in geographical position, but also in most other ways the central colony, it offers all the elements for a full study of what such relations meant. Mr. Root's study is analytic and documentary in method, and lacks nothing of industry and exactness. Every aspect of the subject has its separate chapter, and almost every sentence its foot-note bristling with Record Office and British Museum (MSS. Room) press-marks, to say nothing of published sources. What it does lack to some extent is a steady, personal view, or, at any rate, the courage to apply such a view steadily and throughout.

A reference to only a few topics can be attempted here, and we choose those of most general interest. The first chapter, on the 'Central Institutions of Colonial Control,' displays the elaborate system of councils, boards, committees, and offices of various sorts in England, which all had a finger in the pie of colonial management, and shows how political changes in England affected administration in the direction of strictness or laxity. Chapters on the administration of the Acts of Trade and the Courts of Vice-Admiralty bring us at once into the region of cross-purposes and strife. In regard to the former, Mr. Root would have done well and valiantly had he decided outright that transgression of the laws of trade was so essential to the wellbeing of the colonies, and almost to their tolerable existence, that to call it smuggling is to beg a very large question. The fault lay with the depleting mercantile system then in vogue, against which an economic and growing community had to live as best it might. To the same cause also should be referred the troubles—the reiterated metropolitan commands and prohibitions, the unfailing colonial disregard and defiance—dealt with in the chapter on Finance.

When we come to 'The Judicial System and the Royal Disallowance,' we see the Home Government persistently and vexatiously trying to enforce a certain administrative change,

a reapportionment of work among the provincial courts, on grounds which would have commended themselves to any intelligent man in England, but which, nevertheless, were mere foolishness when confronted with the facts of local custom, circumstances, and needs. Take again the characteristic and passionate opposition to the first Vice-Admiralty courts. It drew its main strength, not from any penchant for smuggling, but from the inherited prejudices and ideals of a people who had the Common Law of England, so to say, in their blood. The Common Law was to Englishmen of that age a part and attribute of their nationality, as well as being esteemed the safeguard of their liberties. In the Colonists this sentiment was rather intensified than diminished by their situation at so long a remove from home and the main body of their countrymen. They felt that in a court which administered the Civil Law—the Law of Rome—they were submitted to an alien, an unfriendly and a dangerous jurisdiction.

The question of Defence is, of course, the outstanding topic in any survey of Pennsylvania's record, and especially of her relations with the British Government. The subject is full of difficulties, and, therefore, has been easily exploited by prejudice and passion. From these stirring motives Mr. Root is almost distressingly free, yet the difficulties have been too much for him. The impression which he conveys does, we think, less than justice to the provincial case. This is the result partly of the lack of what we have called mental thoroughness and the consequent failure to bring into account a good many circumstances which do not appear in a mere citation of the "facts" of command and refusal. For instance, in the refusal during 1751-4 to build a fort on the Ohio there were half a dozen other motives besides pacifist prejudice. If it is wrong to write Colonial history from a post-revolutionary point of view, it is more manifestly wrong to write of that refusal from the standpoint of Braddock's defeat or Pontiac's conspiracy.

Injustice also results from a failure to keep distinct stages separate, to observe both the historical and the moral chronology of the story. The things that have been done by recent British writers of high acceptance in the way of jumbling historical chronology, and launching their eloquent denunciations from the scrapheap of dates, are almost past believing of honest men. Mr. Root is not entirely free from this fault, though innocent of the eloquence; but the observance of the moral chronology, of the modifications of opinion and temper within a given period, is a counsel of perfection which has hardly come before him. Yet we believe there can be no reasonable account rendered of this subject which does not recognize that the year 1747-8—the year of the Association or Volunteer Movement—represents a sort of moral landslip in Pennsylvania, and that orthodox or pacifist Quakerism was

not a genuine or controlling force in the Assembly during the agitated early fifties. From a recognition of this must follow a recognition that the Assembly during these years was quite sincere in its offer of money bills for defence. Mr. Root does not give due emphasis to the fact (though not ignoring it) that the withdrawal of the Quakers from political life in 1756 nowise diminished the difficulties of supply. Indeed, a vivid, descriptive history written "close up" (as artists say) to the issues and passions of the moment, would show that the most intense stage in the whole long quarrel was reached in February, 1757, between a non-disputatious Governor and an Assembly in which there may have been one or two Quakers (of a sort) left, but not a vestige of Quakerism.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sir Sidney Lee. Second Supplement, Vol. I. *Abbey-Eyre.* (Smith & Elder.)

SUPPLEMENTS to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' must present editorial difficulties which were mostly absent from the preparation of the original issue of that great undertaking. Here we have a volume of 500 articles, dealing with noteworthy persons who died between January 22nd, 1901, and December 31st, 1911. The problem before Sir Sidney Lee was clearly how to get these worthies into their true perspective; to make the record fit the man, and to suppress the well-meant eulogies of friends and relations as well as the desire to fight old controversies over again.

We may say at once that he has been highly successful in his delicate task. Some people whose work is of no great import have been concisely dismissed. It is just as well that records of their industry more trustworthy than the hasty obituaries of the daily press shall be generally accessible, but posterity has no need for a complete list of Dr A.'s sermons or Miss B.'s novels. Most of the military and naval articles, too, notably those of Col. Lloyd, are models of information definitely conveyed. Elsewhere there is a certain lack of completeness, especially in the references to authorities. Thus Mr. de Montmorency might have elucidated the part played by Sir Charles Adderley in promoting the compromise over the Franchise Bill of 1884 by an allusion to the narrative of the negotiations in Mr. Andrew Lang's 'Life of Sir Stafford Northcote,' and there are other instances of the insufficient ransacking of political biographies. Mr. Charles Boyd's article on Alfred Beit does not indicate where the Report of the British South Africa Committee is to be found, and other contributors follow him with vague references to blue books on Egypt, or Turkey, or somewhere else. Those whose doom it is to labour in the Newspaper Room of the British Museum know to their cost that the hunting down of a particular report or dispatch takes time.

Though the subjects of the articles in this 'Supplement' died so recently, several of them have already attained the dignity of "standard" biography. Lord Northbrook, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Glenesk come under this head; and Sir Sidney Lee has wisely secured their respective biographers to give in a condensed form the substance of well-known works. But in other cases the articles are inevitably in the nature of experimental studies which will be superseded by and by. Of such a character is the editor's elaborate sketch of King Edward, occupying over sixty pages. In the meantime the daily papers have been quick to discover that Sir Sidney's article contains abundant matter for readable quotation. It also embodies a very carefully considered view of the King's character, based on information supplied by those about him. How far that view can be accepted as final will, perhaps, for some time be matter for controversy.

Mr. Algernon Cecil's article on Lord Salisbury is greatly *ad rem*; and, except that it is rather lacking in dates, there is hardly a fault to be found with it. He seems to have consulted the family papers on certain obscurities in Lord Salisbury's ideas; and, though for their full examination we must wait for Lady Gwendolen Cecil's promised biography, Mr. Cecil has thoroughly assimilated the speeches and the articles in *The Quarterly*. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, receives eulogistic yet judicious treatment at the hands of Lord Pentland, who makes no attempt to disguise the differences which prevailed in the party at the time of the South African War. All the more prominent statesmen have been entrusted to competent writers. The wide knowledge and mastery over detail acquired by Sir Charles Dilke are duly recognized by Mr. Thursfield, though the reference to *The Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries* may create a false impression to those who do not know the facts. Regarding Sir Charles's intercourse with King Edward, a cross-reference might have been made to the account of that monarch, which gives their relations in fuller detail (p. 574). In the article concerning Lady Dilke, her connexion and that of her first husband with 'Middlemarch' as prototypes are clearly stated. Though there was a certain irony in entrusting an old-fashioned Trade Unionist like Henry Broadhurst to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the result is admirably impartial.

The philosophy of Alexander Bain can hardly be said to have endured, but nothing could be clearer than Miss Haldane's exposition of his somewhat materialistic and emphatically utilitarian teaching. An unsigned article on Edward Caird, Master of Balliol College and philosopher, provokes speculation as to its authorship; it is uncommonly well done. It is pleasant to see present-day dignitaries of Oxford and Cambridge paying affectionate tributes to their friends who are gone. Thus Prof. Henry Jackson aptly estimates the scholarship of Archer-Hind, and Dr. W. H. Hutton the social

qualities of Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's, Oxford. Miss Mary Bateson's rare erudition is well weighed by a fellow-mediævalist in Prof. Tout. Mr. A. H. Johnson rather understates Montagu Burrows's activity in political affairs at Oxford. During the turmoil of 1880 Burrows's zeal in the Conservative cause considerably outran his discretion.

We must not linger too long, however, in academic groves. By way of contrast the typically Bohemian figure of Robert Buchanan presents itself, and Mr. Thomas Bayne is to be congratulated, both on his handling of the old "Fleshly School of Poetry" controversy, and on his winnowing of the few novels that count from the pot-boiling trash. Mr. Seccombe almost persuades us to regard Samuel Butler, the author of 'Erewhon,' as a deliberate philosopher, but it would be nearer the mark to look on him as a whimsical satirist. Surely there should have been some mention of 'Seven Sonnets and a Psalm of Montreal' and 'God the Known and the Unknown,' first published in *The Examiner* of 1879. Mr. Seccombe somewhat oddly refers to Butler's "outwardly conventional aspect." Did he expect him to wear a cap and bells? It would have been pertinent to say that his way of life was unconventional, and that the books which are now well known brought him little profit in his lifetime.

On the whole, the men and women of letters in this volume are not of exceptional interest. Miss Elizabeth Lee has the *mot juste* for poor Ouida (Marie Louise De la Ramée), whose novels on Italy are by no means to be despised; but she does not seem sufficiently conscious of the value of Aubrey De Vere as a pioneer of the "Celtic Renaissance." Mr. Bickley makes no attempt to pigeon-hole John Davidson, and therein he acts wisely. Much of Davidson's verse is nimble rhetoric, and even the 'Fleet Street Eclogues' await their final critic. Moberly Bell touched literature at some points, but he can scarcely be said to have belonged to it, and, as Mr. Monypenny candidly admits, many of his enterprises were "strictly beyond the bounds of journalism."

No great artists figure in this volume; but an architect whose fame cannot fail to endure, John Francis Bentley, receives his due from Mr. Paul Waterhouse. Among the actors, Lionel Brough is, perhaps, the most noteworthy; an unsigned article on him gives little idea of his powers as a *raconteur*.

We will conclude our survey by mentioning some of the philanthropists who figure in this closely packed volume. Foremost among them the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, whose use of her wealth is clearly described by Mr. J. P. Anderson. The list of names adds value to this, as to many other, articles in the 'Supplement.' Mr. J. H. Marchant says just enough about Sir Barnardo. There was no need to go into all the litigation in which Barnardo became involved through his adoption of children of Roman Catholic parents who came into his homes, and Mr.

Marchant has refrained from doing so. Sir Walter Besant may not have consciously reckoned himself as a philanthropist, but he was one. Mr. W. B. Owen, one of the editor's assistants, tells the story of the People's Palace skilfully, and does justice to Besant's crusade on behalf of his brother-authors. Another valourous crusader was Frances Power Cobbe, and Mr. Alexander Gordon sets forth her many activities with sympathy and moderation. It is of interest to be reminded that in 1862, when she read before the Social Science Congress a paper advocating the admission of women to university degrees, the proposal was received with "universal ridicule." Dorothea Beale, of Cheltenham, who laboured for the education of her sex is to be found not far from Ada Ellen Bayly (Edna Lyell), who wrote novels with purposes, and devoted much of their proceeds to charitable causes. There is, in fact, much fine, confused interest in this volume, and if some may question the propriety of including a patent medicine vendor in its scope, whereas not a single plumber or pastrycook is to be discovered in it, still the hoardings are always with us, and act as passports to fame of a sort.

The Greek Romances in Elizabethan Prose Fiction. By Samuel Lee Wolff. (New York, Columbia University Press; London, Henry Frowde.)

DR. WOLFF'S book consists of summaries of three Greek romances by Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tatius, and a very careful study of their matter and literary method, followed by summaries and studies of the prose romances of Sidney, Greene, and Lodge, showing the correspondence and the actual connexion between the English and the Greek. Dr. Wolff's thoroughness does not conceal itself. His 500 pages present not only what we suppose are all his conclusions, but also virtually all his grounds for them, quoted at length. A characteristic paragraph is where he notices that,

"in Sidney's episode of the Princess's captivity, the brutal Anaxius, forcing his caresses upon Pamela, takes her by the chin ('Arc.' III. xxvi. 352). 'Putting him away with her faire hand, Proud beast (said she), yet thou plaieest worse thy comedy, then thy Tragedy.' Thersander, forcing his caresses upon Leucippe, also takes her by the chin, and also receives a sharp reproof."

It is, in fact, his principal aim to show not only that was Sidney indebted to the Greek romances, but also that he alone among Elizabethans has developed the form further on his own account, and "has actually brought nearer perfection the complex architectonics of Greek Romance." Dr. Wolff will find few to challenge the last part of his statement, since the 'Arcadia' is a book which there are many to praise and very few to love and read. A committee of Senior Wranglers might still further elaborate and perfect the architectonics, and in the course of a

long life embody the contents of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' in one romance.

Dr. Wolff has observed some parallels between Richardson and Sidney so insignificant that we cannot take seriously his remark that "Richardson's indebtedness to Sidney does not seem to have been thoroughly investigated." But those between Sidney and the Greeks are convincing. The 'Arcadia' as a whole has the same kind of frame—the complications are the same in kind, sometimes actually copied. Hence, in the words of Dr. Wolff, "one who reads for pleasure simply cannot understand the 'Arcadia.'" Of the resemblance in detail we have quoted one example. One other will suffice: it shows that Sidney had before him the contemporary version of Heliodorus by Underdowne, where may be found this account of a feast:—

"The tables were furnished with delicate dishes, some whereof laie in the handes of those that were slaine, being in steede of weapons.... Besides, the cuppes were overthrowen, and fell out of the handes, either of them that dranke, or those, who had instead of stones used them. For that soudaine mischiefe wrought newe devises, and taught them in steade of weapons to use their pottes.... bruving bloude with wine, joyning battaile with banketting."

Sidney followed with this:—

"Thus was their banquette turned to a battaile, their winie mirthes to bloudie rages.... They never weyed how to arme themselves, but tooke up everything for a weapon, that furie offered to their handes. Some caught hold of spikes (though serviceable for life) to be the instruments of death. And there was some such one, who held the same pot wherein he drank to your health, to use it to your mischief."

Sidney, however, seems to be thinking of the Virgilian "furor arma ministrat."

In our opinion the multiplication of such examples is not to be encouraged. Far fewer would have been enough to prove Dr. Wolff's power of observation, and for the rest, references should suffice. As it stands at present the book is a model for students, but by no means for writers. The method of work is excellent, but the amount of paper covered lamentable. Nor is it for lack of ability to do anything else that Dr. Wolff adopts this monumental method; for, wherever he personally intervenes with argument or comment, he is lively and sensible, though we do not think his style one that bears the sudden use of "Twaddle!" Once, probably to relieve the tedium—though if unconsciously, then naturally—he gives way to the style under discussion by speaking of "the heroic spectacle, and the spectacular heroics, of shipwrecked Pyrocles."

His study of this style is the most interesting part of the book, and he has ventured to coin a new word, "homeophony," as a generic term for one of its devices, the rhetorical use of similarities in sound—repetition, assonance, alliteration, rhyme. These, on a small scale, are the result of the same hard external sense of form which the romances as a

whole, and all of their parts, exhibit to an extraordinary degree. For modern examples of homeophony equal to the old, readers must turn to the prose and verse of Swinburne. Some of his prose seems to be written for the joy of constructing formally perfect sentences which must have hovered before his mind's eye before he had anything to pour into them. At other times he was the subject of fitful inspiration, as when, having spoken of "a curious monotony in the variety," he thought well to ask "if there be not a curious variety in the monotony," but went no further. Rhyme had entered into his soul. There "breath" was never divided from "death," nor "light" from "night," and he gave the most perfect example of prolonged homeophony to be found when he wrote,

Slower than life into breath,
Surelier than time into death.....

in 'To Walt Whitman in America.' His poetry was the first entirely happy place for this treatment of words. Prose, which approximates to the language of speech, can never perhaps be trained to such completeness of artificiality as verse, without announcing itself as nonsense. This completeness, unlike the nonsense, is not to be met in Sidney or his predecessors. Dr. Wolff might establish a connexion between Swinburne and Achilles Tatius, but purely as an ingenious exercise, not as "a contribution to knowledge worthy of publication" with Prof. Thorndike's imprimatur.

Studies in Arcady. Second Series. By R. L. Gales. (Herbert & Daniel.)

It is pleasant to encounter a writer whose humble pages shine with the gracious light of a great spiritual tradition, and 'Essays from a Country Parsonage' may do far more to reconcile the modern thinker with the authority of the Church than the works of many imposing and celebrated divines. One muses on laying down Mr. Gales's delightful little volume as to whether insistence on adhesion to dogma is necessary for the nurture of the living seeds of faith—as the majority of Churchmen have strenuously held. But clerics as broad-minded as Mr. Gales are rare, and evidence is abundant that "the letter killeth." 'Studies in Arcady,' indeed, at the first glance has but an indirect bearing on the Church's problems or policy, but, as one turns from one to another of these pleasant 'Discussions and Digressions' on villagers and their ways, on Christian legends, folk-speech, Mediæval traditions, 'Colourless Religion,' &c., one recognizes that their charm—and so their hold upon one—springs not merely from the author's kindly humanity, but also from his cultivation of the flower of mediæval religious sentiment. All the dogmas of the schoolmen, all the tangled growths of doctrinal controversy have rotted slowly away to

touchwood, but from the old roots of the faith still spring as beautiful examples of love and human charity as those which the mediæval world enshrined in its legends. It is a thousand pities that these folk-stories and mediæval traditions which Mr. Gales touches upon in papers such as 'The Lore of the Three Kings,' 'The Queen of Festivals,' 'The Land of Pardons,' should either have faded from the memory of the English Church or were never transplanted here by Continental piety. Mr. Gales says aptly:—

"It is one of the normal functions of religion to provide an immense background to life, to create an atmosphere, to bring something large and imaginative into the most contracted lives. Normally this is done for the mass of the people by their religion."

In Catholic countries, perhaps, but in England our author, we fear, is right in his contention that a "colourless religion" is bound to lose its hold upon the mass of simple souls by neglecting to emphasize in its "Feasts and Festivals" the sense of joy and wonder in human life. In this connexion an interesting essay might be written on the atrophy of the æsthetic sense in the English people. Mr. Gales's indirect appeal for the cultivation of the old brotherliness and gracious charity among men unseals religious springs which have been silting up slowly, but surely in the last two centuries. Theoretically the Church inculcates brotherliness among all men, but how different was the spirit of its work in the mediæval village from our modern practice! In this light our author's catholicity, his ardent sympathy with the poor and simple-minded, his appreciation of all that is joyous and beautiful in human feeling appear both as a survival and a revival of a priestly ideal not uncommon in Southern lands. It is pleasant to add that Mr. Gales's tone, though scholarly, is simple and homely, and perfectly free from the tinge of artificiality which mars the utterance of many of our latter-day school of ritualists. Many of his best essays, indeed, as 'Dickens in Real Life' and 'Town and Country English,' show a native sympathy with the racy spirit of old English life, while others demonstrate his cosmopolitan outlook. The Breton peasant, the Russian *muzhik*, the English villager to him are equally as interesting in their common family features as in their innate temperamental differences. The only passage we have noted which fails a little in brotherly charity is one in which the name of Dr. Clifford is cited. It is natural that the great schism of dissent should still rankle in the minds of even the most broad-minded Anglicans, and it is one of time's ironies that the social root of that schism, viz., "the Poor Man's gospel" should be less and less propagated by the Free Churches as their congregations become more and more prosperous.

SOME RECENT VERSE.

The King: a Tragedy in a Continuous Series of Scenes. By Stephen Phillips. (Stephen Swift.)—Mr. Phillips has a prolific pen, and writes with some passion, fluency, and spaciousness of conception. But his verse often lies open to the imputation of spuriousness of effect, owing to a tendency to forcing a genuine capacity for emotional expression into artificial and extravagant postures. His latest poetic drama is much inferior to his best work, and accentuates its blemishes. Its *motif* is that of unconscious incest, culminating, on discovery, in the suicide of the lovers. Though less crude and transpontine than Ford's famous treatment of a similar theme, it can bear no comparison to it in tragic massiveness and poignancy. It carries frequent evidence of slovenly workmanship, and Mr. Phillips ignores many opportunities of heightening his language into lofty relationship with tragic possibilities. The scenes drift lazily and mistily past us, carelessly picked out and without any sharp, concrete realization of outlines. The characters, too, are lacking in individuality; they are merely oratorical mouthpieces. Indeed, the play as a whole is metallic and otiose, untouched by the authentic wand of inspiration. The quality of the poetry itself is fitful; sometimes curiously naked and divorced from Mr. Phillips's peculiar genre; sometimes garnished with sweeping, processional rhetoric. The speech of Carlos, the king's son, is typical:—

Why you encircle me as doth the air,
And nothing breathes or moves apart from you.
The Universe hath got from you a soul;
Since first I saw you on a fated night,
From the dark palace casement secretly
Leaning with loosened hair to midnight lilies

Thou art more sweet than souls of evening flowers
In a dim world, and ere a star hath come.

This is self-consciously "purple"; clever, but too affected to be born of lively spontaneity.

Sonnets and Ballate of Guido Cavalcanti. With Translations of them, and an Introduction by Ezra Pound. (Swift.)—"I cannot trust the reader," says Mr. Pound, "to read the Italian for the music after he has read my English for the sense." Therefore he has abandoned his intention of printing the Italian of Guido Cavalcanti's poems with what he calls "an unrhymed gloze." He has, in fact, written a verse translation, and lest there should be doubt as to his aim, he announces that he has tried "to bring over the qualities of Guido's rhythm, not line for line, but to embody in the whole of my English some trace of that power which implies the man." Such hopes are alone enough to handicap him. He has desired and hoped to write what shall have on English readers an effect like that of Guido on Italian. But looking at this distant goal he has become blind to nearer things. He has become blind to the necessity of writing English and being intelligible; or, if not blind, then he has allowed rhyme and a purely self-conscious choice of words to make him appear so. He will suddenly use "allege" pedantically (to put it mildly), or "furloyn" (for which he has to give a note), or "forlendye" (to rhyme with "comprehend me," but of doubtful meaning): he will say:—

Deadly 's the poison with thy joys connected;

and speak of "where Love is situate": he will brighten up Guido by saying that

Rumour, courier through the mind can crying,
"A vileness in the heart, Oyez!"

His vocabulary seems to have been taken from dictionaries or a crude and disorderly, if picturesque, memory, so that time after time he shocks us and blinds us to Guido with words which he has not made his own. This astonishing example is not solitary:—

The grace of youth in Toulouse ventureth;
She's noble and fair, with quaint sincerities,
Discreet she is and is about the eyes
Most like to our Lady of sweet memories.
So that within my heart desirous
She hath clad the soul in fashions peregrine.

Such verse suggests that Mr. Pound has lost his natural feeling for the value of words. Where Rossetti says "like a cross," he says "cruciform," as if it were the same, and not a rigid technical word somewhat difficult to raise into poetry. Nor is he afraid of ineptitude, as in the lines:—

An archer is he as the Scythians are
Whose only joy is killing some one else.

He will speak of a "spirit" in one line and "sprites" in the next, without distinction, and translate "mia donna" as "Milady." It is unnecessary to give further examples of the kind of difficulties which Mr. Pound has added to those created by a poet of another age and another tongue, difficulties so great as to nullify where they do not conceal the translator's insight. He has never overcome the disadvantage of not knowing that a writer of verse may do anything rather than be both unreadable and unintelligible. Rossetti, at least, is seldom either and never both; Mr. Pound's version cannot, as poetry, supersede his, and as a crib it is not sufficient.

Poems and Songs. By Richard Middleton. With an Introduction by Henry Savage. (Fisher Unwin.)—Richard Middleton's death, at the age of twenty nine, has robbed us of one of our most promising young prose-writers. It will not, we think, be so generally agreed that the poetical loss is as great. Seen one by one in the weekly periodicals to which he contributed, Middleton's poems never failed to impress the reader with their grace, dexterity, and verbal pleasantness. At his best he could sweep away criticism by his rapid, though careful, exuberance; in contrast with most periodical verse, his poems impressed themselves upon the memory.

Collected here, they reveal Middleton's good qualities more insistently than ever, but at the same time bring his limitations forcibly into the light. Opened anywhere, the book displays an unusual fluency and ease; but the poet's very ease has militated against poetic success. Little of this writing comes straight from the heart; rarely does the poet stop to find the just word or the illuminating phrase. Usually he is content to weave round any subject a pleasant fabric of familiar symbols—roses, dreams, stars, and so on—caring little for their appropriateness; and the effect is sometimes merely that of skilful *bouts-rimés*.

But even in the least sincere-seeming poems he often achieves some passage with a sense of magic about it. The first stanza of 'New Love' is an example:—

The boy weeps in the wild woods,
His bright eyes are sore,
The old inhuman solitudes
May shield his heart no more;
A maid has happened out of hell
And kissed his crimson lips too well.

The first four lines here have that quality that hangs around the best work of Mr. Walter de la Mare; the last two bring us back to easy deadness and artificial obviousness. This patchiness of quality is noticeable throughout the volume. Not one of these four-score lyrics is completely satisfying. The best are, perhaps, 'The Bathing

Boy' and 'The Carol of the Poor Children.' In the last-named Middleton's tender fancifulness is at its meridian:—

We are the poor children come out to see the sights
On this day of all days, on this night of nights,
The stars in merry parties are dancing in the sky
A fine star, a new star, is shining on high!

We are the poor children, our lips are frosty blue,
We cannot sing our carol as well as rich folk do,
Our bellies are so empty we have no singing voice,
But this night of all nights good children must rejoice.

We do rejoice, we do rejoice, as hard as we can try,
A fine star, a new star, is shining in the sky!
And while we sing our carol, we think of the delight
The happy kings and shepherds make in Bethlehem to-night.

But as a poet Middleton was seldom more than a charming literary butterfly. Had he lived, the bad habits generated by facility would probably have prevented him from making of verse a vehicle for the seriousness of thought, depth of emotion, and freshness of vision that were beginning to mark his prose.

The Widow in the Bye-Street. By John Masefield. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)—'The Widow in the Bye-Street,' which appeared in the pages of *The English Review*, has by no means the poetic qualities of 'The Everlasting Mercy,' which, if an unequal, was a genuine product of the imagination. We expect rather better things from Mr. Masefield than the former, in which the realism inclines to be mechanical and the versification bare and arid. The elimination of all ornament is too evident; to attain to the baldest diction becomes a kind of ideal. There is nothing here of the romantic, magical naturalness of Wordsworth's simplicity. After all, metrical exigencies do entail some poetic *vraisemblance*. Prose and verse are not interchangeable; their spirit may approximate, but they are separate media of expression. 'The Widow in the Bye-Street' tends to be wilfully prosy and to select the sordid.

Song in September. By Norman Gale. (Constable.)—The author's rustic muse remains undisturbed in a sophisticated age, and those who liked his 'Orchard Songs' will find this new volume as unpretentious and as pleasing. Mr. Gale writes with taste and feeling of trees and flowers and birds and country loves. If his manner is rarely distinguished, it is as rarely faulty; if his matter is never striking, it is never tedious. Once or twice in this book the marriage of sincere, gentle emotion and simple language produces genuine poetry, as in 'A Christening' and 'The Voice,' with its charming second verse:—

It was my mother's name. A part
Of wounded memory sprang to tears,
And the few violets of my heart
Shook in the wind of happier years.
Quicker than magic came the face
That once was sun and moon for me;
The garden shawl, the cap of lace,
The collie's head against her knee.

DR. ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL.

THERE are some personalities who sum up in themselves a definite type—clear, distinct, and individual.

Such a personality was that of Alexander Carmichael, the author of 'Carmina Gadelica,' of 'Deirdre,' and of numerous papers in the *Journals* of Scottish Antiquarian and Gaelic Societies, who passed away at a ripe age on Wednesday week last, June 5th. In him the simple dignity, the quiet persistence, the grit of the West Highlander, found its complete representative. As his friends received from him the warm Highland welcome given with outstretched hands, and looked at the grave, dignified figure clad in

the native kilt, and the kindly, serene face, they felt that something of the sturdy independence of the folk of the Western Isles among whom he was born and bred, and something, too, of their gentle introspectiveness, had passed into him. It was in going up and down these islands in the exercise of his calling that he gradually accumulated those stores of lore concerning old rites and customs, and those collections of Gaelic hymns, charms, and 'Blessings' which he published in 1900 in the two sumptuous volumes which he named 'Carmina Gadelica.' Here we have over 200 poems and fragments in Gaelic and English, and we may truly say that in no other published material is the inner soul of the Highlander revealed as it is in the beauty and delicacy of these poems. Many of them retain a half-pagan note, and show evident signs of pre-Christian origin; even as we possess them, coloured as they are by later Christian influence, they are among the most precious testimony we possess to the native cults of these islands. But, apart from all scientific uses, their charm and simple sincerity make them well worthy of the labour bestowed upon their collection and publication. For many months before his death Dr. Carmichael had been busied in arranging for the press a second collection, almost equal in number to the first; but ill-health has prevented the fulfilment of this design.

Dr. Carmichael was a well-known figure wherever the native tongue and the old customs survived. He was President or Chief of many Gaelic societies, and he was the inspirer of many younger men. Fiona Macleod's best work, in particular, was done when in his company or under the influence of his writings and spirit. He helped Dr. William Forbes Skene substantially in the preparation of his third volume of 'Celtic Scotland,' contributing to it a study of the native system of land-tenure and the tillage of the soil in the Western Hebrides, and he was the companion of Campbell of Islay in many of his wanderings in the West. His own university of Edinburgh conferred upon him an honorary degree of LL.D. on the publication of his great work. It is probable that no other single man has done so much as he to stimulate a love for the national customs and traditions of his native country and to keep alive in its best sense the spirit of Scottish nationality.

ELEANOR HULL.

JANE AUSTEN FOR SCHOOLS.

YOUR reviewer of 'Pride and Prejudice' (*Athenæum*, June 1st, p. 617, col. 1) complains that no detailed explanation is given by the editor, of the "intrusive" commas which he notices on p. 366 and elsewhere. It did not seem necessary to "correct," for the benefit of school-children, the characteristic punctuation of the first edition; but it would have been difficult to give a detailed account of its differences from modern usage. Your reviewer will find in Mr. Percy Simpson's 'Shakespearian Punctuation' some classification of uses now obsolete. The principles there examined continued to influence English punctuation at least as late as 1813; they differed fundamentally from the modern "logical" system.

In the passage quoted, "Gave him to understand, that her sentiments had undergone so material a change, since the period to which he alluded, as to make her receive with gratitude and pleasure, his present assurances," the comma before a substantival *that*-clause is normal; the comma after

"pleasure" also follows the rhythm of the sentence and marks a natural pause. The modern tendency is to balance one comma by another: either "receive with gratitude and pleasure his present assurances" or "receive, with gratitude and pleasure, his present assurances." The comma after "receive" is logical only; there is no pause. So we now write, "I told him that, if he did not take an umbrella, he would get wet"; the old style would be, "I told him, that if he did not take an umbrella, he would get wet."

R. W. CHAPMAN.

*** I am obliged to Mr. Chapman for his explanations. They do not, however, convey any information which is new to me. Like other reviewers, I am familiar with Mr. Simpson's excellent book; but I have no reason to suppose that its conclusions are generally known either among teachers of English or school children. The characteristic punctuation of the first edition of a classic is a pleasure to those who know it well; it can only be a stumbling-block to those who are reading it for the first time, and are, naturally, not experts in the history of English stops. The difficulty of giving a detailed account is surely not an excuse for avoiding it. It seems to me one of several reasons for regarding the book as unsuitable for young readers.

YOUR REVIEWER.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

ON Friday, May 31st, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters and documents, of which the most important were the following: A Collection of eleven documents relating to Eugene Aram, 20l. John Evelyn, letter to Ralph Thoresby, July 18th, 1699, 20l. 10s. Oliver Cromwell, holograph letter, one page, February 18th, 1650, 215l.; another, September 1st, 1652, 210l. William Pitt the Younger, eighteen letters to Lord Auckland, 1787-98, 50l. Tolstoy, five letters to Ivan F. Mazhivin, 1907-8, 12l. 10s. C. L. Dodgson, letter to Tom Taylor, asking to be introduced to Tenniel, December 20th, 1863, 24l. 10s. Washington, signed letter to General Smallwood about the military operations which preceded the battle of Brandywine, September 9th, 1777, 25l. 10s.; letter to the Rev. W. Gordon, June 29th, 1777, 70l. Charles and Mary Lamb, letter to Louisa Martin, March 28th, 1809, 58l.; C. Lamb, letter to Miss Kelly, July 6th, 1825, 30l. Mary Lamb, letter to the same, March 27th, 1820, 15l. 10s. Byron, his special marriage licence, December 23rd, 1814, 53l. Autograph MS. of ten stanzas from Don Juan, July 10th, 1819, 105l. Shelley, letter to Byron, December 21st, 1821, with a note from Byron to Moore on the back, 51l. P. B. and Mary Shelley, letter to Jane Clairmont about Allegra, 1822, 96l. Charlotte Brontë, MS. verses beginning "The trumpet hath sounded, its voice is gone forth," December 11th, 1831, 24l. 10s.

The total of the sale was 1,815l. 2s. 6d.

THE HUTH LIBRARY.

THE sale of the second portion of the Huth Library, comprising the letters C and D, was begun by Messrs. Sotheby on Wednesday, June 5th. We append a list of the books which realized 100l. and upwards during the first three days: J. C., Saint Marie Magdalen's Conversion, 1603, 115l. Jacques Cartier, A Shorte and Briefe Narration of the Two Navigations and Discoveries to the Northwest Partes called New France, 1580, 235l. Cervantes, El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha, Madrid, 1605; the first issue, with the privilege for Madrid alone; with the second part, 1615, 1,460l.; the same, first part only, second issue, Madrid, 1605, 165l. Cessolis, The Game and Play of the Chess, printed by Caxton, c. 1481, 400l. Chastising of God's Children, printed by Caxton or Wynken de Worde, c. 1491, 330l. Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, printed by Caxton, c. 1478, 905l.; another edition, printed by Richard Pynson, 1526, 260l. Christine de Pisan, Book of Fayttes of Armes and of Chyvalrye, printed by Caxton, c. 1480,

1497. Les Chroniques de France, dites de St. Denis, illuminated MS., French, late fourteenth century, with 50 fine miniatures, 1,650l. Chroniques, German illuminated MS., fifteenth century, with 204 curious illustrations, 350l. Anthony Chute, Beawtie Dishonoured, written under the title of Shore's Wife, 1593, 350l. Cicero, Epistolæ ad Familiares, printed at Venice by Joannes de Spira, 1469, 100l. Treatises of Old Age and Friendship, with the Declaration of Noblesse, &c., printed by Caxton, 1481, 1,000l. Columbus, Epistola de Insulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inventis, the earliest issue, n.d. (1493), 210l.; the second issue, 1493, 240l. Eyn schön hübsch Lesen von etlichen Inszlen, &c., 1497, 132l. Columna, Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, 1499, 290l. A Complaint of a Dolorous Lover, n.d. (c. 1540), 100l. Concilium Buch, of the Council of Constance, printed at Augsburg by Anton Sorg, 1483, 190l.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Answer of the Archbishops of England to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Leo XIII. on English Ordinations, 1/ Longmans

Addressed to the whole body of Bishops of the Catholic Church in 1896 (and first published March 9th, 1897). A translation into English, reprinted with a Prefatory Note and an Historical Introduction by John Wordsworth.

Carpenter (S. C.), A PARSON'S DEFENCE, 3/6 net. Longmans

This is "an attempt to put the clerical position, to express the creed of Christendom from the parson's point of view." The writer is Warden of the Caius College Settlement in Battersea, and brings to his task a wide experience of laymen; he brings to it also humour and outspokenness, and a knack of writing as if he were speaking, together with some turn for epigram and a facility in the choice of homely illustration. In the method one is sometimes reminded of Mr. Chesterton; in the inner handling of the matter there is something akin to Dr. Figgis's books; but we say this, not to hint that the book is derivative—far from it—but to suggest to what school of thought it belongs.

Chicago University: HISTORICAL AND LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN LITERATURE RELATED TO THE NEW TESTAMENT, issued under the Direction of the Department of Biblical and Patristic Greek.—First Series, TEXTS; Vol. II. GREEK TEXTS; Part II. THE TORONTO GOSPELS, by Edgar J. Goodspeed, 1/ net.

Illinois, University of Chicago; Cambridge, University Press

A careful collation of a Greek MS. of the four Gospels, written on parchment in a minute cursive hand, which is assigned to the late eleventh or early twelfth century, and is of special interest because it is not mentioned in any of the published lists of Gospel cursives. Now in the library of the University of Toronto, it was purchased by its former owner from an English dealer more than twenty years ago. The text has marks for lessons, omits the "pericope," which is added in a later hand in the margin, and is described as fundamentally Syrian in character. There is a late and faulty subscription at the end, which "must have been copied from an earlier manuscript," and gives a date—A.D. 793—too early for any part of the text.

Law.

Higgins (A. Pearce), WAR AND THE PRIVATE CITIZEN: STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, 5/ net. King

"I believe," says Dr. Higgins, "that the wider diffusion of the knowledge of International Law, and particularly of that branch of it which relates to war, the greater is the hope of peace." This, no doubt, is true, and any one who helps to educate public opinion and spread the knowledge, not only of abstract Public Law, but also of actual international practice, is performing a useful service in the cause of peace. The author deals with the question how non-combatants would be affected by war, the rules relating to hospital ships and the carriage of passengers, and the more controversial problems of the conversion of merchant ships into ships of war. He treats all his points with judicial impartiality, and gives a lucid exposition of arguments on both sides. With regard to the Hague Conference, his advice might well be taken. "The work of future conferences," he suggests, "will be greatly assisted if more careful preparation is made of the questions to be brought forward." If we intend to treat the Hague Conference seriously, our delegates should be carefully picked men, and should confer with the Foreign Office authorities for some months before the Conference meets. If our representatives are chosen merely for their names, appointed only a few weeks beforehand, and supplied with vague and meagre instructions, our contribution to the discussion of these highly complex international problems must be ineffective. The author dismisses the question of the immunity of private property from capture in time of war in a very few pages, maintaining that by spreading the burden of war over the nation the evils of war are brought home to the whole community. But this subject requires far more detailed consideration, and, indeed, Dr. Higgins admits that in the near future it will come into greater prominence. It is not improbable that the growing opinion in favour of immunity may receive more sympathetic attention than it has hitherto.

Poetry.

Campbell (Mrs. Victor), THE CHOICE, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Lynwood

The value of Mrs. Campbell's verse is largely depreciated by falling into the alluring temptation of poetasters—allegorizing. She personifies the abstract stock-in-trade—hope, despair, memory, passion, sorrow, pity, friendship *et hoc genus omne*, and declaims her exhortations to them after the fashion of the "scarlet" school. The capital letter is sown profusely through her pages.

Latin Love Poems, translated by J. M. Krause, 1/6 net. Kegan Paul

This pretty little volume is uniform with Mr. J. A. Pott's 'Greek Love Songs and Epigrams,' and offers Latin on one page faced by English on another—a severe test for any rendering. Mr. Krause keeps a good average level, but does not equal the best efforts of his predecessors. He tolerates inversions and feels the bondage of rhyme. Still, it is pleasant to have this collection, which brings together good things from Catullus, Horace, and Propertius as the main part of its attraction.

Matthews (James Newton), THE LUTE OF LIFE, edited by Walter Hurt, \$1.50

Cincinnati, Horton

There is an exhilarating introduction to this bulky collection of the late Mr. Matthews's verses. Mr. Walter Hurt, in

throwing what he calls "a verbal violet on the grave of his friend, declares that men like Mr. Matthews are "the cream of creation," suggests that "this book of James Newton Matthews should be reared in a pile to overtop the pyramids," and anticipates that in future years the village of Mason, Illinois, where the bard was born, may become "the Mecca of mankind." We see little prospect of it. The poems, although admirable in sentiment and revealing a kindly personality, are entirely commonplace.

Money (Mrs. Elliot), SPRING SONGS. 1/6 net. Gay & Hancock

These verses lack individuality as much in their rendering as their subjects. They are prosaic, self-satisfied, and usually pointless.

Poems Promiscuous, by Gol, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

University light verse which is negligible. "Gol" appends some lines on the loss of the Titanic, opening thus:—

Tell me, Atlantic, ceaselessly rolling,
Where are the souls thou hast hastened away!

Spence (C. H.), CLIFTONIAN VERSES AND FAIR COPIES, 1/ Clifton, Baker;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

The writer of this collection of verses need scarcely have told us that he "does not imagine them to be poetry." As the work of upper schoolboys of Clifton College, they show a respectable standard. A superficial resemblance to the poems of Mr. Newbolt runs through them.

Verses and Re-Verses, by IL., 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer

University light verse of respectable quality. The best piece is that on Spring, beginning

Spring is with us: through the town
All the newest colours clash;
Tailors tail; and up and down
Haberdashers haberdash.

Philosophy.

Anant (Dharm), PLATO AND THE TRUE ENLIGHTENER OF SOUL, 6/ net. Luzac

There are some books to which no critic can do justice. This is one of them. The name of Nanak and the speculations of the Phostirs may be of potent charm to some, but not to us, and, though we see Plato on nearly every page, it is not the Plato whom we know. Quotations from Akenside and a portrait of "one of the few thriving Theomorphists" add distinction to a volume already sufficiently distinguished.

History and Biography.

Bradford (Gamaliel), jun., LEE THE AMERICAN, 10/6 net. Constable

This is "not so much a biography as a psychography"—in other words, less a chronological record than a study of the man. The writer intelligently reveres his subject, and has thoughts about life and literature.

Bridges (the late John Henry), FRANCE UNDER RICHELIEU AND COLBERT, 2/6 net. Macmillan

A new edition, with an Introduction by A. J. Grant. For notice see *Athen.*, Jan. 5, 1867, p. 17.

Brown (Dr. John), LETTERS, WITH LETTERS FROM RUSKIN, THACKERAY, AND OTHERS, edited by his Son and D. W. Forrest, with Biographical Introduction by Elizabeth T. McLaren, 1/ net. Nelson

We welcome this new edition of a collection of letters which we noticed at length on December 7th, 1907. Dr. John Brown was one of the most lovable of men; in fact, as Mark Twain neatly puts it, in the last letter

printed here, "the most extensive slaveholder of his time, and the kindest." Here he reveals all his strength, as well as his limitations, with a charming *naïveté*. The two writers mentioned in the title are the most interesting of his correspondents.

Dewey (Stoddard), FOUR FRENCH ADVENTURERS (from the *Causés Célèbres*), 2/ net. Nelson

The histories of the four adventurers—each the hero of a *cause célèbre*—are based upon law reports, supplemented by reference to other authorities, though not, as Mr. Dewey admits, by original research. As human documents the narratives have an appreciable value, but they are marred by frequent infelicities of style, especially in translation: the French title, for example, of a famous melodrama is rendered as 'The Courier of Lyons.' Of the four stories the best known is that of the supposed Louis XVII. Of the others the most striking is 'Pontio de Sainte-Hélène,' an audacious case of personation.

Evans (Frederick H.), JAMES JOHN GARTH WILKINSON, 1/ Jones & Evans

A biography and critical study of the physician and mystic of the nineteenth century. He fell early under the influence of Blake, and edited his 'Songs of Innocence and Experience,' with considerable supplementary material of his own. Later, his mysticism was entwined with Swedenborgian theories, and he strove to elucidate them to English people. The present work gives a pleasant, but exaggerated estimate of his powers, and is prone to superlatives. Reprinted from *The Homeopathic World*.

Harris (F. R.), THE LIFE OF EDWARD, FIRST EARL OF SANDWICH (1625-72), 2 vols., 24/ net. John Murray

A complete life of the first Earl of Sandwich—one of the two men who brought about the Restoration of Charles II.—has long been required. Hitherto the only biography of this great nobleman has been contained in the standard *Lives of the Admirals*; and as Sir John Laughton says in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Southey practically ignored Pepys's 'Diary,' of which "Sandwich may be called the hero."

Mr. Harris has made good use of the valuable collection of documents belonging to the present earl, which are lovingly preserved at Hinchinbrooke, and has produced a lifelike portrait of the great admiral, who died bravely in the Royal James in the sanguinary sea-fight at Solebay, off the town of Southwold, on Whitsun Tuesday, May 28th, 1672. The description of this battle and the pathetic ending of Sandwich's life at the early age of 47 is particularly good.

Recollections of a Great Lady: BEING MORE MEMOIRS OF THE COMTESSE DE BOIGNE, edited from the Original MS. by M. Charles Nicoulaud, 10/ net. Heinemann

The latest recollections of Madame de Boigne belong to the reign of Louis Philippe, and the impression of that period which they leave is one of incomparable stuffiness. No fresh air seems to blow across that overcrowded court; and it is difficult not to suppose that its final disruption was not a relief to every person who belonged to it. That Madame de Boigne, herself so loyal an Orleanist and so scornful of the opposite party, should convey such an atmosphere is a testimony to her inherent truthfulness. The tragedy of the passive woman born for domesticity and condemned to royalty, constrained to go through the proper performance, even when a son or a daughter lay dead, has never been more simply or effectively presented than in the portrait of Marie Amélie.

Geography and Travel.

Sargent (A. J.), THE SEA ROAD TO THE EAST, GIBRALTAR TO WEI-HAI-WEI: Six Lectures prepared for the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office, 1/ net. Philip

The Reader in Foreign Trade in the University of London is to be warmly congratulated upon the able manner in which he continually suggests fresh fields of inquiry, maintaining throughout a high level of interest. Several of the slides prepared for this course of lectures have been reproduced as illustrations.

Sports and Pastimes.

Outdoor Sports: A COMPLETE GUIDE TO FIELD AND LAWN GAMES, SWIMMING, ROWING, MINOR OUTDOOR SPORTS, &c., giving the latest Official Regulations, with an Introduction by Gilbert L. Jessop, 3/6 Cassell

A good all-round guide for beginners, though in some cases brevity leads to obiter dicta which might be modified, *e.g.*, concerning cycling dress and lamps. Baseball, rarely seen in England, occupies much space with a portentous list of rules. Golf-croquet might have been mentioned, and surely Badminton is now played with a small racquet, a much less noisy implement than the traditional battledore. The remarks about volleying in lawn-tennis and racquets strike us as too cautious, especially as most young players regard such hitting of the ball as a mystery not easily acquired. The hints, as a rule, are sensible and to the point. Mr. Jessop's introduction is commonplace.

Philology.

Classical Association, PROCEEDINGS, January. 2/6 net. John Murray

The Proceedings include several interesting papers and discussions: H. L. Lorimer deals with Homeric Dress, with illustrations; Prof. Gilbert Murray with the Ritual of Dionysus and the Forms of Greek Tragedy; and Prof. Haverfield with Roman London. The Report of the Council shows a satisfactory state of affairs. Members now get sent to them free of charge both these 'Proceedings' and 'The Year's Work,' and the first year of the Association's ownership of 'The Classical Review' and 'The Classical Quarterly' resulted in a small balance on the right side. We note that there are now three ladies on the Council.

Macdonald (Duncan Black), THE ARABIC AND TURKISH MANUSCRIPTS IN THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

Illinois, Newberry Library

Recommendations of the Classical Association on the Teaching of Latin and Greek, being a Series of Reports by Committees, 1/ net. John Murray

The subjects reported on by the Committees are Spelling and Printing of Latin Texts, Pronunciation of Latin and of Greek, Teaching of Latin in Secondary Schools, and a Four Years' Latin Course for Secondary Schools in which the leaving age is 16.

Revised and Reprinted Porteau of the Bower MSS., PARTS V.-VII., INTRODUCTION.

Calcutta, Government Printing Office

Fiction.

Belloc (H.), THE FOUR MEN: A FARRAGO, 2/ net. Nelson

In the person of Mr. Hilaire Belloc reside at least three different writers, and it is the best of them, the Sussex-lover, the wanderer in country roads, the tarrier in country inns, who has written 'The Four Men.' Apparently artless, the book is really shaped and finished with the nicest skill. As usual with Mr. Belloc, verse is scattered among the prose and drawings among the text, and the resulting "farrago" is decidedly agreeable. Perhaps the little black-and-white vignettes are the most characteristic work of all.

Bloundelle-Burton (John), THE SEA DEVILS, 6/ White

A romance of the Spanish Armada. The hero falls into the hands of the Inquisition, but is eventually rescued and marries Juana, "his sweet thing." The following sentences are typical of the author's taste and knowledge of style: "Ha! now for 't. Spanyards. God wot!" "Not—now. No. 'Tis true. Yet—yet—when—we—have—loved—once—we cannot bear—to—". And so on *ad nauseam*.

Costantini (Anna), YESTERDAY, 6/

Greening

The rich American girl who marries an Italian, and afterwards repents, is becoming a familiar type in modern fiction, and this novel is as conventional as its predecessors. The writing is facile, and the author steers safely to the inevitable reconciliation without undue effort.

Donovan (Dick) and Elkington (E. Way), THE RICH MAN'S WIFE, 6/ Ham-Smith

The rich man is a materialist who exists only for financial "operations"; his wife pines for a sympathy which in due time is provided by an African explorer home on holiday. This last gentleman's fiancée, a young lady of blameless antecedents and, in our view, objectionable manners, withdraws magnanimously from the contest, and takes refuge in a Protestant sisterhood. The financier obligingly dies, and all ends with wedding bells. There is no pretence here, it will be seen, to any originality in theme, and we can see nothing either in style or presentment to atone for this deficiency.

Foster (R. F.), CAB NO. 44, 6/ Ward & Lock

An American practical joker, two city financiers, and other irresponsibles are concerned in a wager. As is usual in such circumstances and such books, forced complications follow. The story has some vitality.

Gilechrist (R. Murray), DAMOSEL CROFT, 6/ Stanley Paul

This is a book of lost opportunities. The hero is an unattractive gentleman who kisses the heroine—an heiress—in the dark, under the impression that she is a maid in an inn. The unsuccessful suitor, Marmaduke Slack, is the better man of the two, and more alive than any one else in the book. One of the lost opportunities is the sketch of a popular novelist, numerous excerpts of whose works make one wonder how he ever came to be popular, even with a public which lacks discrimination.

Gore (John), THE BARMECIDE'S FEAST, 3/6 net. Lane

The efforts at wit in this book—which is presumably intended to be humorous—leave us unmoved.

Harraden (Beatrice), OUT OF THE WRECK I RISE, 2/ net. Nelson

Relates the course of the loves of two women for a clever, but characterless man. There is a good deal of interest in the tale, in spite of the predominance of abnormal psychology.

Hinkson (H. A.), THE CONSIDINE LUCK, 6/ Swift

The Considines were an Irish family of the traditional aristocracy, except for the unusual distinction of a perennial "luck," shown in the present case by the opportunity discovery of a missing will, and a marriage, combining love and convenience, between the impoverished representative of the name and a wealthy daughter of the English *bourgeoisie*. There are few original incidents, and the traditions of middle-class suburban society and an Irish country neighbourhood are contrasted with a humour which frequently lapses into conventionality. Mr. Hinkson has written better novels than this, but his style has its usual brightness and fluency.

Lethbridge (Sybil Campbell), THE SHORELESS SEA, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

The sea without a shore is, of course, Fate. When the last page of the book has been reached, Lady Byfleet, who has a particularly altruistic disposition, has been well-nigh, if not completely, drowned beneath its waves. For it is, presumably, Fate that prompts her bored husband's other wife to confront them during their honeymoon; and Fate that causes Evan Fane, for whom she had left him and by whom she had since been deserted, to be present at their meeting. With this warning in the way of an opening, readers will be able to imagine the gist of the ensuing chapters. Lady Byfleet's husband still preserves his affection for his former wife—an affection, by the way, which is shared by most of the male characters of the book. Mr. Evan Fane complicates matters by becoming enamoured of Lady Byfleet herself. As a finale, therefore, he runs down her husband in his automobile—all of which is very breathless and unconvincing. The other woman is not safely ensconced in the convent for which she seems so admirably fitted until she has added to her list of captures that of Lady Byfleet's father, who himself falls a victim to the charm of her wonderful ruddy hair flecked with gold! It is more of a puzzle than a novel.

Lorimer (Norma), THE SECOND WOMAN, 6/ Stanley Paul

The advent of Mrs. Barclay as a novelist seems to have popularized the "older-than-the-hero" heroine; one cannot, however, accuse the present author of lack of originality. Her heroine decides that, if another woman gains her husband's love, she will willingly give him up. Needless to say, the "second woman" comes, sees, and conquers. There are many complications, and we are left in doubt as to whether the wife's sacrifice has or has not been justified. The theme is skilfully handled, and there are some delightful word-pictures of Italy.

Otterstoun (William), JEAN CAMERON, 6/ Simpkin & Marshall

This book, in the outward form of a novel, is in its essence a tract devoid of the qualities that matter in fiction. It has no character drawing, literary beauty, or constructive skill to commend it. As a polemical work its value must depend upon the ideas and arguments of which its pages are full, and which, though in themselves serious enough, are so presented as to lie easily open to ridicule. A sort of sublimated Christian Science is preached, and the institution of marriage is denounced as corrupting.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE.

One of Stanley Paul's Clear-Type Sixpenny Novels.

Troly-Curtin (Marthe), PHRYNETTE MARRIED, 6/ Grant Richards

The psychological delicacy of the French—which eludes analysis—gently illumines the pages of this young wife's journal. The engaging airiness of her conceits on men in general, and Englishmen as husbands in particular; her artless philosophy, her quaint reduction of everything to terms of herself, and her delightful ingenuousness throughout, at once arrest the attention of the most blasé novel reader. Phrynette loves her husband, but he tends to take her rather for granted, and leaves her for three months to go tiger-shooting. We incline to agree with the youthful diarist when she naively reflects: "It's not so much he that I regret, as the waste of me."

The plot—if such it can be called—is of little importance compared with the impressions of people, places, and things, which are recorded with disarming naturalness. In the absence of her husband, Phrynette is tempted, but does not actually fall. Her husband, however, who is dense—even for an Englishman—thinks the worst, but is eventually persuaded by a common friend of both, who shows him the journal without its owner's knowledge. By such means the reconciliation is effected. Any one fatigued by the banalities of the conventional modern novel will find here a welcome originality, mingled with infectious gaiety and a healthy outlook on life.

Wells (H. G.), THE HISTORY OF MR. POLLY, 7d. net. Nelson

This reissue in a cheap edition is an excellent venture. 'Mr. Polly,' if one of the slightest, is one of the happiest of Mr. Wells's novels. It is compounded of the strangest elements—social inquiry, analysis of manners among the lower-middle class, extravaganza, psychology, and pure farce. Withal, the treatment shows much deft handling, and the book is filled with a kind of debonair irrepressibility which makes it delightful reading.

General.

Bancks (Rev. Gerard W.), MAN IN THE OLD STONE AGE, 1/ Unwin Bros.

This brief pamphlet, dealing with man in the Palæolithic Age, is too summary to be of much utility. The work fails to give any idea of the scope or fascination of the subject.

Campagnac (E. T.), LECTURES ON THE TEACHING OF COMPOSITION. Constable

Three motives urge us into composition: to impart information, to record events, and to give expression for its own sake. Thus, in writing we aim at clearness, correctness, beauty. If children are interested in *things*, they will desire to find expression, clear, correct, and beautiful, in *words*. This is the gist of these pleasant lectures. But the basis is shaky. Mr. Campagnac wavers between three different views of the origin of Art; and the advice is somewhat impracticable. Froebelian optimism helps the student very little in teaching a normal fourth form to write a neat essay.

Grahame-White (Claude) and Harper (Harry), THE AEROPLANE IN WAR, 12/6 net.

Werner Laurie

Some space in this book is wasted in a recapitulation of past achievements in the air, much of which has no longer any lesson for the future, though it is instructive to note that the marked improvement in the

flying of 1910 over that of the previous year was due to experience and dexterity, since the machines were substantially identical. To encourage aeroplane manufacture for military purposes is the aim of the book.

There are many signs of carelessness and repetition, though the ground is well covered. There is, of course, little in the way of accomplishment to be recorded, for the isolated instance of Tripoli is as yet the only practical test made under service conditions, where the value of the aeroplane for scouting, which was already self-evident, was amply demonstrated.

Much of the book is mere conjecture, and, though we acknowledge ungrudgingly Mr. Grahame-White's authority, so far as the manipulation of an aeroplane is concerned, we do not feel constrained always to follow him where its military possibilities are in question, and we think he allows his evident prejudice against "gas-bags" to carry him too far in his condemnation of dirigible balloons, which can undoubtedly accomplish some services unattainable by the heavier-than-air machine which he favours.

The book is handsomely got up, but oddly illustrated. A view, for instance, of the Breguet biplane should certainly have had the preference over the unnecessary portrait of one of the authors. We note the absence of an index, without which a book of this sort, bristling with names of men and machines, is almost useless for purposes of reference.

Japan Society, London, TRANSACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS, Vol. IX., 1910-11, 5/

Frowde

Jones (Harry), LIBERALISM AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS: THE STORY OF THE VETO BATTLE, 1832-1911.

Methuen

A detailed account of the Parliamentary struggle between the Lords and Commons is a useful addition to modern political literature. Mr. Harry Jones records from 1832 up to the passage of the Parliament Act the various occasions of conflict between the two chambers and the gradual development of impatient indignation on the part of the Liberal party at the continued obstruction of their legislation. The author is able to give an account of the culminating stages from the point of view of an eye-witness, and his portraits of the chief actors in the drama are sketched with considerable skill. In depicting the more popular figures, and estimating the importance of the parts they played, he does not forget to pay a well-deserved tribute to one statesman with whom the advertisement of public renown counts for very little. Lord Morley's skilful piloting of the Parliament Bill in the face of a passionately hostile opposition of peers was the central episode in the concluding phase. "He led the House," says Mr. Jones, "with superb ability," and "rose to the full height of a great responsibility."

The author might well have extended his horizon beyond the walls of Westminster, and devoted a chapter to the wider and more fundamental significance of the contest. But this aspect of the problem is perhaps too far-reaching to be included in a volume which does not pretend to be anything more than a popular chronicle of events, written for the use of Liberal politicians.

Machen (Arthur), HIEROGLYPHICS, A NOTE UPON ECSTASY IN LITERATURE, 2/6 net.

Secker

A new edition of a remarkable book. Mr. Machen is well versed in literature, and his criticism is stored with suggestive, luminous analogies and discoveries. One by no means agrees with him in many of his contentions, but one always reads him with interest. We reviewed the book at length in *The Athenæum* of May 24th, 1902.

Literary Gossip.

PROF. WILLIAM JAMES'S letters are being collected for biographical purposes, and those who have any of them can render assistance that will be highly appreciated by addressing Mr. Henry James, Jun., 95, Irving Street, Cambridge, Mass. Casual or brief letters may have an interest or importance not apparent to the person preserving them; and news of the whereabouts of any of James's letters will be gratefully received.

LADY HOOKER will be grateful if any of her friends who possess letters written by her late husband will kindly lend them to her for the purposes of a biography which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish. They should be forwarded to her address—The Camp, Sunningdale—and will be carefully returned.

WE understand that a knighthood has been conferred on Mr. George Thompson Hutchinson, head of the well-known firm of Hutchinson & Co., and chairman of the old-established house of Hurst & Blackett. As this appears to be a special recognition of his services as a publisher, we congratulate him on attaining an honour which is seldom associated with the world of books and letters.

M. MOREL-FATIO has communicated to the Académie des Inscriptions a letter, hitherto unpublished, of Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV., recommending the impostor Perkin Warbeck to the notice of Queen Isabella of Castile. It was not known before that Margaret was concerned in the plot to pass off Perkin Warbeck as one of the Princes murdered in the Tower by order of Richard III., which was favoured by several crowned heads, including the Emperor Maximilian and King James of Scotland.

A LECTURE on 'The Decline of Rhetoric' will be delivered at East London College by Mr. Hilaire Belloc (Head of the Department of English Literature at the College) on Monday, the 17th inst., at 6.30 P.M. Admission will be free.

THE lecture on 'How to use the British Museum Reading Room,' delivered on several occasions during 1911-12 at the Museum by Mr. R. A. Peddie, has now been revised and enlarged for publication, and will be issued by Messrs. Grafton & Co., 69, Great Russell Street, W.C., before the end of the month in popular book form.

THE lectures that Mr. Frank Harris announced at Claridge's Hotel this month are unavoidably postponed, owing to his illness and enforced absence abroad.

PROF. J. NORMAN COLLIE will give a lecture illustrated by lantern-slides at University College, London, on Friday, June 28th, at 5.30 P.M., on 'Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.' The

proceeds from the sale of tickets for the lecture will be devoted to the St. Christopher's Working Boys' Club.

THE first of two volumes of the Riccardi Press 'Virgil,' uniform with the 'Horace' and 'Catullus,' will be published immediately, to be followed very shortly by the second volume. The text is that of Henry Nettleship, edited by Prof. J. P. Postgate. The Riccardi Press has received the commission to print a special edition as the Eton College "leaving book"; this will be in one volume, and will not be for sale.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co. announce for early publication 'Through the Heart of Africa,' an account of a journey on bicycles and on foot from Northern Rhodesia, past the Great Lakes to Egypt, undertaken in 1910, by Mr. Frank H. Melland, and Mr. Edward H. Cholmeley, fully illustrated from photographs.

They are also publishing 'In South Central Africa,' some of the experiences and journeys of a mining engineer during a stay of six years in that country, by Mr. J. M. Moubray, illustrated with a map and photographs.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS is about to publish a study by Dr. H. P. Cholmeley of John of Gaddesden, who was the first English Court physician, and of his chief work, known as the 'Rosa Anglica.' The 'Rosa,' written in 1314, was first printed in 1492, and is mentioned by Chaucer. John of Gaddesden was a graduate of Oxford in arts, medicine, and theology; he died in 1361, and is supposed to have been born about 1280.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in preparation English editions of Ellen Key's volumes 'The Woman Movement' and 'Rahel Varnhagen,' translated from the original Swedish. Later they will include, in the "Ellen Key" Series, the 'Critical and Biographical Study of Ellen Key,' by Louise Nystrom-Hamilton, translated by Mrs. J. E. de Fries.

MESSRS. SHERRATT & HUGHES are publishing this month 'The Manchester Politician, 1750-1912,' by Gerald Berkeley Hertz, an account of the political thought of Manchester since the development of the cotton trade first made it an important centre. It examines the rise and fall of the Manchester School, and gives a picture of the forces that have moulded local opinion in the past and govern it to-day.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL & Co. are issuing shortly a monograph entitled 'Mrs. Humphry Ward: her Work and Influence,' by Mr. J. Stuart Walters. After a *résumé* of the political, social, and religious conditions in England during the early part of the latter half of the nineteenth century—'Robert Elsmere' was published in 1888—the writer traces the influence of Mrs. Humphry Ward's work on modern life and thought. Finally, he sums up her views on religion, politics, social life, and woman.

SCIENCE

BIRDS AND THEIR HABITS.

THERE is no other English ornithologist better qualified to write on the migration of birds than Mr. Eagle Clarke, whose name has long been inseparably associated with the problems of this difficult but fascinating subject. Nor in his case can there be any suggestion of the "armchair critic," whose activities in the field have been long a thing of the past. Indeed, his credentials are of a different order. He began a laborious twenty years' apprenticeship as a member of the British Association Committee on the Migration of Birds, being eventually entrusted with the preparation of the Report on this inquiry. This invaluable experience stood him in good stead when he was free to pursue his investigations on his own lines and in less sedentary fashion. The most important part of these two volumes is concerned with the personal records of the author. No fewer than forty-seven weeks have been spent by him in light-houses and in a lightship, but even more profitable were his pilgrimages to remote outlying islands round our coasts. To him belongs the sole credit of "discovering" in an ornithological sense Fair Isle, "the British Heligoland" as he has called it. From his first descent upon this tiny island, lying midway between the Shetland and Orkney groups, the results obtained were enough to startle the scientific world. To-day he is able to claim that

"seven years' investigations have made it the most famous bird-observatory in our islands.... A number of species which were previously regarded as rare casual visitors to our isles, have, as the result of these observations, been found to be regular migrants. [The yellow-browed warbler is a case in point.].... In addition several species have been added to the British and many to the Scottish avi-fauna."

Some effective photographs give us a good idea of the precipitous, indented, coastline. Unfortunately these great cliffs when warmed by the sun are the inaccessible resort of hosts of winged travellers, only an infinitesimal number of which can be brought under observation.

In these pages there are many touches which remind us of the practical difficulties of the field naturalist. Rare finds are seldom identified till they have been secured; the experienced eye detects at once the presence of a "stranger," but the bird's shyness often eludes a closer acquaintance for many hours. The most

remarkable prize thus captured was a Sadi's warbler, one of a pair seen on May 14th, 1908. This species, once, as all the books tell us, a visitor to East Anglia, has been conspicuously absent from our shores for more than half a century. Its re-appearance in a locality so far removed from its former haunts is singular in the extreme. The little twites are so abundant as to be "a veritable curse to the bird-observer," for many of the more interesting visitors are absorbed and remain undetected among their hordes. Mr. Eagle Clarke's most important discoveries have, of course, been already duly recorded elsewhere, and so much interest was thereby aroused that it was found possible to subsidize a trustworthy native observer trained by himself. In this way the author is able to supply a chronological account of the migratory movements of an entire year, and work out their bearing on various important points, especially with regard to birds of passage.

A short visit to Sule Skerry (lying 22 miles N.E. of Cape Wrath) proved as interesting from the fact of certain unexpected absentees on the list of birds as for the presence of unusual visitors; these records, with the co-operation of the light-keepers, go back to 1899. Sixteen days were devoted to the Flannan Islands, far out in the Atlantic, and were productive of good results, a remarkable migration of Jack Snipe being perhaps the outstanding feature. A more prolonged stay was made at the still more remote, but better-known St. Kilda. Much had been previously observed and written about the bird life in summer, but little or nothing about the migratory movements of other seasons. Mr. Eagle Clarke had the satisfaction of adding no fewer than forty-eight species to the avi-fauna of St. Kilda, including one—the American pipit—new to Britain. Numbers of interesting visitors from Northern Europe were observed, and many summer visitors to Iceland were among the birds of passage. A diary of observations is given, with a complete list of birds. In the latter a reference is made to Mr. Kearton, which seems to do him less than justice. With regard to the common gull, only one of which came under the author's notice, he writes:—

"Kearton ('With Nature and a Camera,' p. 57) includes this species in the list of birds he 'saw and identified in the islands,' but as the Kittiwake has no place in this list, the inference is obvious."

It would indeed have been strange if the kittiwake, abundant as it is in this group, had really escaped Mr. Kearton's notice, or merely been confounded with the common gull. As a matter of fact, though the name is omitted from the list referred to, a description of a colony is given a few pages further on, together with a full-page illustration—probably the first photograph of the birds published.

Mr. Eagle Clarke's experiences in the Eddystone Lighthouse and his month on the Kentish Knock Lightship, will prove attractive to the average reader.

He offers some striking word pictures of the crowded hour, which more than compensates for all the manifold discomforts of cramped confinement in a vessel that rides out gales broadside to the waves, or the deafening explosions that serve as fog signals at every three minutes through the night. Here is part of a description of a "rush" as viewed from the Eddystone:—

"Hosts of glittering objects, birds resplendent, as it were, in burnished gold, were fluttering in, or crossing at all angles, the brilliant revolving beams of light. Those which winged their way up the beams towards the lantern were innumerable, and resembled streaks of approaching light. These either struck the glass, or recovering themselves, passed out of the ray ere the fatal focal point was reached. Those which simply crossed the rays were illumined for a moment only, and became mere spectres on passing into the gloom beyond. Some of those that struck fell like stones from their violent contact with the glass; while others glanced off more or less injured or stunned, to perish miserably in the surf below. Others, again, beat violently against the windows, in their wild efforts to reach the source of the all-fascinating light. Many of those that freed themselves from the dazzling streams of light came in sharp contact with the copper dome of the tower, making it resound like a drum, and then fell like flashes into the water below, followed slowly by a cloud of feathers, resembling a miniature shower of golden flakes. Finally, above and below the madding crowd in the illumined zone, great numbers of the migrants flitted around in all directions in the semi-darkness, and in almost weird contrast with the brilliant multitudes gyrating in the adjacent vistas of light."

All the author's experiences go to prove that a clear bright night is useless for the observer in a lighthouse, and that everything depends on the presence of moisture, not necessarily visible in the form of rain or haze, the effect being an added luminosity to the rays which then exercise an irresistible attraction to every migrant within range. Tests with a hygrometer went to prove the truth of this contention. Moreover, it seems that red or green rays quite fail to allure, when white rays would be fatal. Incidentally it is noticed that the passerines are enormously in the majority as victims, and the suggestion is made that these, "the most specialised of birds, are rendered, by reason of their higher organisation, more susceptible to the mysterious influence of the light."

As was to be expected, much consideration is devoted to weather influences. Typical conditions are carefully worked and given in the convenient form of a series of weather charts, showing isotherms and isobars. Emigration at the Eddystone was found to be unaffected by the direction of the wind, but its velocity made all the difference, no movement being performed when it exceeded twenty-eight miles an hour.

An admirable map shows the chief European routes of migration. It is not surprising to find that Mr. Eagle Clarke does not accept some of Gätke's generally discredited theories, especially as regards

Studies in Bird Migration. By William Eagle Clarke. 2 vols. (Gurney & Jackson.)

British-Bird Book. Vol. III. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

Hand-List of British Birds, with an Account of the Distribution of each Species in the British Isles and Abroad. By Ernst Hartert, F. C. R. Jourdain, N. F. Ticehurst, and H. F. Witherby. (Witherby.)

the amazing speed he would attribute to migrants. With reference to the most puzzling of all the questions—How do the birds find their way?—he notices some remarkable experiments carried out by American ornithologists, and considers that a strong case is made out for the possession of some mysterious faculty of unconscious orientation, or in other words a sense of direction. The migration of eight different species has been worked out in detail, and serves to illustrate the extraordinary complexity of the subject. The starling's movements are the most bewildering of all, and are summarized "conveniently" under thirteen distinct headings!

A visit to the Isle of Ushant, so long ago as 1898, after promising well, ended unfortunately in a fiasco. It was in the Fashoda days, and the bird-watcher, being suspected of malignant designs, was persistently dogged by a myrmidon of the law. A formal complaint only produced a hint not to be disregarded that immediate departure was advisable.

There is, as we have indicated, much in this work to interest the general reader, to whom the frequent quotations from the poets should be an added relish. It is certain that to the serious student of bird migration the volumes are indispensable.

A section of the third volume of the 'British-Bird Book' is out, and contains some of the most interesting studies of the series. Indeed, so admirably have Mr. Kirkman and his coadjutors dealt with the domestic secrets of such recluses as the skuas, the phalaropes, the stone curlew, the dotterel, the Kentish plover, and the golden plover that it comes somewhat as a shock when it is borne in upon the reader that in more than one case his author has been writing with little or no first-hand knowledge of the particular scenes he is describing. It would be unreasonable, in view of the immense range of the subject and the shortness of human life, to cavil at such a state of affairs, but it would be idle to pretend that it does not constitute a deficiency where it exists.

The stone curlew and the Kentish plover are notable exceptions among those just mentioned, and in their case Mr. Farren (to whom the bulk of the *Limicolæ* have been assigned) gives us the benefit of his own intimate observations at close quarters. Fortunately, it is rarely any but the competent observer who undertakes a pilgrimage to the remote haunts of our more exclusive birds, and the data forthcoming are of a far more satisfactory nature so far as they go, than those concerning many better-known species. Particularly good work has been done quite recently in the study of the red-necked phalaropes and the problems presented by the reversal of sexual adornments and functions. Mr. Farren has unearthed from the 'Fauna of the Orkneys' a remarkable quotation dating back to 1804, wherein a surprisingly accurate account (unnoticed by Yarrell

and others) is given of this bird's breeding habits. To illustrate its well-known tameness, we are shown Mr. H. S. Gladstone's photograph of a male attempting to incubate (*sic*, p. 265) a chick held in the hand.

The coloured plates are as excellent as ever, and it is almost invidious to select any for special mention; perhaps Mr. Seaby's pictures of the dotterel, the great skua in the act of charging upon an intruder, the stone curlew (Sir Thomas Browne's bird "with a remarkable eye"), and the lapwing with her chicks take the palm. The whimbrel and the avocet, which are figured respectively in the company of grey-plover and turnstone, have not yet made their appearance in the letterpress.

Respecting the remains of dead lapwings to be found at their breeding-grounds, the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain holds the sparrowhawk accountable; we have, in one instance, known a sitting bird killed by a fox when the nest was too near a hedge. Allusion is made to the question of extra "scrapes" fashioned by lapwings and oystercatchers, and of the latter Saxby is quoted as saying "the male has a fancy for constructing numerous others while his mate is sitting." Our own experience is that numerous such scrapes may be found at least three weeks before any eggs are laid. It is interesting to read of a Kentish plover's eggs laid on seaweed. The present writer was once escorted to a newly discovered nest by a Dungeness native, who on the way discoursed of a curious trait he had observed in two previous nests he had found, namely, a small amount of bleached seaweed. It was absent, he said, in this third nest. On investigation, however, a piece of whitish seaweed was found lying half over one of the two eggs.

The 'Hand-List of British Birds,' compiled by Mr. Hartert in collaboration with the joint editors of *The British Birds Magazine*, will be warmly welcomed by all serious ornithologists. It aims at evolving order out of chaos in the vexed question of nomenclature. For the first time each bird is assigned its correct scientific name in strict accordance with the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. There must be no appeal from the law of priority, however inappropriate the original name may be, and individual preferences are of no account. It should not be too much to hope that the long-needed uniformity may now be attained, and that every museum in the kingdom will lose no time in falling into line and revising its labels. The systematic use of trinomials is clearly expounded, and even unsightly tautonymy, such as *troglodytes troglodytes troglodytes* for our common wren, is now established. The English name is a matter of less moment and wider choice, though the authors are known to hold good reasons for their own selection. It is to be observed that they have no use for such old friends as peewit, ringdove, and robin.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Barber (H. Vaughan), *THE TUBERCULIN TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION*, 6d.

James Nisbet

The great disadvantage of the tuberculin dispensaries is that every case, in whatever stage of the disease, receives varying doses of tuberculin. This wholesale treatment of consumption by one specific remedy has been condemned by all physicians associated with sanatoria or chest hospitals. This short account of the work of a tuberculin dispensary cannot add to the reputation of these institutions, as the data given are very incomplete. Tuberculin given in selected cases where there is no high temperature, and supplemented by other treatment, is, of course, of great use.

Dallas (H. A.), *THE TREND OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH*, 6d. net.

Watkins

This article, reprinted from a recent number of *The Quest*, is not distinguished by relevance or logical sequence. The argument loses itself in the details of "cases," and the trend of psychical research remains as mysterious as before.

Green (George H.), *NATURE STUDY NOTE-BOOK*, also *A VISIT TO ST. ALBANS*, 6d. net.

Dent

This comprehensive little history of St. Albans, both interesting and well illustrated, fulfils its purpose better than the 'Nature Study Note-Book' by the same author, in which the attempt to mention too many branches of science has prevented him from devoting sufficient space to any. The illustrations in the Nature Note-Book are good on the whole, but, as many of the flowers are reduced, they would have been more valuable if the scale had always been supplied.

Harper (Merritt W.), *THE TRAINING AND BREAKING OF HORSES*, 7/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

Written in a lucid and comprehensive style, this book should prove of considerable interest and value to trainers and owners of horses. It is well arranged, and the author treats his subject scientifically. Not only does he indicate the methods by which horses should be trained for the work which they are intended to perform, but he also points out the vices which may arise in an animal in consequence of careless and ignorant handling, and suggests the means by which they may be eradicated. The value of the book is enhanced by copious illustrations.

Irving (R. J.), *THE SIX CARDINAL POINTS AND AFTER: A NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE*, 3d. net.

Liverpool, Philip, Son & Nephew

If the author had confined his work to his constructive ideas for a national medical service, instead of endeavouring to prove that what he advocates has nothing in common with his idea of present-day Socialism, his work would probably have appealed to a larger public, and thereby achieved a greater success.

Ross (H. C.), *FURTHER RESEARCHES INTO INDUCED CELL-REPRODUCTION AND CANCER: Vol. II. THE MCFADDEN RESEARCHES*, 3/6

John Murray

This present volume shows how previous work with individual cells has been confirmed by experiments on animals. The authors are now in a position to produce "cell-proliferation" and swellings resembling tumours in the living creatures by the action of chemical substances which induce individual cell-multiplication.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—June 5.—The Master of Peterhouse in the chair.—The Rev. Hastings Rashdall, read a paper on 'The Metaphysic of Mr. F. H. Bradley.' After a brief examination of 'Appearance and Reality,' the greatest thing since Kant, according to Edward Caird, the paper dealt with Mr. Bradley as an idealist who is not afraid or ashamed of idealism, and with various problems as to the essence of reality. The thesis—that reality cannot be known or thought—is defended by Mr. Bradley by an elaborate attempt to show that all the categories of our thought imply incoherences or contradictions, inconsistencies which we cannot suppose to belong to reality. To Dr. Rashdall there seems to be in Mr. Bradley's system a fundamental and irreconcilable contradiction between three sharply opposed points of view. These may be conveniently described as (1) Idealism, (2) Spinozism, and (3) Phenomenalism. These three aspects were fully discussed in the paper.

ROYAL.—June 6.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The Croonian Lecture was delivered by Dr. Keith Lucas on 'The Process of Excitation in Nerve and Muscle.' Attention has lately been drawn to the slow progress made by physiologists in understanding the physico-chemical nature of the nervous impulse. In the present lecture an attempt is made to examine one aspect of the experimental knowledge which must precede the formulation of any hypothesis of this nature. The first problem is to analyze by experiment the relation between each of the phenomena observed in an excited nerve or muscle, and that central disturbance which constitutes the nervous impulse.

This analysis determines what phenomena must be taken into account in any hypothesis of the nervous impulse. It reveals the fact that work on the propagation of the disturbance in nerve and muscle has been hampered by the want of a method by which a quantitative measure of the disturbance might be obtained. It shows also that there can be distinguished from the propagated disturbance a preliminary local excitatory change, which is produced by an exciting agent at the seat of stimulation, and constitutes the necessary condition for starting the propagated disturbance.

By the recognition of the local excitatory process there is opened a fresh possible line of advance in the direction of determining what the nature of the propagated disturbance may be. The former constitutes the condition which initiates the latter, and a knowledge of the physico-chemical nature of the local change may therefore form an important step towards formulating an hypothesis of the nature of the disturbance which is the basis of propagation.

Dr. H. L. Duke read a paper on 'Antelope as a Reservoir for *Trypanosoma gambiense*.'—Sir D. Bruce, Major D. Harvey, Major A. E. Hamerton, Dr. J. B. Davey, and Lady Bruce read a paper on 'The Morphology of the Trypanosome causing Disease in Man in Nyasaland,'—and Prof. J. C. Fields on 'Theory of the Algebraic Functions.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 6.—The following were elected Fellows: Capt. C. Lindsay, and Messrs. G. H. Duckworth, V. T. Hodgson, J. M. Kendall, W. H. Quarrell, A. Stratton, G. H. M. Sumner, and E. Trustram.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 4.—E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. E. G. Boulenger exhibited a clay-ball containing a cocoon of the African lung-fish (*Protopterus annectens*), presented to the Society by Capt. J. A. M. Vipani. He briefly alluded to the habits of the fish and the formation of the cocoon, and gave an account of the method to be employed in order to release the fish.

Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo introduced a discussion on the Preservation of our Native Fauna, in which Mr. A. Heneage Cocks, Dr. F. G. Dawtrey Drewitt, and Mr. Stewart Blakeney (who sent a written contribution) joined. The necessity of creating public opinion on the matter was urged. It was agreed that the laws with regard to birds were sufficient, if administered strictly. With regard to mammals, it was the opinion of those present that the use of steel traps instead of snares for catching rabbits was chiefly responsible for the extermination of wild cats, martens, and polecats in many parts of the country, and ought to be suppressed.

Mr. R. Lydekker communicated a short paper describing a new local race of giraffe from the Petauke district of North-East Rhodesia.

Miss H. L. M. Pixell read a memoir entitled 'Polychæta from the Pacific Coast of North America: Part I.'; and Mr. R. I. Pocock on antler

growth in the Cervidæ, illustrated by lantern-slides.

Dr. H. Gadow read a paper on 'The One-sided Reduction of Ovaries and Oviducts in the Amniota, with Remarks on Mammalian Evolution.'

Dr. F. E. Beddard gave an account of an asexual tapeworm, obtained from the musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*), showing a new form of asexual propagation, and also described a sexual worm which he believed to be the mature form of the same tapeworm; and Dr. W. Nicoll continued the discussion.

Dr. R. Broom presented a paper based on some new Fossil Reptiles from the Permian and Triassic Beds of South Africa; and Prof. S. J. Hickson on the Hydrocoralline genus *Errina*.

LINNEAN.—June 6.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Dr. W. J. Dakin, Dr. Annie Porter, Prof. A. Meek, and Mr. W. E. Balston were admitted Fellows. Mr. W. H. Daun, the Rev. J. S. Müller, Mr. E. P. Phillips, and Mrs. E. M. Reid were elected Fellows. Prof. J. S. Gardiner, Mr. H. W. Monckton, Miss E. R. Saunders, and Dr. D. H. Scott were appointed Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

Prof. A. Meek introduced his paper, 'On the Development of the Cod, *Gadus morrhua*.' Mr. C. Hedley explained his views on the 'Palæogeographical relations of Antarctica.' He stated that advocates of the Antarctic hypothesis consider that an austral fauna and flora were dispersed from the polar continent to various land areas of the southern hemisphere; that this assemblage included not only frigid, but also temperate, subtropical, and even tropical constituents; that its dispersal occurred not from a single place or time, but from an area oscillating between insular and continental conditions with varying northward prolongations and repeated over successive interglacial periods. The change required of climate and of ocean depths appeared to some to be an insuperable objection to this theory. Alternative explanations advanced to account for the community of life in distant southern lands without involving trans-polar passage are: (1) That such forms are survivors of a former universal distribution; (2) that they are fugitives from a common home in the north; (3) that they have been scattered abroad by birds, winds, or currents; (4) that they radiated from a Mesozoic trans-Pacific continent. As an original contribution to the subject it is now suggested that a link between Antarctica and Tasmania in the latest extension of the Southern continent existed during the last warm phase and transmitted to Australasia a fauna and flora of South American origin; that Antarctica then supported a subtropical vegetation on the coast and an alpine flora on the mountains of the interior; that during the period of refrigeration the fauna and flora were gradually expelled to Australasia through Tasmania, first the warm-loving plants and animals, last the alpine or sub-Antarctic forms; and that a penultimate expansion of Antarctica reached New Zealand, but not Australia. By it an exchange operated between New Zealand and South America, though in the subsequent phase the gifts of Patagonia to Tasmania were not reciprocated. A discussion ensued in which the following took part: Dr. O. Stapf, Dr. G. B. Longstaff, Mr. C. Reid, Mr. T. A. Sprague, Prof. C. Chilton, Dr. Marie Stopes, and Dr. A. S. Woodward, the author briefly replying. Mr. R. Vallentin showed a series of slides from photographs taken by himself during a recent visit to the Falkland Islands, extending over many months. He divided them into views of the scenery, the native plants, and the fauna, alluding to the changes in progress and the loss of endemic types.

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 1.—Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.—A symposium on 'Purpose and Mechanism,' was carried on by Prof. W. R. Sorley, Mr. A. D. Lindsay, and Dr. Bernard Bosanquet. Sir F. Pollock, Prof. Granger, Mr. G. E. Moore, and others spoke in the discussion.

June 3.—Prof. G. D. Hicks, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. W. E. Tanner read a paper on 'Significance and Validity in Logic.' If the correspondence, or parallelism, between the three aspects of the subject-matter of logic (language, thought, and things) were recognized as fundamental, it might be used as a determining principle in deciding logical problems. With regard to terms, this view implies recognition of two degrees of significance, and gives a special meaning to the word "objective." In the case of propositions, it yields a view of their import, which includes full existential implication—the existence, in the sense referred to, of their subjects

and predicates, and of the contradictories of these. It was argued, in detail, that this view of existential import (unlike those commonly maintained) was consistent with the validity of all the main relations subsisting between propositions—those of Immediate Inference and of Opposition. Finally, on this view the difficulty in the logical doctrine of quantity, raised by the inconsistent meaning of "some," could be eliminated.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

HELLENIC.—June 4.—Profs. Percy and Ernest Gardner communicated papers on 'The recently discovered Portions of the Ludovisi Throne.' Prof. Percy Gardner, in his introductory remarks, dwelt on the interest aroused by the Boston reliefs, which had been the subject of many papers, notably of one by Prof. Studniczka in the *Jahrbuch* for 1911. The Ludovisi reliefs were regarded as the back and sides of a throne, and had been described by Prof. Petersen, who interpreted the centre relief as representing the Birth of Aphrodite, and the figures on the panels as typifying Sacred and Profane Love. The Boston reliefs showed a general correspondence with the other set, though there were some differences in scale and style. Two problems confronted the student: one of reconstruction, the other of interpretation. Did the reliefs belong to two thrones, or to a sarcophagus, or to an altar? Did they represent Eros weighing out destinies of childbirth to two women, or the dispute of Aphrodite and Persephone for the possession of Adonis? The latter was Studniczka's interpretation, and though the myth, as given by Apollodorus (iii. 185), refers to the childhood of Adonis, while the reliefs apparently refer to his maturity, this interpretation, while presenting some difficulties, was the most satisfactory that had yet been propounded. The side figures represent a nurse and a boy with a lyre. The speaker then drew comparisons between the style of the two sets of reliefs and that of other works of Greek art, from which he concluded that they were apparently the work of the Attic School of about 470 B.C. Prof. Ernest Gardner considered that the impression produced by the new portions of the Ludovisi Throne was far from satisfactory. The portion previously known was one of the most beautiful, simple, and harmonious products of transitional art. The new portions not only differed from it considerably in style, but also showed inconsistencies in themselves, and were to a great extent made up of figures derived from various sources, and not harmonizing well with one another. They could not, therefore, come from the same artist, or even from the same school. On the other hand, the correspondence in shape and external details seemed to preclude their being an independent work. Three possible explanations seemed open: that the new portions were made to correspond with the old (1) by a different but contemporary school, (2) by an imitator in ancient, probably Græco-Roman times, or (3) by a modern forger. There were difficulties in the way of all three theories—perhaps the second was the most probable. The papers were followed by a discussion, in which the following gentlemen took part: Mr. A. Smith, Mr. G. Dickins, Prof. W. C. F. Anderson, and Sir F. Pollock.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Tues. Horticultural, 8.—'Prof. J. S. Henslow as Ecologist,' Rev Prof. G. Henslow.
- Statistical, 5.—'The Measurement of Employment—an Experiment,' Mr. A. L. Bowley.
- Wed. Meteorological, 4.30.—'The Adoption of a Climatological Day,' Mr. W. W. Bryant; 'A Three-Year Period in Rainfall,' Mr. A. P. Jenkin.
- Folk-lore, 8.—'The Sociological Significance of Myths,' Dr. W. H. Rivers.
- Geological, 8.
- Microscopical, 8.—'Notes on Pollen,' The Right Hon. Lord Avebury; 'Demonstration of a Method of Obtaining Frozen Sections after Embedding in Gelatin,' Dr. J. F. Gaskell; 'On some New Astrochizids and their Structure,' Messrs. Heron-Allen and A. Earland.
- Thurs. Royal, 4.30.—'An Investigation into the Life-History of *Cladothrix dichotoma* (Cohn) Dr. D. Ellis; 'The Relation of Secretory and Capillary Pressure: I. The Salivary Secretion,' Messrs. L. Hill and M. Flack; 'The Origin and Destiny of Cholesterol in the Animal Organism: Part IX. On the Cholesterol Content of the Tissues other than Liver of Rabbits under Various Diets and during Inanition,' Messrs. G. W. Ellis and J. A. Gardner; 'A Note on the Protozoa from Sick Soils, with some Account of the Life-Cycle of a Flagellate Monad,' Mr. C. H. Martin; and other Papers.
- Historical, 5.—'The Parish Clergy of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries,' Mr. H. G. Richardson (Alexander Prize Essay).
- Linnean, 8.—'Les Euorthoptères des Seychelles,' Señor I. Bolívar; 'Diptera: Loncheidae, &c., of the Seychelles,' Mr. C. G. Lamb; 'The Coleoptera of the Seychelles,' Mr. H. Scott; 'Terrestrial Isopoda, particularly considered in relation to the Distribution of the Southern Indo-Pacific Species,' the late Dr. G. Budde-Lund; and other Papers.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'The Formation of Neon as a Product of Radioactive Change,' Sir W. Ramsay; 'The Colour Intensity of Copper Salts,' Mr. S. U. Pickering; 'Nitrites of the Mercurialkyl- and Mercurialkyl- Ammonium Series, Part II.,' Messrs. P. C. Ray, N. Dhar, and T. Dr.; 'An Analysis of the Waters of the Thermal Springs of Bath,' Mr. I. Masson and Sir W. Ramsay; and other Papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

Science Gossip.

M. RAOUL BAYEUX has lately made several scientific expeditions to the Alps at the expense of the French Government for the purpose, among other things, of investigating the causes of mountain sickness, a modification of which is known to seriously affect aviators. By experiments made with rabbits at the top of Mont Blanc, he has demonstrated that the disease in question is due to the reduction of the oxyhæmoglobine in the blood, and that it can be relieved by sub-cutaneous injections of oxygen. The dose is, however, very small and has to be carefully applied. In a communication lately made by him to the Académie des Sciences, M. Bayeux exhibited autochromatic photographs of glass bulbs containing the arterial blood of rabbits at a high altitude before and after the hypodermic injection. Those taken before injection were nearly black in colour, while the photographs taken after were bright crimson. They are reproduced in the current number of the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie and form the first instance of coloured illustrations in that publication.

MR. C. H. ROSS has just published another instalment of the researches into induced cell-reproduction and cancer, which he is making at the Lister Institute with the assistance of Mr. J. W. Cropper and Mr. E. H. Ross. Besides giving further instances of the experimental use of "auxetics" or substances causing cell-division and "augmentors," or those which increase the action of the auxetics, Mr. Ross here goes at length into the question of the epitheliomatoses, cancers and other affections produced in the skin of workers with pitch and tar, especially in the case of gas works. These are particularly prevalent with the makers of "briquettes" or patent fuel, and are due, in his opinion, to the presence of auxetics in the soot with which the pitch used is contaminated. He gives several remedies which have been suggested, among which the introduction of a new form of retort for the distillation of coal seems the most practicable.

MM. CH. FABRY AND H. BUISSON have communicated to the Académie des Sciences the result of some interesting investigations into the spectrum of hydrogen. Hydrogen, as is well known, has a double spectrum, or rather gives two spectra, that produced by it at an extremely low temperature having different lines from the other. The object of MM. Fabry and Buisson's experiments was to ascertain if the particles emitting the light were in either case greater or less than the hydrogen atom; but by a delicate and ingenious system of measurement they found that this was not so. Both spectra are shown to be caused by particles bearing the exact mass of the atom of hydrogen, and it is therefore evident that the doubling of the spectrum must be due to some other cause than atomic decomposition.

MM. ARMAND GAUTIER AND PAUL CLAUSMANN have lately made great improvements in the method of detecting minute traces of fluorine in organic substances, as to which there has hitherto been some difficulty. Applying this method to the animal organism, they have found it not only in the bones and teeth of man, where it was previously known to exist, but also in the brain of the dog and in the blood of bulls. Coupled with this may be taken the discovery by MM. Gabriel Bertrand and F. Medigreceanu of the presence of manganese in nearly every animal organ, the tissues of birds being particularly rich in it. It is suggested that both these minerals have a catalytic

effect on living matter, fluorine, which has been compared from the violence of its reactions to the alkahest or universal solvent of the alchemists being likely to be especially effective in this respect.

THE officers of the British Ordnance Survey have in progress a work designed to test the accuracy of the Principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom, which was done about the year 1835, as compared with that of modern triangulation, instruments and methods having been much improved since the earlier date. An account of a first stage in this work has been published by Colonel Close, the present Director-General of the Survey, in *Professional Papers, New Series, No. 1*, this being the history and details of the measurement of a geodetic base-line 23,526 ft. long at Lossiemouth on the shore of the Moray Firth.

The modern method of measuring a base-line is by the use of tapes of considerable length, those used on this occasion being 100 ft. and 300 ft. long, made of the metal invar, an alloy of nickel and iron, which was found rather more than ten years ago to vary in length little, if at all, with temperature; the use of thermometers or compensation measuring bars, which formed a necessary part of the equipment for the older surveys, being thereby avoided. These metallic tapes are used by suspending them in catenary from tripods under tension, the same tension being applied when they are in use in the field as when they were being standardized. It is found that, though invar is little affected by temperature, it undergoes molecular change in course of time, and these tapes are subjected to a process of baking at high temperature before use, for the purpose of artificially ageing them, but the whole of the molecular change can only be eliminated by time.

A CONSIDERATION of the spectra and concomitant characteristics of stars has led Prof. H. N. Russell of Princeton, N.J., to conclude that there exists, with few exceptions, a very marked relation between the actual brightness of a star and the class of spectrum which it exhibits. Stars resembling Sirius in their spectra are, on the average, about fifty times as bright as the sun; those like Procyon about five times as bright as the sun; those with spectra like the sun's are nearly equal to the sun in brightness; whilst the orange stars are on the average only one-sixth as bright, and the red are usually less than one-fiftieth as bright as the sun. A study of double stars suggests that the stars of the brighter class do not greatly exceed those of the fainter class in mass, and hence they are either much less dense or much brighter per unit of surface, or both. An arrangement of all the stars in order of increasing density would begin with the bright red stars of the type of Antares, run up the series of stars of great brightness, and then down the series of fainter stars, past those like the sun, to the faintest and reddest stars. Prof. Russell considers it probable that this arrangement represents the evolutionary history of a star, which at first becomes heated more and more by its own contraction, and finally, as it becomes too dense to admit of further shrinkage, cools off like a solid body.

TO-MORROW an important tournament for aviators begins at Angers. The thirty-four competitors will include M. Védrières, whom we congratulate on his recovery from his serious accident, and Mr. Hamel, who recently made a graceful descent before King George at Ranelagh. Aviation has undoubtedly made advances, but it is still questionable how far it can be made of practical use in war manœuvres.

FINE ARTS

Fra Angelico. By Alfred Pichon. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit.)

THIS is an admirable study from every point of view. M. Pichon, while explaining the life of Fra Angelico in a clear, succinct manner, and basing his dates and facts on carefully studied documents, supplies more than a mere historical study. The book is free from the weight of erudition and abstraction, and approaches Fra Angelico with sympathy and insight. The story is told with charm, and especially good are the descriptions of the pictures, themselves ablaze with colour.

Writers dealing with the early primitives have for the most part envisaged them rather on their spiritual than their technical side, and it is for this reason that it is possible to extend a welcome to the sympathetic and discerning study of M. Alfred Pichon. He explains quite justly that it is impossible to separate the inspiration and technique of the artist without endangering the harmony of our conception. Fra Angelico, among the early masters, lends himself most easily to miscomprehension. The purity and candour of his presentation, his lofty inspiration, have tended to obscure the important place he occupies in the technical evolution of early painting. M. Pichon takes a moderate point of view, and shows simultaneously Fra Angelico captivated by new-found beauty in the youth of the Renaissance, carrying on the traditions of Giotto, and giving pure and radiant expression to the inspired and saintly emotions, which by their candour, their simplicity, and penetrating charm are unique in the history of art. That pristine happiness and freshness which never deserted the early masters, and that perfection of soul which was his alone enabled Fra Angelico to march steadily forward in search of new forms of beauty and truth.

It is a picture of infinite grace that M. Pichon gives of Fra Angelico in his old age laying upon the walls of the Vatican his exquisite harmony of colours. Gone was his early exuberance, and gone, too, the gravity and calm of San Marco; in its place had come that final, triumphant manner, where the rich colour has the subtlety of a rare perfume. In the clear harmony dominate the gold and blue he loved so well, mingling with the bright red and orange of the robes. This final history of sacerdotal life from ordination to the grave, the gate of a new world, was the history of his own life. The divine song exhaled by the walls, is in a way the supreme confidence—the eternal theme of remembrance, youth dreaming beside the threshold of the tomb—Fra Angelico with his glowing hopes, his saintly loves, his young ecstasies.

BRITISH MUSEUM EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS.

THIS exhibition constitutes a highly creditable record of the activity of Sir Sidney Colvin and his colleagues during the last eight years. As is pointed out in the preface to the Catalogue, the policy of the department does not aim at a collection exclusively composed of masterpieces, but at one which shall be fully representative. Drawings being pre-eminently compact properties for stowing away in small compass, we cannot doubt that this is the right ideal on which to form a national collection. The device of enriching the Museum by inviting gifts from living artists has been used on the whole with so much discretion that, at first sight, it may sound pedantic to quarrel with it as a matter of principle. Yet it is a doubtful system which involves endless possibilities of abuse if there should ever be a break in the succession of discreet curators, and the fact that at present it works well does not entirely allay our misgivings.

The most important group of drawings numerically in the show is that from the impetuous brush of Tintoretto (12-68), as to the uniform merits of which we are not quite in accord with Sir Sidney Colvin. A few such as Nos. 36, 38, 41, and 42 in the St. Antony Series, the *Mary Magdalene in Penitence* (31), or the *Diana and Actæon* (54), are admirable studies; but there are a large number which seem to us intrinsically hardly worth preserving. Yet they may serve as evidence that an inventive designer whom we think of as having great powers of abstract conception may be unsystematic in his manner of approaching an idea, and dependent on the sight of a large number of haphazard sketches to furnish, as it were, by accident the suggestion of a structural basis for a composition. The series does demonstrate, however, that in whatever medium Tintoretto painted his great canvases (and it is excessively difficult often to distinguish between oil and varnished tempera), it was from his practice in the technique of the latter, with its possibility of swiftly imposing a second movement of brush strokes upon a first already dry, that he gained his power of conceiving a colour scheme, not as a single-skinned, flat arrangement of tints, but as a thing foreseen from the first as inherent in the structural sequence of processes which make up the "conduct" of a picture. Probably not a few of these studies were made, not to settle the forms and colours of the resultant design, but rather the means of technical approach of the picture—the order in which its different elements were to be introduced. It is for this purpose pre-eminently that we should like to see tempera painting revived to-day.

This collection would thus be more in place in some gallery which dealt specially with the art of painting than does the Print Room of the British Museum, into which it introduces a novel element. The other exhibits contribute to the more ample illustration of aspects of Art already represented in the collection, and we can only mention some of the more important. Notable among Italian exhibits are the Mantegnesque *Design for a Fountain* (8); the sparkling drawings by Canale (78-83), which show him at his extreme of cleverness, but at less than his usual dignity; and the extraordinary designs for operatic scenes by Guiseppe Galli, in which the copious detail is informed by so exuberant and structural a fancy that it hardly seems frivolous. The French drawings include fine examples of

Watteau (204-9), enriching an already rich collection; one particularly charming Claude (195); and, among modern drawings, some by Delacroix (220-7), Millet (243-50), and Rodin (253-5). The Salting Bequest, which is represented here by eighty-nine drawings, would be remarkable if only for the Rembrandts (154-68). The British school is so fully annotated in the Catalogue as to need no fuller notice, but, among the work of living artists, perhaps the perfect scholarship of Mr. Strang's *Portrait of Sergius Stepniak* (547) calls for special commendation.

SCOTTISH ART AND HISTORY.

At the Summer Exhibition at the White-chapel Art Gallery the most remarkable exhibit is the early Wilkie, *The Village Recruit* (6), which shows the artist's natural gifts to have been even greater than is usually supposed. The technique is exquisite—one figure, indeed, being worthy of Chardin at his best. In others the typically Scottish mastery of the easier tricks of pictorial effectiveness becomes more obtrusive. Among the living painters exhibiting, Mr. William Wells in *A Lancashire Village* (62), suffers least, though still handicapped by this fatal facility.

The works of Dyce (30) and McTaggart (44 and 51) among the earlier men, and of Messrs. D. Y. Cameron (79), S. J. Peploe (116), and George Houston (75), also contribute largely to the interest of the show. No. 35, *An Arab Interior*, is an undesirable work as representative of the art of the late Arthur Melville. An uncatalogued sketch for a composition of horsemen and a floating figure (by David Scott ?) is a work of considerable power, evoking souvenirs at once of Blake and Tintoretto.

GOUPIL GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION.

At this exhibition the *Diana* (53), by Matthew Maris and Bellanger, looks already a somewhat "retrospective" exhibit when shown between two flower-pieces by Mr. Nicholson (52 and 54).

To the exaggerated sensibility of yesterday succeeds by a natural reaction to-day's taste for businesslike capacity at all costs—a capacity which, in such comparison, looks a little obvious and brutal. Mr. Orpen's *By the Window* (74) is painted in finer and more mysterious pigment than Mr. Nicholson has cared for, but, accomplished as it is, falls short of our recollection of a similar picture shown in the same gallery four or five years back, and noticed at length in these columns. M. Vollon's still life (65), however, with its crudely sensational alternations of too solid fruit and china and rankly transparent tablecloth, makes us appreciate the consistency and well-controlled modulation of Mr. Nicholson's pictures. With the Englishman the placing of the objects is steadily assured; with the Frenchman they float in, rather than stand upon the table. Ribot's large group in the same genre (73) succeeds by an intense devotion to material reality, but it is less broadly seen than are Mr. Nicholson's school demonstrations. Mr. Walter Russell is represented by an opalescent *Beach at Littlehampton* (79), like a Boudin of the best period. Mr. Augustus John has two pleasant studies of colour relations (60 and 68); and among works by deceased painters the fine Foster's *Old Mill, Cambridge* (47), and a good water-colour by Aumonier, *The Windmill, Steyning* (32), are notable.

CARFAX GALLERY.

MISS ETHEL SANDS and Miss A. H. Hudson are painters of some accomplishment, the former showing more variety of colour scheme and more initiative in her choice of subject, the latter being, on the whole, the sounder painter, and producing in No. 31, *The Herald's College*; No. 42, *The White Door, Smith Square*; and less perfectly in No. 18, *Barton Street, Westminster*, or 30, *The Old Tree, Smith's Square*, work which is honest, competent, and attractive. It is, however, dulled a little, by the rather monotonous short-chopped brush stroke which is her defence against over-emphasis of detail, but sometimes leads her to define detail down to a scale slightly below its limit of efficiency.

Miss Sands is inclined to discard the protection afforded by the habit of an impartial uncharacteristic stroke, and, when she deals with a subject which invites it (*Venetian Interiors*, 9 and 13) will match the calligraphic flourish of a boldly designed wallpaper with a like quality in its painted counterpart. She does it cleverly as far as handiwork goes, and we quite agree that this element in painting is not in its essence illegitimate or superficial, as certain doctrinaire teaching would maintain. It implies merely a frank acceptance of the structural basis of painting as a process done with a brush, the intrinsic beauty of which is largely dependent on the perfection with which the brush stroke is controlled and modulated. It is necessary, however, that this element of execution should itself be closely related to the design as a whole, and not introduced sporadically where it happens to serve for the realistic representation of some object in the picture. Used in the latter sense, it is apt to lead to just the faults which one can imagine Miss Hudson's professor predicting. Individual objects are vividly displayed at the expense of their spacial relations to other objects in the picture. A lack of plastic sense is probably at the bottom of this fault, and the comparatively feeble figure-drawing shown corroborates the suspicion.

SALE.

ON Friday, June 7th, Messrs. Sotheby sold war medals, including two Victoria Crosses: one granted to Sergeant Patrick Mullane during the last Afghan War in 1880; the other to Bombardier Jacob Thomas during the Siege of Lucknow, 1857. They realized 56*l.* and 68*l.* respectively.

Fine Art Gossip.

AT the Dowdeswell Galleries we find it impossible to admire from any point of view Mr. J. Hemming Fry's rendering of *Feminine Themes from Classic Myths*. The exhibition of Rubens's sketches, however, is enriched by two additional designs for ceiling panels, one of which is a masterpiece of easily varied structural brush work in a blonde scheme of colour.

OWING to its continued success, the exhibition of 'The Roll Call,' and other military works by Lady Butler, will remain open until June 22nd, when it will be succeeded by a show of rare English drawings and water-colours, with special reference to the art of Thomas Girtin (1775-1802).

THE Twenty-Second Annual Southwark and Lambeth Free Loan Picture Exhibition will be opened at the Borough Polytechnic,

S.E., by Sir Frederick Wedmore, on Saturday, June 22nd, at 3 P.M. Valuable pictures have been promised, including works from E. A. Abbey, Mr. J. S. Sargent, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, Mr. C. M. Q. Orchardson, and others. The exhibition will be open from June 22nd to July 14th, weekdays 12 to 10, Sundays 3 to 10.

THE moving of the art collection at present housed in the Palais du Luxembourg has been discussed of late. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, at present unoccupied, was suggested as a suitable building for the purpose, but has been rejected on account of its dampness. The Government are at present considering the erection of a new building for the collection.

MR. ARTHUR STRATTON was elected a Fellow at last week's meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. He wrote a 'Life of Sir Christopher Wren' some years ago, and revised the last edition of Anderson's 'Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy.' His leading literary work has been the completion of the monumental book upon 'Tudor Domestic Architecture,' begun by the late Mr. Thomas Garner.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND's ninth volume of 'Oxyrhynchus Papyri,' which is to contain the new fragments of Sophocles's Satyric play the 'Ichneutæ,' is expected to make its appearance towards the end of the present month. Some slighter remains of another lost play by the same dramatist, perhaps the 'Eurypylus,' and a lengthy life of Euripides by Satyrus will also be included. A small edition of the Sophoclean pieces, together with other recently recovered fragments of Attic tragedians, is to be issued a few weeks later by the Clarendon Press.

M. FRANZ CUMONT, with the assistance of Prof. A. Kugener (of Brussels), has just published an extract from a Homily of Severus of Antioch, containing one of the usual patristic "refutations" of Manichæism. The quotations which it contains from some work supposed to be by Manes himself, disclose a different doctrine from that appearing in other Manichæan documents, inasmuch as the mixture of the Light with Darkness, or, in other words, of good with evil, found on this earth is here represented as the work, not of the evil, but of the good god, who is driven to that course because of the defenceless condition of the World of Light against the assault of the Devils. This is in contradiction to the reason elsewhere assigned for the confusion of the good with the evil, which is generally attributed to the malignity of demons merely. The Syriac text is here accompanied with a translation and commentary, and M. Cumont suggests that the Manichæan document quoted may be the 'Book of Giants,' which both Christian and Mohammedan tradition asserts to have been left by Manes. It is noteworthy that the author of the Homily was himself anathematized by the Council of Constantinople in 536 A.D. as tainted by the Manichæan heresy.

M. Cumont has also published an inscription for a gravestone found at Salona in Dalmatia, which seems to record the death of a virgin named Bassa, a native of Lydia, whom it describes as a Manichæan. It was found by Mgr. Bulic in 1906, and may be dated about 444 A.D., when the Manichæans were expelled from Rome by Pope Leo. It is curious that the members of a sect so persecuted by pagan and Christian emperors alike should have dared to avow their faith in an epitaph.

Musical Gossip.

AN excellent performance was given of 'Louise' at Covent Garden on the 7th inst. There was a strong cast. Madame Edvina impersonated Louise, and, as usual, with skill and temperament; while M. Franz as Julien once again proved himself an able artist. This work needs fine interpreters fully to reveal its great qualities. Meyerbeer's 'Les Huguenots,' performed on Tuesday, on the other hand, needs first-rate artists not only to do justice to its strong points, but also to hide as far as possible its conventions and concessions to public taste. It was fortunate that the chief rôles were undertaken by Mlle. Destinn, Madame Tétrazini, MM. Franz and Sammarco.

ON Monday evening Planquette's 'Les Cloches de Corneville' was given at the London Opera-House. The music was lively and tuneful, though not in any way remarkable. The work, in fact, seemed too unimportant for Mr. Hammerstein's scheme. But, as 'Don Quichotte' and other excellent operas have failed to attract the public, he probably experimented with a light operetta. The dialogue, anyhow, proved too antiquated for present-day opera-goers. The rôle of the miser, as impersonated by Milher at the original production in Paris in 1877, was then one of the features of the work. It was taken with conspicuous success on Monday by Mr. E. St. Alban. Of three movements by Mr. Hammerstein introduced into the third act the Gavotte was the most characteristic.

THE RUSSIAN BALLET made its first appearance at Covent Garden on Wednesday evening, and once again 'Le Carnaval' was given, and with even greater *élan* than last year. Madame Karsavina and M. Nijinsky played with their old inimitable grace. The life and movement on the stage without any sound of feet are a striking feature of this pantomime-ballet. Schumann's music was conducted by M. Tcherepnin. The second ballet was 'Thamar,' by M. L. Bakst, the music by Balakirev. It is thoroughly eastern in colour, dress, and action, and is somewhat after the style of the 'Scheherazade.' Mr. Thomas Beecham was the conductor. 'Il Segreto di Susanna,' placed at the head of the programme, would be more effective in a smaller theatre, and, with so slight a plot, needs judicious pruning. The three personages of the little comedy were impersonated by Signor Sammarco, Mlle. Lipkowska, and M. Ambrosiny.

THE production of Mr. Josef Holbrooke's 'The Children of Don' will take place this evening, under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch.

MESSRS. NOVELLO have published the music to be performed on the Selection Day (June 27th) at the Triennial Handel Festival. The volume includes an important selection from Handel's great oratorio 'Samson'; also excerpts from oratorios and operas. Among the latter is the lively 'Dance of Sailors,' from 'Rodrigo,' with—as a Trio—a Rigaudon from 'Almira,' and these have been orchestrated by Sir Frederick H. Cowen.

THE death is announced of Giulio di Tito Ricordi, grandson of Giovanni Ricordi, founder of the well-known music publishing house in Milan. He became head of it on the death of his father in 1888. That firm, which has published the operas of all notable Italian composers from Rossini to Puccini, has a magnificent library which includes the

autograph scores of their works. The first opera published by the grandfather was 'I Pretendenti Delusi,' by Luigi Mosca, produced at Milan in 1811. It proved a great success, but, like all that composer's other operas, is now forgotten.

FOUR autograph letters of Gluck will shortly be sold by auction at Berlin. In the second, dated April 29th, 1780, and addressed to "Monsieur de Krutthofer" at the Austrian Embassy, Paris, he says that he would not easily be induced to be again attacked or praised by the French, for "their appreciation is very subject to change."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	National Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.-SAT.	London Opera House, Kingsway.
MON.	Signor Nino Rossi's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ernest W. Gilchrist's Matinée Musicale, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Senor Joan Manén's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Emma Barnett's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Robert Lortat's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Marjorie Wigley's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Arnold Trowell's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Maurice Reeve's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Beatriz Leech's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Elizabeth Munthe-Kaas's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Frederick Morley's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Charles Victor's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Robert Chignell's Song Recital, 8.45, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Signora Crespi's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Robert Pollak's Violin Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Margaret Holloway's Violin Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Luigi Parisotti's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Handel Festival, 12.30, Crystal Palace.
—	Vernon Warner's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.

DRAMA

A NEW TRAGEDY.

MR. LENNOX ROBINSON produced another stimulating play of his at the Court Theatre on Monday. Its craftsmanship was inclined to be maladroit in parts, the *rapprochements* and manœuvres of the characters being manufactured too summarily to admit of a perfect adjustment between theme and structure. Nor did the satiric motive blend inevitably with the natural dramatic elements. It would be unfair to label 'Patriots' as typical of the "well-made play," but we think Mr. Robinson has allowed certain obsolete stage conventions incident to that genre to hamper the free development of his dramatic insight. The play is concerned with the return home of a revolutionary exponent of physical force from an eighteen years' imprisonment at Kilmainham. His old associates have fallen away and become respectable *bourgeois*; the league has become a kind of sublimated Sunday school, and his wife, emancipated from the magnetism of his rhetoric, has devoted herself to saving for the sake of her child, crippled from birth through the partly theatrical, partly heroic self-advertisement of her father on the day of his arrest. James Nugent makes pitiable efforts to resuscitate the old militant spirit, and the failure is his tragedy. Throughout the conflicting parties are etched in against a background of caricature which, purposive as it is, clashes ill with the jets and flickers of a purely human quality, flashing ever and anon out of and away from the satire. Except for the figure of Anne the wife, embittered and fortified by her disillusionment, the other principals—of the Nugent family or the League—were as sorry and ludicrous a set as they well could be. The daughter

is somewhat of a cipher. Mr. O'Donovan, who acted with exhilarating animation and virility, looked much like Mr. Shaw, and had to say things which might well drive the author of 'John Bull's Other Island' into voluntary exile. The play showed force, rapidity, and acumen in various directions rather than power as a whole. The pungency of the political aspect, with its store of revolutionary aspiration, tumbled into the débris of cheap rhetoric and selfishness on the one hand and respectable compromise on the other, was remarkable.

The Abbey Theatre Company had less demands for subtlety and intuition of representation than the 'Playboy' made upon them. But taken as a composite body of actors, they were well-nigh faultless. Not even our repertory companies can compare with their freshness, their actuality, restraint, and exceptional faculty of working in with each other. Their acting is, as it were, structural in the way that the component parts of a good picture are structural. Miss Sara Allgood, who quickened Ann into instantaneous life, is, in our opinion, the best actress at present in London. Her versatility has no limitations. She can play the tragic or the comic part in such a way that, except for the inflexions of the voice, it is impossible to recognize the same woman in each. Her audacity of presentment is superb; she possesses resources of emotion at her command, which are never meretricious, and always poignantly realized. Mr. James Sinclair played the busybody, womanish Bob with delightful verve and ease. The text of 'Patriots' has just been issued by Messrs. Maunsel in a shilling edition.

On the same evening Lady Gregory's exquisite comedy 'The Jackdaw' was played, with Miss Sara Allgood as the old woman to be sold up for debt; Mr. Sinclair as her brother, who turns up to relieve her; and Mr. O'Donovan as the foolish, virtuoso Mr. Nestor. The comedy throws out innumerable facets of droll and reckless wit, and was acted with rare abandon. It has not received the notice it deserved.

Dramatic Gossip.

A TUMULTUOUS RECEPTION was accorded by a crowded theatre to Sir Herbert Tree's revival of 'Oliver Twist' at His Majesty's on Tuesday evening. As we intimated in our notice of July 15th, 1905, p. 91, the grim sordidness and melodrama of the piece overshadow its comedy and love-making. The suggestions of the murder of Nancy are horrible, though, of course, it takes place off the stage. The play could scarcely have been better cast, Sir Herbert being at his best as Fagin. Mr. Lyn Harding, Mr. Frank Stanmore, Mr. Basil Gill, and Miss Constance Collier gave finished performances as Bill Sikes, The Artful Dodger, Harry Maylie, and Nancy respectively. The introduction of a boy as Oliver was a marked improvement, Master Alfred Willmore playing the part well.

A SPECIAL MATINÉE will be given at the Playhouse, on Tuesday, June 25th, in aid of the Prince Alexander of Teck's Fund for the Waterloo Hospital for Women and Children.

The programme will include Mlle. Adeline Genée, a new one-act play in which Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Guy Standing will appear, Mr. G. P. Huntley and Mr. Harry Grattan in their sketch 'Buying a Gun,' Miss Kate Moffat and Mr. Watson Hume in a new Scotch play, Mr. Barclay Gammon at the piano, Sir George Alexander, Mr. Arthur Bouchier, Mr. Ben Davies, Miss Constance Drever, Mr. Gregory Hast, and Mr. Cyril Maude and the Playhouse company in the second act of Mr. Macdonald Hastings's comedy 'Love—and What Then?'

'MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION,' by G. Bernard Shaw, is to be performed by the Pioneer Players on June 16th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. H.—R. A.—J. T. R.—Received.

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LITERATURE

IBSEN.

Was it chance made Mr. Ellis Roberts mention Cézanne on the fourth page of a book about Ibsen? We cannot think so. Similarities in the work and circumstances of the two men can hardly have escaped him. Born within a dozen years of each other (Ibsen was born in 1828), both matured in a period when the professions of writing and painting were laboriously cultivated at the expense of art. Each, unguided except by his own sense of dissatisfaction with his surroundings, found a way through the sloughs of romance and the deserts of realism, to the high country beyond them. Both sought and both found the same thing—the thing above literature and painting, the stuff out of which great literature and painting are made.

The Romantics and Realists were like people quarrelling as to which is the more important thing about an orange, the history of Spain or the number of pips. The instinct of the romantic, invited to say what he felt about anything, was to recall its associations. A rose made him think of quaint gardens and gracious ladies and Edmund Waller and sundials, and a thousand pleasant things that, at one time or another, had befallen him or somebody else. A rose touched life at a hundred pretty points. A rose was interesting because it had a past. On this the realist's comment was "Mush!" or words to that effect. In like predicament, he would give a detailed account

of the properties of *Rosa setigera*, not forgetting to mention the urn-shaped calyx-tube, the five imbricated lobes, or the open corolla of five obovate petals. To an Ibsen or a Cézanne one account would appear as irrelevant as the other, since both omitted the thing that mattered, what philosophers used to call "the thing in itself," what now they would call "the essential reality":—

Solness.Do you read much?

Hilda. No, never! I have given it up. For it all seems so irrelevant.

Solness. That is just my feeling.

It was just what the books left out that Ibsen wanted to express.

He soon worked through the romantic tradition. It hampered him long enough to prevent 'Peer Gynt' from becoming a truly great poem; after that he found himself on the threshold of a world where everything mattered too much in itself for its associations to be of consequence. Attempting to analyze Ibsen's characters used to be a pastime for fools; to-day, we all know that they come from that world where everything has been reduced to an essence that defies analysis. There Ibsen was never so completely at home as Cézanne; he lacked the imagination by which alone one arrives and remains in the world of reality. His vision was more uncertain, and so his faith was weaker. He was a less ferociously sincere artist. When vision began to fail he took refuge in a catalogue of facts or in unconvincing symbolism: Cézanne tossed his picture into a bush. Perhaps that is why a new generation, hungry for great contemporary art, turns more hopefully to painting than to literature.

✕ Thirty years ago it would have been misleading to say, what is undoubtedly true, that it is as an artist that Ibsen is great. To call a man a good artist came to much the same thing as calling him a good ping-pong player: it implied that he was proficient in his own business; it did not imply that he was a great man who affected life greatly. ✕ Therefore many people who understood Ibsen and were moved by his plays preferred to call him a political thinker or a social reformer; while their enemies, the aesthetes, were very willing to call him a great artist, since by doing so they excused themselves from paying the slightest attention to anything that he said. ✕ Ibsen was a reformer in the sense that all great artists are reformers; it is impossible to speak of reality without criticizing civilization. In the same way he was a politician; it is impossible to care passionately about art without caring about the fate of mankind. ✕ But Mr. Roberts is certainly right in holding that to appreciate Ibsen we must consider him as an artist.

Ibsen approached humanity in the spirit of an artist. He sought that essential thing in men and women by which we should know them if the devil came one night and stole away their bodies; we may call it character if we choose. He imagined situations in which

character would be revealed clearly. The subjects of his plays are often "problems," because he was interested in people who only when "problems" arise are seen to be essentially different from one another, or, indeed, from the furniture with which they live. There is no reason to suppose that Ibsen had any love for "problems" as such; and we are tempted to believe that some modern "problems" are nothing more than situations from Ibsen's plays. Ibsen's method is the true artist's method. The realist writing about people tends to give an inventory of personal peculiarities, and a faithful report of all that is said and done. The romantic hopes, somehow, to "create an atmosphere" by suggesting what he once felt for something not altogether unlike the matter in hand. Ibsen sets himself to discover the halfpennyworth of significance in all this intolerable deal of irrelevance. Which is the word, which the gesture, that, springing directly from the depths of one character, penetrates to the depths of another? What is the true cause of this hubbub of inconsequent words and contradictory actions? Nothing less remote than the true cause will serve, nothing else is firmly rooted in reality. Is that man expressing what he feels or what he thinks he is expected to feel? Have I pushed simplification as far as it will go? Are there no trappings, no over-tones, nothing but what is essential to express my vision of reality? And, above all, is my vision absolutely sharp and sure? These were the questions Ibsen had to answer. When he succeeded he was a great artist, not, as Mr. Roberts suggests, in the manner of Shakespeare, but in the manner of Æschylus.

There is no more obvious proof of the greatness of Ibsen's art than the perfection of its form. To assert that fine form always enfolds fine thought and feeling would imply a knowledge of literature to which it would be effrontery in a critic to pretend. He may be allowed, however, to advise any one who is ready with an instance of great form enclosing a void to verify his impressions: it was thus that the present writer came to appreciate Goldoni and Alfieri. In any case, this is certain: a perfectly conceived idea never fails to express itself in perfect form. Ibsen did not shirk the labour of making his conceptions as hard, and definite, and self-supporting as possible. No matter how autobiographical some of his best plays may be, he is too good an artist to allow them to lean on his personal experience; they have to stand firmly on their own feet. Ibsen, therefore, worked his conceptions to such a degree of hardness and self-consistency that he could detach them from himself and study them impersonally. That is why his plays are models of form. And if there be an Academy of Letters that takes its duties seriously, 'Rosmersholm' and 'Ghosts' are, we presume, in the hands of every young person within its sphere of influence. The students are shown, we hope, that Ibsen's form is superb, not because Ibsen paid any

particular attention to the precepts of Aristotle, but because, like Sophocles, who had the misfortune to predecease the Stagirite, he knew precisely what he wanted to say, and addressed himself exclusively to the task of saying it. To achieve great form is needed neither science nor tradition, but intense feeling, vigorous thinking, and imagination. Formlessness is not a sign of spirited revolt against superstition; it is a mere indication of muddle-headedness.

The subject-matter of Ibsen's plays is reality; unfortunately, his imagination was not always strong enough to keep a sure hold on it. When the vision faded he took refuge in symbolism or literalism. There was a commonplace background to his mind, of which we see too much in such plays as 'An Enemy of the People' and 'Pillars of Society.' It is this commonplace and rather suburban quality that tempts us occasionally to explain Ibsen's popularity by the fact that he represented the revolt of the supremely unimportant, of whom there happen to be quite a number in the world. With the symbolism of 'The Master-BUILDER' no fault can be found. It is a legitimate and effective means of expressing a sense of reality. The theme is never lost. The artist who sacrifices his human relations, but dare not give all, dare not give his vanity or his life to the ideal, moves steadily to his inevitable doom. Whether he moves in the form of Halvard Solness, the cowardly architect of genius, fearless of ideas but fearful of action, or in the form of the symbolical master-builder, the artist who tries to have the best of both worlds, matters not a straw. The medium of expression changes, but the theme is constant: the conception is whole. That is more than can be said of 'The Lady from the Sea,' where the symbolism comes perilously near padding; or of 'When We Dead Awaken,' where it often expresses nothing relevant, merely standing picturesquely for commonplaces, and filling up gaps.

To read one of Ibsen's great plays is always thrilling; to read one for the first time is an event. If a savage who took locomotives and motor-cars for granted, as inexplicable creatures of whim and fancy, suddenly were shown, not by vague adumbration, but by straightforward exposition, that they were expressions of intelligible laws controlled by comprehensible machinery, he could not be more amazed than was the nineteenth century by Ibsen. For Ibsen took nothing for granted. He saw little on the surface of life that corresponded with reality; but he did not cease to believe in reality. That was where he differed both from the Philistines and the elect. He saw that the universe was something very different from what it was generally supposed to be: he saw the futility of popular morals and popular metaphysics; but he neither swallowed the conventions nor threw up his hands in despair, declaring the whole thing to be an idiotic farce. He knew that truth and goodness had nothing to do with law and custom; but

he never doubted that there were such things; and he went beneath the surface to find them. It was Ibsen's revelation of a new world, in which moral values were real and convincing, that thrilled the nineteenth century, and thrills us yet. Can any one read sedately that scene in 'Ghosts' in which Mrs. Alving shows with bewildering simplicity that, however respectable the Pastor's morality may be, it is pure wickedness?

Pastor Manders. You call it "cowardice" to do your plain duty? Have you forgotten that a son ought to love and honour his father and mother?

Mrs. Alving. Do not let us talk in such general terms. Let us ask: Ought Oswald to love and honour Chamberlain Alving?

Manders. Is there no voice in your mother's heart that forbids you to destroy your son's ideals?

Mrs. Alving. But what about the truth?

Manders. But what about the ideals?

Mrs. Alving. Oh—ideals, ideals! If only I were not such a coward!

Ibsen's social and political ideas follow necessarily from the nature of his art. He knew too much about the depths of character to suppose that people could be improved from without. He agreed with our grandmothers that what men need are new hearts. It is good feeling that makes good men, and the sole check on bad feeling is conscience. Laws, customs, and social conventions he regarded as ineffectual means to good. There is no virtue in one who is restrained from evil by fear. He went further: he regarded external restraints as means to bad, since they come between a man and his conscience and blunt the moral sense. "So long as I keep to the rules," says the smug citizen, "I am one of the righteous." Ibsen loathed the State, with its negative virtues, its mean standards, its mediocrity, and its spiritual squalor. He was a passionate individualist.

Whether Ibsen was in the right is not for a reviewer to decide. Mr. Roberts has strong views on the subject, which he is at no pains to conceal. For this we are far from blaming him. Indeed, we feel that the personal note imported by the author's intellectual bias gives some flavour to a book which, owing to the complete absence of charm or distinction, would be otherwise insipid. It is a competent, but woefully uninspiring, piece of work. Above all things, Mr. Roberts lacks humour—a quality indispensable in a writer on Ibsen. For Ibsen, like other men of genius, is slightly ridiculous. Undeniably, there is something comic about the picture of the Norwegian dramatist, spectacled and frock-coated, "looking," Mr. Archer tells us, "like a distinguished diplomat," at work amongst the orange-groves of Sorrento on 'Ghosts.'

"Ibsen was keenly sensitive to place, and if we would get the utmost feeling out of his plays we must remember how large a part was played by fortunate or unfortunate position and circumstances in contributing to the wonderful 'atmosphere' of the dramas."

That is what Mr. Roberts thinks. A sense of humour would also have saved

him from the one black note of sentimentality in this book:—

"Ellida might be Solveig analysed—but analysed with how loving a touch, how unerring a kindness; it is as if a great surgeon were operating on a woman he loved."

Such things, we had imagined, could only be said by members of the French Academy.

THE "RETURN TO NATURE."

A BOOK on nature in English poetry from Pope to Wordsworth is necessarily somewhat academic in texture. It has more limitations than the subject of our next article, with its fund of potential speculation. It smells unmistakably of class and lecture room. A professor, after making a few more or less happy and spontaneous suggestions, throws out a casual remark to the effect that it would be interesting to develop such and such a subject which writers and students so far have singularly neglected. The idea is taken seriously by one of his class, it germinates, and a professor-prompted book is eventually the result. The transformation of the classical framework of English letters into the romantic inspiration of Chatterton and Coleridge seems to have a special attraction for American students. Mr. Beers has developed the whole subject in a more or less summarized form. Miss Reynolds is well qualified to work out this particular chapter of the theme in detail, having devoted many years to an elaborate monograph on Lady Winchilsea, which was published recently by the Chicago University Press. The result of her labours was not calculated, in our opinion, greatly to enhance the reputation of the poet of the 'Nocturnal Reverie.' The reputation of that lady is largely due to the fact that Wordsworth, who knew very few of her poems, imagined that these had a kind of secret affinity with his own. The resemblance was slight enough, for Rousseau and his ideas had intervened, supplying Wordsworth with a conception of nature to which Lady Winchilsea had been altogether a stranger. But the lead of Wordsworth was sufficient to entangle several critical quidnuncs in an absurdly inflated vision of a lady's influence and priority in a new kind of appreciation of natural beauties—particularly when that lady happened to be a countess. Now that we can observe her poems in a collective edition, we see that her one preoccupation was to imitate, with a certain small measure of success, two such convinced classicists as Prior and Pope. Her nature poems are few, enumerative in character, and quaint rather than salient in quality. One would willingly give all she ever wrote for a couplet of Andrew Marvell.

The Treatment of Nature in English Poetry between Pope and Wordsworth. By Myra Reynolds. Second Edition. (Chicago University Press.)

Miss Reynolds has incurred a somewhat similar penalty in developing her present thesis. As a generality the idea is sound enough. In detail it does not work out well. The starting-point and the goal can be indicated fairly satisfactorily, but the process evades definite analysis. Many of the links prove illusive upon investigation. You can sum up a characteristic attitude towards nature as dislike of grandeur and mystery; affection for tame, domestic kinds of scenery, for formal gardens and parks; generalized descriptions; abhorrence of local colour; and queer affectations and paraphrases, such as "gelid cistern" for cold tub. But you cannot limit the nature poetry of the classical period within the bounds of such a definition. The exceptions are too destructive. One of the special characteristics of the classical period is narrow and uninterested observation of nature. Yet right across the period stretches the poet Gray, one of the minutest and most sympathetic observers of nature and natural beauty that our literature has ever produced. There is, too, the exquisite Collins. Another serious difficulty is invited by narrowing the area of inquiry to England. Thomson and Dyer may in some respects have been the evangels of the new nature poetry; but it is fatal to neglect the power of Rousseau, who acted as focusser and transmitter of the whole school of forces, of which nature poetry occupied a mere corner.

Miss Reynolds hardly seems to realize what an enormous amount of work has been done in development of this particular field by students of Thomson and Rousseau, such as Léon Morel and Joseph Texte. This enthusiasm for nature and the picturesque was called *Anglomania* by students of the gaiety and social ease of our Gallic neighbours. Landscape was an aristocratic fetish. The French borrowed it, and experimented in country-house life under the encouraging glances of Rousseau. The English garden was deemed a school of virtue, the innocence of flower-culture a corrective to the natural malignity of man. Thomson and Gessner had a whole salon of French imitators. The attractions of town and country became "inverted" to students of Cowper and Ossian. The mountains and sea became magnets. Voltaire himself felt the solicitations of the nature school to be getting so powerful that he talked of abandoning the upright posture altogether and going to grass on all fours.

Miss Reynolds is too partial, and perhaps too timid in the handling of her theme, to have recourse to anything like a broad and ultimate analysis. In an age of rapid urbanization men at all out of the common conceive a passion for the eclogue and the pastoral. At first it may take them no further than the Georgics and fables of Gay or the gravel paths of Shenstone. But the spirit of man in its craving for poetical refreshment is in a state of perpetual unrest. The hollowness of old phrases is discovered,

not by abstract reasoning, but by the provision of substitutes. Moreover, among the new and increasingly defined class of brain-workers romantic travel and the wilderness were gradually becoming a more and more indispensable means of recuperation. Dr. Johnson himself, who professed to regard a mountain as no more than a considerable protuberance, conceived a passion for travelling, by preference apparently in isolated and picturesque regions. The reaction against the old exaggerated contempt for uninhabited places felt by dwellers in a sparsely populated country reached its climax in our eyes, not in the current of English poetry at all, but in the movements inaugurated by Rousseau and Gilbert White. These two between them were the major prophets of the simple life, back to the land, nature study, and curse of civilization movements. The new attitude towards nature in English poetry is therefore just merely one small strand in the great rope of resentment against the accumulating artificiality of the new conditions which the eighteenth century was industriously weaving. Miss Reynolds may have felt that the narrowness of her investigation somewhat limited the area of her appeal. At any rate, when in 1909 she revised her original essay of 1899 she added two illustrative chapters on gardening and landscape painting. These will probably now be regarded as two of the most interesting chapters in the book. Nothing enables us better to appreciate the formation in England of a special taste for picturesque and romantic scenery than the growth of the great water-colour and topographical school. When men and mountains meet, great things frequently emerge. Miss Reynolds tells us a good many things that are worth hearing about the early landscape-painters; and their work is exhibited in some capital illustrations. She rightly attaches great importance to Richard Wilson, of whom Ruskin wrote:—

"Here at last is an honest Englishman who has got away out of all the Camere, and the Loggie, and the Stanze, and the Schools, and the Disputas... and has laid himself down with his own poor eyes and heart, and the sun casting his light between ruins—possessor he of so much of the evidently blessed peace of things—he and the poor lizard in the cranny of the stones beside him."

We also have an appreciative account of the earlier men in this landscape and marine medium, such as Monamy, Taverner, Bellers, the Smiths, and the Cozenses. These men and their compeers may be said to a large extent to have discovered the beauties of rural England, of Derbyshire, Cumberland, Westmorland (Miss Reynolds levels a dire affront at Appleby by calling it a village), and Wales, and the joy of their discovery is reflected in their work. One of the characteristics of the love of nature which these men fostered is the new delight in wide views such as those from the Castle at Edinburgh, the Beacon at Malvern, the Reservoir at Launceston. The cutting

down of tall hedges, the opening up of vistas, was another symptom of the growing revolt against boundaries, the deepening love of the wilderness. Henceforth new images of nature rapidly multiplied—to reach the acme of minuteness in Tennyson, and an almost Shakespearian pith and economy of expression in the nature poems of George Meredith.

POETRY AND ITS ABSTRACT PRINCIPLES.

PROF. NEILSON has written a book which reveals him as a very sympathetic judge of poetry, both by temperament and by study of the best criticism: few books could better justify the position of Professor of English which he holds at Harvard University. As well as temperament and a wide knowledge of poetry and criticism, he has a clear mind, eager for lucidity and for the tasks of analysis, simplification, and definition. With Bacon's division of human learning, in which history "has reference to the Memory, poesy to the Imagination, and philosophy to the Reason," he proceeds to consider "imagination, reason, and the sense of fact" as three fundamental elements of poetry. He makes admirable use of this threefold foundation. For example, he illustrates the familiar terms Romanticism, Classicism, and Realism by showing how they correspond with his own:—

"If a correspondence between them and our threefold division of the faculties employed in poetry can be discerned, we shall have made some progress towards definite conceptions. Such a correspondence is revealed by the theory that each of these three tendencies is definable as the predominance of one of the faculties over the other two. Romanticism is the tendency characterized by the predominance of imagination over reason and the sense of fact. Classicism is the tendency characterized by the predominance of reason over imagination and the sense of fact. Realism is the tendency characterized by the predominance of the sense of fact over imagination and reason."

In coming to this conclusion he is moved chiefly by a desire for truth, hardly at all by debating skill.

Excellent also is his examination of Heine's conception of Romanticism as Mediævalism, and his conclusion that

"the elements in mediæval life and art that have provided stimulus to modern romantic writers have been those which, whether secular or religious, were marked by a high degree of ideal aspiration; in other words, by ruling conceptions in which the dominant power is imagination";

and,

"by virtue of this, the revival of certain aspects of Mediævalism, when genuinely sympathetic and not merely external and imitative, may be regarded as a true phase of Romanticism."

Yet this lucidity is deceptive, and in the end almost wearisome, and certainly dis-

Essentials of Poetry. By William Allan Neilson. Lowell Lectures, 1911. (Constable & Co.)

appointing. We might consent to ignore the fact that Prof. Neilson's threefold essentials are essentials in some degree of all prose that is not purely occasional and informing, though that is a weakness not atoned for by many vague, if respectful, references to the importance of rhythm. His real weakness is in the treatment of imagination. His lucid method is such as not to excuse him when he comes to say that Coleridge's line about icicles,

Quietly shining in the quiet Moon,

though, "taken word by word, it seems to be perfectly literal, yet, taken as a line, touches us imaginatively in a fashion too subtle for analysis." The words "taken as a line" are a testimony to his feeling; but "touches us imaginatively," if sufficient in conversation, is not so in his book. Conscious, perhaps, of this weakness, he has to add a fourth fundamental, "peculiarly related to the imagination," which he calls Intensity, the fire that "melts and fuses" the other three. In this chapter on 'Intensity' he is able to introduce "the general kindling effect of metre, its power of preparing the reader to realize the content of the poem more intensely." Thus he ends by convincing us that, had he been more patient, he would have done without Intensity, except as a quality of Imagination, in which he would have seen the fire that "melts and fuses" memories and impressions into poetry.

We should have gladly seen him using more intensity in his cultivation of the chosen field. He might have taken a single poem, and by intensive cultivation have produced a more nourishing crop, if not a more abundant one. For we have seldom met a critic more likely to be successful in a study of the power to humanize many things which are incongruous to the mind and to make poetry of them—the power shown in 'Lycidas' and in Swinburne's 'Ave atque Vale.' He might have shown us why we do not object to an atheist, who regarded life after death as an entirely incognizable matter, writing a memorial poem full of fantastic surmises, and beginning:—

Shall I strew on thee rose or rue or laurel.....

He might have shown how 'Ave atque Vale,' to those who can become "all ear," is a perfect poem, unless they pause where the poet speaks of laying on the tomb, Orestes-like, a "curl of severed hair." With what Prof. Neilson has given us we cannot be content. At the same time, we must praise the pervading combination of sympathy and lucidity, of which it is impossible to give adequate examples, though the lucidity has been too easily content with new names, and the sympathy with old ones. It is not enough that a professor of English can so thoroughly prove his judgment and the power to stimulate, but the circumstance is sufficiently rare to be recorded with pleasure. His "imagination, reason, and sense of fact" will become little better than cudgels in the hands of lesser critics; because they are so like cudgels, they are likely to have few attractions for the greater.

A GREAT PARLIAMENTARIAN.

MR. WADE is amply warranted in holding that there has been no more vivid period of English history than that of which for several years John Pym was one of the central figures. The warmer welcome should be assured to a book which aims at "setting before the general reader a clear account of a great man who has been too much forgotten." Unfortunately, in achieving the work the author has lost sight of his aim, and the result is an interesting disappointment. The book shows knowledge of, and confesses full obligations to, the erudite, sane, and broad-minded historian who devoted to Pym's period the labour of a life. Yet it presents a reversion to a degree of sheer antipathy for the great Parliamentarian which is blind rather than old. It is written by a man of ability, with the confident intelligence which legal training gives. But the personal note is so subordinated to the reactionary tune of the time that we soon find ourselves taking an interest in the book as a social symptom rather than as a contribution to its subject.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wade does bring contributions of some value. Regarding Pym's career after 1602, when he was called to the Bar, "we know nothing," says S. R. Gardiner, "till he entered the House of Commons as member for Calne in 1614." Mr. Wade proves that he was not in that Parliament, and does something to fill the gap between 1602 and Pym's appearance in the House in 1621. He has also dug into the Commons' 'Journals' for traces of Pym's activity in the six Parliaments preceding the Long one, and has deposited the skeleton record in an appendix. The entries make discontinuous reading, but emit flashes of interest and even awe. For instance:—

"May 12, 1626. 'Mr. Vice-Chamberlain commendeth Mr. Pymme's Speech and Advice yesterday to do Things nicely and temperately and not tumultuarly.'"

"June 25, 1629. Pym to bring in and leave with the Clerk To-morrow morning, all the Writings he has concerning Religion."

But more characteristic of the man and the time are many passages of this description:—

"April 28, 1629. Reports from the Committee for Religion concerning Montague and Burgess, Vicar of Witney, and Com. [=on a committee] to go to the Archbishop of Canterbury and ask him about Popish Schoolmaster....Com. to frame a Bill expressing the Substance of the Statutes of Magna Charta, and of the other Statutes, and of the Resolutions made in this House concerning the Liberty of the Subjects in their Persons and Estates appointed upon Question without one negative."

New matter of more importance is drawn from vol. i. of the 'Calendar of State Papers (Colonial),' issued so long ago as 1860. This is the story of a chartered company—"The Governors and Company of Adventurers for the Planta-

tion of the Islands of Providence, Henrietta, and the Adjacent Islands" (in the Bahamas)—in which Pym had large holdings and was Treasurer, and, towards the end, Deputy-Governor. As the period of the Company's operations was 1628-40, the summary record of its board-meetings and business throws light on Pym's interests and personal associations during the eleven years when there was no Parliament. To Mr. Wade these personal associations are of thrilling interest and sinister significance. For in the roll-call of the Adventurers he finds the names of Saye and Fiennes, Hampden and Cromwell, Holland and Rich, Warwick and Mandeville, Pym and Rous—braces of kindred, it will be observed, and most of them men who were to come into prominence on the Parliamentary side in the years ahead. To Mr. Wade their association during this historic recess is an ominous conjuncture of disastrous stars, and one wonders, after a time, that the whole "Plantation" business, with its meetings now in Brooke House, now in Warwick House, and now in the lodging of Mr. Pym, is not explained outright as a curtain for a conspiracy. At any rate, they are all conspirators for Mr. Wade henceforth. He sees them at work everywhere: partly a revolutionary secret society, partly the managers of a vast and vague political machine having Pym for its "boss," a "boss" whose only scruples are supplied by his fanaticism. If we would take Mr. Wade's view of it, the entire series of events leading on to the Civil War and the execution of the King is but the intended outcome of the sinister machinations of these Adventurers. Yet it must be added at once that Pym's own single capacity in that regard is great enough to absorb, and, we should have thought, to have dispensed with, that of all his colleagues.

On what a flimsy foundation such a charge is built can be quickly shown. Peers and other persons who were influential enough to secure for themselves and friends a colonial Patent were fairly likely to play a part of some consequence in the great national events of their time. Also, they would consider themselves fortunate in being able to secure the directive and organizing assistance of a man with Pym's great—probably at that time unmatched—knowledge of business and finance; or the co-operation of a gentleman of Hampden's urbanity, persuasiveness, and wealth. Likewise, it was merely natural that the initiators of the project and the first Adventurers should have brought into the concern relations of their own, both for the sake of the capital they would provide and that they might share in the expected advantages. Thus Hampden accounts for his cousin Cromwell, Pym for Rous, Holland for Fiennes, and so on. Further, that a group of eight or ten public men, engaged for some years in a common business enterprise, should afterwards be found working on the same side in politics (as some of them had been working before) is nothing intrinsically mysterious. For, besides the fact that kinship would imply

John Pym. By C. E. Wade. (Pitman & Sons.)

kindred minds in most cases, there is the more comprehensive fact that over a great part of the period here treated—until emphasis thrown on the religious question brought the sundering hour and gave Charles a party at last—practically all thinking England and both Houses of Parliament were on that side, the side of an historic nation against a despotic king, with only fine shades of difference in temper and tendency. Even within this desperate band of Pym's, all the stalwarts were not of equal hardihood. Rous is of no significance at all, Brooke was not of the school of Cromwell, and Rich was fain to cry "peace, peace," when there was no peace. Finally, there are at least an equal number of original Adventurers, mentioned in the Patent, whose names have no prophetic import, and thus point the fallacy of giving backward and forward significance to a momentary grouping.

The "Providence" adventure is interesting as an episode, but its discovery has been the undoing of Mr. Wade's book. Even without the misleading influence of its dramatic and lurid suggestions, his view of Pym would have lacked entirety and detachment, since the exoneration and even apotheosis of Strafford, which are here attempted, must needs have carried a condign judgment of Strafford's accuser. This is the most effective part of the book, but mainly through suppression of the considerations which would not have contributed to the desired effect. There is no need to deny that Strafford was a great man in his own quality, and one who might well, in a certain national conjuncture, have been the glory and shield of his country. But as little need it be denied that in the actual conditions he was wrong, and the more dangerously wrong for being so great a man. The burden of his death must be laid on King Charles, not because the King signed his death-warrant after promising that nothing should make him do so, but because it was Charles's complete trustlessness that made the death-warrant seem the nation's only security against despotism. What Strafford's influence had meant, and was likely to mean had he lived, is shown by the fact that a whole installation of reactionary machinery—Star Chamber Courts, Courts of High Commission, and such menaces to freedom—went helter-skelter after him to the grave.

It is in the period following Strafford's death, and apparently under the influence of the bitterness generated in the author's mind by the recital of that melancholy enactment, that Mr. Wade gives himself up completely to the "boss," conspirator, wire-puller, mob-ruler, bogey-man view of Pym which does injustice to his subject and his own intelligence. For so much of all that happened from day to day and hour to hour is credited to the sinister management of Pym and his colleagues, that really nothing is left to any other factor, personal or moral. Even when there is an obvious reason for a certain occurrence—e.g., for the fact that the House rejected Pym's

"Additional Instruction" on November 5th, yet passed it in amended form on November 8th—our author turns aside to discover a reason more congruent with the notion of Pym as a man of mystery, dark and arid, going in and out of Parliament with a supply of scares in his pocket to herd the members whither he would have them go.

Such a view ignores the existence of a nation, the qualities, beliefs, passions of a generation of men—that national reservoir of moral power out of which even a man like Pym only issues as a runnel with a name. The full-fraught soul of England in that day had in it the potentiality of ten thousand Pym's: but one was enough. It is true that he has been too much forgotten. But it is not in this way that he is to be remembered. He is to be remembered as the man who, more powerfully than any one before in English history, brought the conception of the Nation, of the organic body of English people throughout all its members, forward into the centre of our politics, and who enounced the conception of Parliament as the perceiving mind and executive conscience of the body politic.

Pygmies and Papuans: the Stone Age To-day in Dutch New Guinea. By A. F. R. Wollaston. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE British Ornithologists' Union was founded in 1858, and, having flourished for half a century, resolved, four years ago, to render its jubilee memorable by undertaking some great zoological expedition. As Mr. Ogilvie-Grant explains in his Introduction, the occasion served to bring to a head a scheme which he had long cherished of exploring the mysterious Snow Mountains, which the passing voyager describes as a gleaming, cloud-capped range standing some little way back from the southern coast of Dutch New Guinea. The Royal Geographical Society having proffered a request to share in the adventure, a considerable and well-equipped party, led by Mr. Walter Goodfellow, took the field towards the end of 1909, and, with the generous assistance of the Netherlands Government, resolutely attacked this unknown part of one of the least-known countries in the world. Mr. Wollaston, who plays historian to the expedition, attended in the capacity of medical officer as well as in that of entomologist and botanist. We may add that his previous experience, gained amongst the crags of Rowenzori, made him especially competent for this kind of pioneer work, the difficulties and dangers of which can hardly be overstated; and we are glad to learn that he is at present in charge of another expedition which hopes to return from New Guinea in 1913.

As Saul went forth to seek his father's asses and found a kingdom, so the British Ornithologists' Union's expedition went forth to seek birds and found Pygmies.

They obtained plenty of birds as well—2,200 skins, representing about 235 species, of which ten proved to be new to science. But they did not get the phoenix; whereas what the phoenix would be amongst birds, that, or very nearly that, is the Pygmy amongst the types and races of mankind. Somewhat unkindly, Mr. Williamson, in the excellent book on the Mafulu of British New Guinea noticed in these columns on May 18th, in a way took the wind out of Mr. Wollaston's sails by forestalling him with the announcement of a similar discovery. But, Pygmy for Pygmy, we would venture to assert that Mr. Wollaston's is the more perfect specimen. The little men from the mountainous *hinterland* of the Mekeo district of British New Guinea were of a strain in which, even if the Negrito predominate, Papuan and Papuo-Melanesian elements are likewise in some degree present, as the photographs reveal clearly enough. But the west-end Pygmies, who are to be known henceforth as the Tapiro, reveal themselves, by the same test, as of purer stock.

Their stature is, of course, the most striking of their peculiar features. The average for the Tapiro works out at 4 ft. 9 in., with 4 ft. 4½ in. and 5 ft. 0¼ in. as the extremes of variation. Again, the hairiness of their faces is at once noticeable, there being likewise a good deal of short, downy hair scattered about the body. The colour of the head-hair, which is short and woolly, is mostly black; though it seemed to be brown in two or three cases. (Mr. Williamson, on the other hand, makes a great point of the tendency to brown rather than black displayed by the hair of his Mafulu.) The skin, meanwhile, is of a lighter colour than that of their Papuan neighbours, some individuals being almost yellow. Finally, the cephalic index, on which criterion of race anthropologists are apt far too exclusively to pin their faith, presents the most remarkable variations, namely, from 66.9 to 85.1; these figures, nevertheless, yield an average of 79.5, which, though lower than might be expected, approximates to the general norm established for the Asiatic Pygmies, namely, something not far above 80, the point in the scale where the medium-headed end and the round-headed begin. Let us add that the available facts bearing on the physical and cultural characteristics of the Negritos are admirably summarized in a valuable Appendix contributed by Dr. A. C. Haddon.

It should, however, be noted that Mr. Wollaston's observations relate entirely to the Tapiro males, for the sufficient reason that a sight of the females was not vouchsafed to the expedition. A white-bearded ancient, wasted by disease, seemed to have his tribe excellently well in hand; for though the other men seemed willing enough to produce their womankind in response to freely tendered bribes, the headman was adamant. Even three bright axes, which made his one eye glisten with greed—and well it might, for nothing is so characteristic of the Stone

Age as the desire to emerge from it—even these could not shake his indomitable will. It was not, as Mr. Wollaston is at pains to make clear, that the white men were suspected of evil designs. The Papuans who accompanied the explorers must be kept out of the way of temptation, because they would seize any chance of abducting a Tapiro woman. Indeed, they boasted of having done so; and amongst themselves the supply of wives seemed to be very scanty. We have here, by the by, an indication of the process whereby such a mixed race as came under Mr. Williamson's notice might well be produced. The big man captures the small woman more readily, one may imagine, than is likely to be the case when the proportions are the other way about.

On the cultural side there is not much to be recorded as the fruit of a first encounter with these Pygmies. Like all the Negritos, the Tapiro have the bow and arrow, their bows, moreover, being very long, like those of the Great-Andamanese. Besides wood and bone, they must rely on stone to provide them with a cutting edge, being in this respect no worse off than the Papuans of the adjacent swamps. The present reviewer has had the opportunity of studying the contents of a wallet obtained by way of fair exchange from the neck of a Tapiro, and can testify that the numerous flakes of chert, though well enough fitted to cut, scrape, pierce, and so on, were in no single case such that, if found casually on the ground, they could be confidently pronounced to be human handiwork. Most interesting, perhaps, of all that concerns the arts of the Tapiro is the fact that they make fire by means of the split stick and rattan strip, a method, however, which is by no means confined to the peoples of Negrito stock.

Of the social organization we learn nothing, for the simple reason that the explorers were unable to prosecute their inquiries in the Tapiro tongue. Indeed, it is diverting to learn that they had, perforce, to employ as makeshift interpreters those Papuans with whom, as they slowly worked their way up from the coast, their linguistic experiments had fared scarcely better. One supreme merit of Mr. Wollaston's book is that it is absolutely frank. His description of the difficulties attending the discovery of the name of a place, or of the words for "father" and "mother," deserves to rank as a *locus classicus* for the anthropologist. For it points at least a twofold moral: first, that, to study a culture, a preliminary acquaintance with the language is of fundamental importance; secondly, that when a traveller knows nothing, or next to nothing, of the language, he should honestly recognize his limitations as an authority, instead of indulging in figments that sooner or later must come back to roost.

Social Insurance in Germany, 1883-1911: its History, Operation, Results, and a Comparison with the National Insurance Act, 1911. By William Harbutt Dawson. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. HARBUTT DAWSON is as industrious as he is useful. He knows Germany and the Germans lock, stock, and barrel. It is one good result of the political controversies of the last nine years that we have been bidden to look at Germany. In the business of examining and explaining the great work that country has accomplished in the social and industrial sphere, Mr. Dawson has indisputably taken the first place. Twenty years ago people turned to him in order that they might understand German Socialism, and ever since, in volume after volume, he has kept Englishmen in touch with German work and German wisdom. When the national attention was fixed on Germany in the cause of domestic controversy, his minute knowledge and impartial investigations became an asset of first-rate importance to that growing section of the public which desires the best available guidance on political questions. In a sense, his '*Social Insurance in Germany*' is a book *ad hoc*, like a laureate's ode or a public orator's speech. But his silence when any distinctly German subject was under public discussion would be unaccountable as well as inconvenient. His book is no scissors and paste, no haphazard farrago of chippings in the daily newspaper style. It is at once complete and authoritative, useful to the politician and indispensable to the student. Its value is enhanced by a multitude of foot-notes in which the similarities and diversities of the two systems of social insurance, German and British, are fully, and even elaborately displayed. It should be added that Mr. Dawson, here and there, draws on recollections of conversations he had with Bismarck when the Chancellor was laying the foundations of the system in the early eighties.

We cannot pretend to indicate even the outlines of the social insurance of Germany. Last year the whole system, which had grown up piecemeal, was reorganized and extended, and those who complain of the length and complexity of our Insurance Act would rejoice in the brevity and simplicity of Mr. Lloyd George after an attempt to understand the German Consolidation Act, even when it is robbed of half its terrors by translation. The system covers insurance against sickness, against accident, against invalidity, against death, for old age, and for widows and survivors. It is on a contributory basis throughout. The employers bear nearly the whole of the cost of accident insurance, one-third of the cost of sickness insurance, and one-half of the cost of invalidity and old-age insurance. The State contributes only to the last-mentioned, in the form of a fixed addition of 2*l.* 10*s.* to each invalidity or old-age pension. The modes of assessing contributions are, at any rate on paper,

intricate and bewildering, and the administration is largely bureaucratic. The total cost, including the extensions of 1911, runs to over 53,000,000*l.* a year. Mr. Dawson gives some interesting figures of the amounts paid by leading firms in insurance premiums. In 1907 the system cost Krupp's 176,840*l.*, but the great firm, not content with this, spent an additional 264,000*l.* in the social service of its workers, the aggregate being equal to nearly 5 per cent on its share capital, and 7*l.* 15*s.* for every member of its working staff.

Of the economic incidence of these huge sums there is, in general, no question. The insurance premiums become part of the costs of production. Within the country, this matters little to individual employers, since all are subject to the same burdens. In competition in foreign markets, the case is different so far as foreign competitors are free from similar or equivalent burdens. As, however, the power of Germany to compete in foreign markets is a subject of complaint in all quarters, and of consternation in some, there is apparently a by-product of the social insurance system which counteracts this result. It is usually thought, and almost certainly with justice, that this compensatory action is to be found in the increased efficiency of the German worker, induced by the careful provision the insurance laws make for him. The system has not scotched Socialism. The idea, said Bismarck frankly to Mr. Dawson, was "to bribe the working classes, or, if you like, to win them over to regard the State as a social institution existing for their sake and interested in their welfare." It has not done this, and the slightest personal knowledge of the real Germany reveals the reason why it has so signally failed. The only enemy of German Socialism is just the one remedy that the Bismarck school will not have—responsible, constitutional government. But the social insurance system has improved the conditions of the workers, and this result is its final justification.

NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

AFTER many years of University life I count myself exceedingly difficult to surprise. But I own to feelings of genuine amazement at two events this term: the request to Mr. Asquith for the appointment of a Royal Commission to reform the University, and the behaviour of the Council and the Divinity Professors in their attempt to throw open the B.D. and D.D. degrees. In the matter of the petition for a Commission, certain eminent men have acted more like sulky children than responsible members of a great University. Because the Senate refused to endorse their suggestions as to reforms, they have, so to speak, put their fingers into their mouths, and retired into a dark corner. Because, say they, the Senate does not like our reforms, we will try to burn the house down. The public may well ask what these reforms were, and doubtless the answer expected is that they would, if carried, have improved learning, opened up wider fields for research, and

enabled men who are real pioneers of Cambridge knowledge to obtain a competence without having to do their valuable work at odd moments, and live by examining work, and college, or even private tutorial, drudgery. Or possibly it might have been supposed that the suggested reforms were inspired by zeal for making the University more accessible to the democracy, and restoring a condition of things which prevailed in the Middle Ages and was revived in the earlier years of the seventeenth century, when a far larger proportion of men in England were trained at Oxford or Cambridge than are now being educated at the older Universities, as well as the numerous modern ones which have sprung into being. Such schemes may be regarded with suspicion, not only by those dominated by mere class prejudice, but also by some who see in attempts to democratize learning a weakening of the demands of true scholarship, whether literary or scientific. But, while some may criticize, no one will deny that these reformers are animated by generous motives, and are worthy of respect. It might also be assumed that the new reforms would be directed to making the expenses at Cambridge less, and thus attracting a wider public. Had the Senate thrown out proposals of such a character, a cry for a Commission empowered to make drastic reforms would have at least merited attention.

But the Senate has committed no such enormity, it has simply injured the *amour propre* of certain persons responsible for suggestions which have neither inspired the enthusiasm, nor received the acquiescence of a majority.

The first scheme which was recommended by the Council of the Senate was, it may be recalled, to create a House of Residents in place of the Electoral Roll, and allow it to pass measures, reserving a right of appeal to the Senate. It is to be regretted that the Conservative opposition defeated a proposal so innocent. But they did, and there is no more to be said except that nobody would have been the better, or for that matter the worse, for its passing, nor would the cause of education have been in any way advanced. The second reform was an ingenious financial scheme devised by the Bursar of Trinity, spreading the payment of degree fees over the whole of a man's course instead of exacting it in two lump sums, when he is admitted a B.A. and a M.A. How this would have really met the need for reform no one can clearly see. Yet, because these petty "reforms" have been rejected, men who really ought to know better clamour for a Commission. This is what they say:—

"In the five years.....various proposals for Constitutional reform have been brought before the Senate of the University of Cambridge by the Council of the Senate: but they have been without exception rejected by the Senate; and it is clear to us that no further attempt of the kind is likely to be successful. We, therefore, make our present appeal for the appointment of a Commission."

The names of those who signed for a Commission supply food for thought. The list opens with twenty-three professors or ex-professors. Of these no fewer than eight are not Cambridge men, and four of them are comparatively recent importations. Of the remaining sixty-nine, thirty-nine are members of two colleges—Trinity and King's—and four colleges contribute only one name each. Six colleges—Clare, Pembroke, Queens', Jesus, Magdalene, and Sidney—have held completely aloof, and these all bear a good reputation for being wisely and cautiously administered. Trinity heads

the list with twenty-three signatories, and though there are numbered among these Dr. Dalton, late Mayor of the Borough, Sir George Darwin, Mr. G. N. Watson, and other men of mark, the proportion to the total members of the Electoral Roll on the books of the College is ridiculously small. The fact is the whole agitation has been little less than a fiasco. Two protests have been issued: a very temperate one by the Conservative party, and another by the Liberals containing these weighty words:—

"A statutory Commission to reform the University would become desirable if it were clear that the University was financially hampered by vested interests, if its revenues were squandered or wastefully applied. This is at present by no means the case. The education given to honour men, especially in all branches both of practical and theoretical science, is highly efficient."

It is high time that the older Universities boldly assumed the defensive on these lines. An institution has generally to defend itself against charges which were more or less true fifty years or more ago, but have long become absurd. The Cambridge against which our reformers are tilting is the Cambridge of the early fifties. To judge from what one hears and reads, one might reasonably believe that the University is a clerical corporation where dons spend most of the day in scheming to promote the interests of Anglican Toryism, and a few scanty hours in teaching the classics. Their nights are devoted to drinking old port. A few ardent spirits are supposed to teach mathematics, because there is a saying that "Cambridge is mathematical and Oxford classical." Only the other day I heard a really distinguished man of letters, in proposing the health of Cambridge, remark with his usual courtesy that the name of no Cambridge scholar or "scientist" was known in the universities of the Continent, as if German anthropologists had borrowed from Dr. Frazer in complete ignorance of his existence, or Sir Joseph Larmor was not listened to with even more respect by French mathematicians than by an enraptured House of Commons. Absurd as such a charge is, it is only too readily believed, and the wickedness of this premature demand for a Commission is that it induces people to believe that Cambridge is now what its traducers falsely represented it to be sixty years ago. Clericalism is indeed a feeble plant; it requires a brave man to proclaim that his sympathies are conservative, whilst port wine is no longer a symbol of the don. Any one who knows Cambridge must know that it is a place where a great deal of hard and unselfish work is done for a scanty competence, in which progress since the last statutes came into operation in 1882 has been truly remarkable, where new studies are welcomed with ardour, and endowed as liberally as possible out of the meagre resources of the University and the Colleges. This progress has been secured not by legislation, but in the natural course of events. To take a single example: in a college which had in 1882 two classical and five mathematical lecturers and one in theology, and eight of the fellows were occupied neither in teaching nor in the work of research, instruction is now provided in the subjects already mentioned, and in history, anatomy, chemistry, modern languages, mechanical science, &c., and every single fellow is engaged in active work as a teacher, University official, or research student. Yet this has been effected entirely from within, and in a society which has by no means a reputation for zeal for reformation or progress. Of almost every college as much, if not more, could be said with perfect truth.

On the question of the Divinity Degrees little need be said. It will be decided by vote in the October term, and, if the proposals are rejected, the blame will lie with the professors and the Council. A well-considered scheme would surely have passed, as the co-operation of men of all creeds and parties interested in theology in Cambridge is truly remarkable. Everybody regrets the resignation of the Master of Pembroke, who prefers ecclesiastical work in the diocese of Canterbury to continuing his academic pursuits. He has at all times been a picturesque figure in the University, and his old-world courtesy made him a charming host as Vice-Chancellor, and greatly impressed foreign visitors. Pembroke Lodge will be difficult to fill, unless one of the present society accepts the Mastership. The college has long been managed on principles which an outsider might easily fail to understand, though they have worked extremely well, and given Pembroke a position of exceptional stability. I hope the college will be as fortunate at the next election as it was when it secured the services of this retiring Master.

Jesus College has been conspicuous in two very different ways: by securing the headship of the river, and putting up a memorial to Cranmer. The first exploit has produced a goodly crop of controversy, whilst the Cranmer celebrations have aroused interest. The rowing world is divided between the supporters of the "Jesus style" and the majority, who are in favour of orthodoxy. At Cambridge, as elsewhere, orthodoxy seems to consist in looking all right and doing very little, and those who manage to win are blamed for looking as if they were not getting the boat along, yet contriving to make it go faster than those whose methods are in accordance with the established order. Good, however, will, I trust, come out of a somewhat unseemly squabble, as it appears that the "Jesus style" is only serviceable in shallow water, and that, if the Cam is deepened, the club will go down—not in the river, but in the list of boats. On the need of dredging the river there is perfect unanimity, and it is to be hoped that an appeal for funds will meet with a generous response.

Cranmer's monument was unveiled on June 13th in Jesus Chapel by the Bishop of Ely, Visitor of the College, who made a peculiarly happy address on the martyred Archbishop, avoiding thin ice with remarkable skill, and dwelling on Cranmer's services to liturgical reform and to the English language. Cranmer was certainly no poet, but he had the merit of knowing that he had not that gift. The music in the Chapel was by Tallis and Martin Luther, and was conducted by Dr. Mann. Mr. Bruce Joy's likeness of Cranmer was universally commended.

I must strike a sad note in alluding to the death of the Master of Caius. Mr. Roberts was taken ill at the Boat Races, rallied, and passed away suddenly on Sunday. Of him it may be said that the better he was known, the more he was liked and respected, and that he showed a lifelong devotion to his college, which, in numbers, learning, and general tone, thanks greatly to him, now stands in the very forefront in Cambridge. His honest, strenuous life will long be remembered in the University, and especially in the College he served so well.

J.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Drews (Arthur), THE WITNESSES TO THE HISTORICITY OF JESUS, translated by Joseph McCabe, 6/ net. Watts

Prof. Drews, in his Preface, explains that this volume is a new version, abbreviated and amended, of the volume which formed the second part of 'The Christ-Myth,' a work which, with others written in the same sense, has, as is well known, aroused immense excitement in Germany, and of which an English translation was published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in 1910. The author issues this version, it appears, as a challenge to English theologians—to see whether they can adduce better proof of the validity of the Christian faith than German theologians of the so-called "Liberal" school have, in his opinion, succeeded in adducing. The line of argument in this book is thus not actually new. Readers of the former translation, and readers also of Mr. J. M. Robertson's books, will be prepared to find the Jewish and Roman witnesses to the historical existence of our Lord swept out of court as either worthless or purely fictitious; to hear that Paul knows nothing of an historical Jesus—that, indeed, the name of Paul is very likely only a general title for a number of letter-writers seeking thus to give better authority "to a religious system that went beyond the original Christianity"; to learn, finally, that Isaiah and Wisdom and Job furnished the elements out of which were elaborated the Christian theory of salvation and the figure of Christ, while behind them we are to see the profound and widespread idea of a suffering god, with its astral or other naturalistic significance.

We are not in this place concerned to lift the glove thus thrown down; we will only remark that none of those theologians here heartily despised ever expressed himself with a more trenchant dogmatism than Prof. Drews; none was ever more boisterously scornful of an opponent, or more ready to hypnotize the docile into acquiescence by mere vehemence of assertion and calm assumption of patronage. For the indocile this polemical animosity tends to obscure his argument. Moreover, the structure which the author seeks to set up as the true, over against the traditional, Christianity hardly warrants so much "cocksureness." Built up from data both slender and far apart, it requires, merely to hold it together, a great amount of difficult piecing out by inference and imagination; while, in the end, a good deal of it remains vulnerable to the weapons, not so much of scholarship or theology, as of plain common sense and knowledge of human nature.

Gwatkin (Henry Melvill), EARLY CHURCH HISTORY TO A.D. 313, 2 vols., 17/ net.

Macmillan

The present edition has undergone slight modifications in the light of recent research, entailing some addition to the bibliography; but otherwise the position of the writer remains as pronounced as it was nearly three years ago. We criticized the book on its first appearance (*Athen.*, Oct. 16, 1909, p. 457) for its prejudice against the Tractarians, its rigid conservatism, and its asperity.

Jarvis (George Millen), A TWENTIETH-CENTURY INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE, \$1.50 net. Chicago, the Author

The interpretation here offered is astral. The Bible is the work of "astronomical

priests"; the God of Israel, and also Christ, are the sun; Moses, Aaron, and Miriam are "celestials"; the kingdom of heaven is the "celestial zodiac," and so on. We are invited, as the title suggests, to adopt these values as the final truth about the Bible.

Scripture Teaching in Secondary Schools:

PAPERS READ AT A CONFERENCE HELD IN CAMBRIDGE 10-13 APRIL, 1912, edited by N. P. Wood, with a Preface by F. C. Burkitt, 1/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

Three points are emphasized by the various well-known contributors of these papers: that the Scriptures must be edited for the young, that the results of historical and textual criticism should be communicated to pupils, and yet that spiritual teaching should not be subordinated to literary and historical culture. Most of the papers lack fervour and charm.

Law.

Jenks (Edward), A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1911, 10/6 net. Methuen

This is an admirable summary of English law in one volume written in a clear and readable style. The article on the laws affecting labour should be read by all who are giving more than a superficial attention to the present labour unrest. Few people are aware that a Minimum Wage Act was passed in the year 1350, which was subsequently confirmed and altered several times, and only broke down in the later part of the eighteenth century, having worked fairly satisfactorily up to that date. Legal students beginning their work would do well to read this book before undertaking the standard works on the subject.

Poetry.

Alexander (Samuel John), THE INVERTED TORCH, AND OTHER POEMS, \$1.50 net.

San Francisco, Robertson

American verse, full of that prismatic quality which is the principal asset of Californian oratory. But we like the rhyme of "facts" and "wax" in the ode to Mr. Kipling.

Lodge (George Cabot), POEMS AND DRAMAS, 2 vols., \$2.50 net; and his **LIFE**, \$1.25 net. New York, Houghton-Mifflin Co.

The late G. C. Lodge's poems and dramas here collected are free from the floridity and the provincialism which disfigure much American verse; except where the influence of Swinburne is visible, they are marked by an almost bald simplicity. Mr. Lodge, though industrious and thoughtful, had nothing new to say and nothing melodious to sing. His work is free from glaring faults, but his merits are purely negative. There is an Introduction (full of journalistic clichés) from the pen of Mr. Roosevelt. It is entertaining to find that eminent man-piston, who "feels like a young bull-moose" after beating his enemies to a "frazzle," quoting from an unexpected source "He lived detached days... Deaf was he to world's tongue." The annexed 'Life' of the poet is sufficiently commonplace.

Low (Benjamin R. C.), THE SAILOR WHO HAS SAILED, AND OTHER POEMS, 5/ net.

New York, John Lane Co.

Mr. Low's verse is of the more cultured magazine type, pretty, but vague, with the inexpressible indicated by serried rows of

dots. The key-note of the book is struck in the first four lines:—

I have dreamed the dream of the unknown seas
And stood on the sightless shore;
I have looked in the eyes of reality....
And I am young no more.

There is some slight humour in the address (in imitation of Gray) to a young lady who has escaped the attentions of a shark; and the author achieves a sort of triumph in his poem 'To the Absolute,' where the appropriate atmosphere of incomprehensibility is produced with complete success.

Bibliography.

Bibliography of Works by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men who have ever Served in the Royal, Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Artillery, compiled and verified by Major John H. Leslie and Capt. D. Smith: Part IV. COLOMB-DU BOULAY, 2/ Sheffield, Leng

Bromley Public Library, SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, 1911-12.

The Library

Chelsea, Metropolitan Borough of, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.

Pite & Thynne, 278A, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

Nottingham Public Libraries and Natural History Museum Committee, ANNUAL REPORT, 1911-12.

Nottingham, Town Clerk

All these catalogues contain points of interest for the student of literary matters to-day.

History and Biography.

Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct, or Dormant, by G. E. C., New Edition, Revised and much Enlarged, edited by Vicary Gibbs: Vol. II. BASS-CANNING, 25/ net. St. Catherine Press

This volume carries this important work on as far as the Canning earldom. It displays more reticence than its predecessor, which, whatever its high merits, certainly did not err in that direction. The numerous appendixes given here contain many lists, some of real importance. Among them is a valuable one of the Knights of the Garter, and another of the great officers of State, both of which it is desirable to have in this accessible form. The ancient peerage of Berkeley is prefaced by a learned note on baronies by tenure, commenting on the changes in peerage law; while the Scottish titles of Breadalbane, Borthwick, and Buccleuch have interesting animadversions on difficult questions in their history. Another useful foot-note illustrates the change of the style "Earl of" to "Earl so-and-so." The unpleasing origins of several modern peerages are commented on. It seems curious that in this useful work there is no mention of Bothwell's Norwegian "wife," or of "Mrs. Williams," whom Pepys regarded (for a time) as certainly married to his friend Lord Brouncker.

Lacy (Mary E.), WITH DANTE IN MODERN FLORENCE, 6/ net. John Murray

Perhaps all of the contents of this excellent little book are to be found in other English books, but scarcely in so nifty and compact a form; and its value is increased by twenty-eight well-chosen illustrations from photographs. It would have been wiser if the writer had frankly stated in

the preface her indebtedness to some of her English predecessors; but the book shows originality in the skill with which a slight sketch of the poet's life is interwoven with local descriptions of Florence and Ravenna. With Florence in particular the author displays an intimate acquaintance; and her efforts to disentangle the city of Dante's time from the far-different Florence of modern guide-books, by which it is now overlaid and almost concealed, are pre-eminently successful. After a brief introduction on the origin and early history of the city, she devotes two chapters to the Florence of Dante, and to that quarter of it in which he lived. Admirable as these pages are for their clearness and accuracy, their effect would have been enhanced, for those who have seen Florence, by a plan of the modern city, showing the position of the Cerchia Antica, and of the wider circuit of walls erected in Dante's day by Arnolfo del Cambio. The following chapters deal with the more important buildings then, and still, standing, and with the great churches—the Duomo, Santa Maria Novella, and Santa Croce—which were all begun during that remarkable period. There is a short review of thirteenth-century art, as seen especially in the master and pupil, Cimabue and Giotto, and of the personal relations of Dante with the latter painter. The last chapter, which is entitled 'Florence Repentant,' recalls the successive efforts made by the Republic to atone for her outrageous treatment of her great citizen and to recover his bones from their last resting-place at Ravenna. The author inclines to the view, which has recently been much disputed, that Dante studied both at Paris and Oxford; but the evidence she adduces for the Oxford visit rests only on tradition, though supported by a vague expression in a poem of Boccaccio. For the embassy to Rome in 1301, which has also been contested, and which she is inclined to reject, she gives only the late authority of Leonardo Bruni, though it is expressly mentioned by the contemporary Dino Compagni, and is accepted in our own day by Prof. Villari. As a whole the book is singularly free from inaccuracies and unbalanced statements; but on p. 154 the entry of Charles of Valois into Florence is placed in 1303 instead of 1301, and on p. 219 the exile of Dante is referred to February, 1303, instead of January, 1302. The proofs have been somewhat carelessly corrected as regards proper names.

Reade (Aelyn Lyell), JOHNSONIAN GLEANINGS: Part II. FRANCIS BARBER, THE DOCTOR'S NEGRO SERVANT, 6/
Liverpool, the Author

Besides possessing greater unity of interest than its predecessor, Mr. Reade's new volume shows much improvement both in type and paper, whilst the same high standard of careful research and dispassionate judgment is maintained. All that seems likely to be known about the negro, whom Johnson had educated and made his residuary legatee, is here collected; and some unpublished letters to him from Boswell, asking for Barber's assistance in his forthcoming biography, are printed, as well as a letter (given in facsimile) of the negro himself to Bishop Percy. A curious error of Dr. Hill's, traceable to a misprint in Croker, is corrected in chap. vi. The author expresses himself as dissatisfied with the evidence that either of the portraits he reproduces really represents Barber, though the frontispiece is certainly after Reynolds, who in all probability painted Johnson's servant among other black subjects.

Geography and Travel.

Cambridge County Geographies: DUMFRIES-SHIRE, by James King Hewison; **PERTHSHIRE**, by Peter MacNair; and **RENFREWSHIRE**, by Frederick Mort, 1/6 each. Cambridge University Press

The humanistic view of geography is successfully adopted in these interesting little books. Mr. MacNair's 'Perthshire' suffers from over-technical terminology.

Outfit and Equipment: FOR THE TRAVELLER, EXPLORER, AND SPORTSMAN, edited by Eustace Reynolds-Ball, with Contributions by Sir H. H. Johnston, Harry de Windt, F. C. Selous, and others.

Reynolds-Ball's Guides

This volume is evidently intended for inexperienced travellers in the first place, though probably those with some experience are the most likely to profit by its use. For discrimination is required in order to decide what articles mentioned may safely be omitted when one is making preparations for a journey. Many matters are discussed, and advice—for the most part sound, though in cases difficult to follow—is freely given. Outfit and equipment for hot and cold countries, how to preserve health and to deal with sickness, the batteries for sportsmen in various countries, and even an angling outfit, are all dealt with reasonably.

Pullen-Burry (B.), FROM HALIFAX TO VANCOUVER, 12/6 net. Mills & Boon

The author of the present volume claims to be Imperialist first of all, then traveller, and lastly lecturer. She is able, therefore, to find other subjects than Woman's Suffrage to discuss, though her observations have naturally been directed largely from the woman's point of view. Unfortunately for the Dominion, these observations have resulted in the opinion that Canadian women—in the West, at any rate—are less prosperous than any others of their sex amongst civilized people.

It is noticeable that her book increases in interest with the turning of its pages. Perhaps its most arresting chapters are those dealing with Winnipeg, the great centre of the wheat industry. In this city are situated the biggest railway yards in the world; these are owned by one corporation, and the genesis of the Pacific Railway Company is explained earlier in the volume. Here a wheat expert gave his interviewer the information that in Canada the proportion of cultivated area to that which has never been broken up is as a cabbage patch to a thousand-acre farm. To demonstrate the opportunities presented to intending purchasers, an instance is cited where a farm in New Brunswick, with house and two barns, only four miles distant from a railway station, was offered for sale at the low figure of 80%, twenty-five of its hundred acres having been already cleared! In the matter of disadvantages, the severity of Canadian winters to women is not dismissed lightly; but certain benefits attendant upon it are justly touched upon. More serious is the sparsity of accommodation for women workers, which seems to manifest itself throughout the great towns of the Dominion. No one contradicts it, and no one seems in a position to remedy it.

The unpopularity of emigrants from our own shores is a subject which has often been discussed. This inimical feeling seems to be gradually passing away as men and women of more solid worth are sent to replace the family rubbish which previously was often tipped into the Colony.

Sports and Pastimes.

St. Quintin (Col. T. A.), CHANCES OF SPORTS OF SORTS. Blackwood

"I'm a great believer in chances, and I've had my share. Chances of high position, chances of big fortunes, chances at big heads, chances at all the many varied games I've played. Some I've grasped, some I've missed, and when the chances came, whether it was hit or miss, I never felt quite certain on each occasion whether it was from being too confident and sanguine, or not enough so. Never mind; after all, whether ill or good, it is the varied chances that create the excitements and pleasures of life. Without them what is it?"

Thus Col. St. Quintin in his Introduction. He further wisely lays down and obeys the rule that religion, politics, and the ladies are not to be discussed. He thanks various persons for aid, specially Mr. William Blackwood—in whose magazine many of the stories have appeared—"for having given me my head and allowed me to blunder over the country in my own way without a curb." In doing so Mr. Blackwood showed the clearest perception of what would attract readers, for from start to finish there is not a dull page. No pretence is made of fine writing, but there is a strong flavour of the language of various sports.

The charm of the book consists less in the author's power of description, though that is considerable, than in his manner of taking the reader into his confidence and revealing much of his own life. Its scope is varied. The author served twenty-six years in the 10th Hussars; he also commanded the 8th Hussars for six years, and was employed in the Remount Department, visiting Australia in the course of business. During these years he saw much hunting, racing, pig-sticking, polo, and shooting in many parts of the world, and has adequately described each sport. The account of his travels in and beyond the Himalaya is true to nature. In the list of illustrations (p. vii) one is mentioned at p. 144, but does not appear there in the copy before us.

Col. St. Quintin is confessedly no fisherman, yet he can tell an angler's tale. He hooked a tarpon off the Mexican coast which, after the manner of these fish, leapt prodigiously, and accidentally fell into the boat; after being belaboured by the Colonel and frightening the boy who managed the punt, it leapt out again, but the hooks held.

"Shaking his head and tearing at the hook, he gave me a very similar feeling to what a mad, keen horse does when, impatient of control, he fights and tears at his bridle as he gallops along, for we were paddling after and hanging on to that big fish as hard as we could."

After a long fight it was landed, and proved to be "5 ft. 8½ in. in length—as long as I am." The illustrations deserve praise; indeed, in every respect author and publisher may be congratulated.

Education.

Freeman (K. J.), SCHOOLS OF HELLAS: AN ESSAY ON THE PRACTICE AND THEORY OF ANCIENT GREEK EDUCATION FROM 600 TO 300 B.C., edited by M. J. Rendall. Second Edition, 5/ net. Macmillan

We noticed this essay by a brilliant young scholar too early lost on July 6th, 1907, and now we share the pleasure expressed by Mr. Rendall in a little addition to his memoir of the author, in which he says that "the book has already fought its way well into the third thousand of copies."

Livingstone College Year Book, 1912, 6d.

Leyton, E., the College

Teacher's Encyclopædia (The), Vols. VI. and VII., 8/6 each.

Caxton Publishing Co.

It was on May 13th, 1911, that we reviewed the first volume of 'The Teacher's Encyclopædia,' and we have now before us the last two volumes (vi. and vii.) of this admirable reference book. Vol. vii. contains a general index, which is useful so far as it goes. Since, however, the plan of the whole work is not on alphabetical lines, but according to broad headings and groups of subjects, it would have been wiser to give more space to the index and make it so comprehensive that there would be little chance of missing the correct reference even on matters of detail. In vol. vi. the articles on special schools are completed by an article on the teaching of the blind and deaf. Then follows an adequate treatment of the organization of education in various countries, including England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, America, Canada, and Australasia. Vol. vii. devotes some 200 pages to a useful history of educational thought from the time of the Greeks to the present day. Here we have in reasonable compass a complete textbook of the subject, the work of Mr. James Drevor and Prof. Alexander Darroch, but mainly of the latter. It is illustrated by fourteen full-page portraits of such leaders in education as Abelard, Erasmus, Comenius, Rousseau, Kant, Herbart, and Spencer. This sketch of educational history comes appropriately at the close of the work, welding together as it does the many subjects discussed in the previous volumes. It was a common Greek saying that you must see a man's end before you called him happy; we have read the last of 'The Teacher's Encyclopædia,' and may with confidence call it excellent.

Philology.

Juvenal, Fourteen Satires of, translated into English by Alexander Leeper, New and Revised Edition, 5/ Macmillan

This rendering well deserves its place in the familiar dark-blue series, being both spirited and idiomatic. First published in 1882 as the joint work of its author and Prof. H. A. Strong, it was revised ten years later by Dr. Leeper, and now again has been so largely rewritten by him as to be virtually a new book. Comparing the present issue with that of 1882, which he has long used, the reviewer finds an elaboration of style and phrase which generally brings out the meaning better. "Juno virguncula," once "a little wench," is now "a bashful maid." But occasionally longer versions add nothing to the rendering; Juvenal's points are sharply made, and do not need any emphasizing. Why, for instance, in xiii. 172 add "yet" after the "though" clause? It is neither in the Latin nor needed in the English.

There are a few notes as to the text adopted, "where there might seem to be room for doubt." More, we think, should have been done in this way, especially since Prof. Housman's drastic examination of the claims of MS. Pithoeanus in 1905. The "mulio consul" of viii. 148, unknown in 1882, is now duly rendered, and deserved to be recorded at the side of the text.

Encouraged by the success of Mr. J. D. Duff in dealing with Satire VI., Dr. Leeper has now added a vigorous translation of it to this issue. On the other hand, the critical notes, mainly as to corrupt passages, which occupied some pages in the edition of 1882, have disappeared, and we get instead others on four passages in which Prof. T. G. Tucker plays a leading part.

Munro (J. Iverach), ESSAY I. : A RESEARCH INTO THE ORIGIN OF THE THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN ׀ׁׁ EPICENE IN PENTATEUCH, AND ITS CONNEXION WITH SEMITIC AND INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, a Contribution to Philological Science, 1/6 net. Frowde

Mr. Munro is making a bold attempt to revolutionize our ideas regarding the original forms of Semitic speech, and to establish the theory of a common foundation for the latter and the great Indo-European family of languages. As is indicated on the title-page, the argument of the present essay hinges on the use of *hw'* (׀ׁ) in the Pentateuch for the pronoun of both the third person singular masculine and feminine. The prevalent opinion on this point may here be stated in the words of Dr. Driver, who says that "the view formerly held," according to which "the epicene ׀ׁ was an archaism in Hebrew, cannot...be any longer maintained; Hebrew must have possessed the double form from the beginning." Our author, on the other hand, sets out to prove that we have here to deal with an archaism of very old standing, and he believes that the still earlier forms lying behind the pronoun in question are *haw* for the masculine, and *hai* for the feminine.

The basal hypothesis which underlies this result is that the original mode of expressing the active in verbal formation was by means of *au* placed between the two consonants in the biliteral stage of Semitic speech, and that the passive was similarly expressed by the diphthong *ai*. It was at this biliteral stage, Mr. Munro maintains, that the Indo-European family of speech separated from the Semitic, "when pronominal forms were themselves verbal nouns, and their order, with regard to the verbal noun required to make what we call a verb, was still fluid."

Has our essayist proved his case? It is, perhaps, not fair to pronounce a decisive judgment before the appearance of the other essays promised in continuation of the theme. But one may, so far as the present argument justifies an opinion, say that there is here, amidst much that is instructive, suggestive, and of some likelihood, much that is fanciful and that rests on mere assumptions. We will refer to only two points. It does not strike us that Mr. Munro has produced a sufficient amount of evidence against the view that the vowel *u* was used as a sign of the passive in the original structure of Semitic languages. As an instance of fancifulness in the argument, his treatment of the verb *mûth* (to die) may be mentioned. "The imperfect," he says, "has the old active form [yāmûth] because it expressed the struggle. The perfect [mêth] was used when all was over, and therefore had the old passive form."

We think, however, that Mr. Munro has done well to reopen the whole question. Studies like these are sure to promote the interests of true linguistic and ethnological science, though the final result may not be quite what the zealous pioneer expected.

School-Books.

Althaus (L. H.), THE SOUNDS OF THE MOTHER TONGUE, A MANUAL OF SPEECH-TRAINING FOR PREPARATORY AND LOWER FORMS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND FOR VTH, VIth, OR VIIth STANDARDS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 2/ net; and **SOUND-DRILL AND READING EXERCISES IN PHONETIC SCRIPT FROM THE ABOVE**, 6d. Hodder & Stoughton

Speech-training in the vernacular is undoubtedly necessary for children in elementary schools entering secondary schools, and these publications, admirable in method

and entirely practical, may be justly praised. We regret, however, that Miss Althaus, like other phoneticians of the moment, teaches a somewhat slovenly and affected form of Southern English pronunciation.

Arnold's School Series : THE ALBION PHONIC READERS, FIRST PRIMER, 3d. ; SECOND PRIMER, 4d. ; FIRST INFANT READER, 6d. ; SECOND INFANT READER, 6d. ; and PREPARATORY READER, 8d.

Bruyère (Jean de la), CARACTÈRES, PAGES CHOISIES, Notes de Hardress O'Grady, Préface d'Augustin Filon; and Sainte-Beuve (C. A.), PROFILS ANGLAIS, Notes de Hardress O'Grady, 1/6 Dent

There has long been wanting in this country a series of French classics for the English reader which should, while avoiding the voluminousness of the library edition, supply something more than the mere classroom textbook. These two volumes give comprehensively what is best in La Bruyère and the criticism of Sainte-Beuve on English literature, and are further furnished with useful Introductions and notes, which do not intrude on the text. They are pleasingly bound in cloth covers.

Eliot (George), SILAS MARNER, THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by F. E. Bevan, 1/ Cambridge University Press

This charming story is a suitable addition to English Literature for Schools. The editor's Introduction, meant more, we imagine, for teachers than for readers, gives all that needs to be said about the book and its author. The notes, too, are capably done, though on the first page we meet with "Yahweh" in a Bible reference, which strikes us as a foolish piece of pedantry, and find the explanation that "'Merry England' is not much more than 'Alma Mater,'" which is hardly helpful without a knowledge of Latin. "Vicinity" and a few more of George Eliot's learned paraphrases might have been explained.

Goldsmith, THE DESERTED VILLAGE, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. G. Whiskard, 6d.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The editor, in his Introduction and notes, puts before the young reader all that needs explanation.

Hood (G. F.), PROBLEMS IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS, 5/ net. Mills & Boon

The problems collected in this volume require in the student a thorough knowledge of the elementary groundwork of chemistry, as many of the exercises are of an advanced nature and of considerable difficulty. The author's directions are, however, fully and lucidly given, and should be effective for students preparing for higher examinations.

Jenks (Paul R.), A MANUAL OF LATIN WORD FORMATION FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1/6 Harrap

Examples of derivatives are arranged in lists to illustrate word-formation, as seen in Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil, the compiler's aim being to supply a three years' course for students of Latin.

Laurie (André), MÉMOIRES D'UN COLLÉGIEN, Authorized Edition, edited, with Exercises, Notes, and Vocabulary, by O. B. Super, 1/6 Harrap

This interesting story of school life in France should prove a welcome textbook for English students, as the French is of the easy type required of candidates for the Junior Local examinations. Exercises, notes, and vocabulary are given in the appendix.

Macaulay, ESSAY ON JOHN BUNYAN, 3d.
paper, 4d. cloth.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A slim booklet in the Oxford Plain Texts which may well attract the adult as well as the learner.

Silva Latina, A LATIN READING-BOOK,
chosen and arranged by J. D. Duff, 2/
Cambridge University Press

This book, the work of an accomplished teacher, contains a hundred and forty-five extracts in the same number of pages, followed by a few notes on each extract. Each passage is preceded by a short summary; and to aid the pupil in the verse "unseens" the long vowels are marked. No doubt the book will serve as an excellent introduction to Virgil and Cicero.

Swift, THE BATTLE OF THE BOOKS, extracted
from Selections from Swift, edited by
Sir Henry Craik, 2/
Oxford, Clarendon Press

A capable edition, with a 'Life of Swift.' We think the little book might have been repaged. The text begins at p. 196, and the notes include references for explanations to pages which do not exist here. If this section was worth separate printing, it was surely worth revision in such points.

Tappan (E. M.), THE STORY OF THE ROMAN
PEOPLE, 1/6 Harrap

An account of the Roman people from earliest times to the fall of the Empire, related in readable style, with an absence of that uninteresting detail which characterizes some school histories of Rome. Copious illustrations and the use of large type add to the attractiveness of the volume.

Wallentin (Dr. Ignaz G.), AN INTRODUCTION
TO SCIENTIFIC GERMAN, being the First
Six Chapters of 'Grundzüge der Natur-
lehre,' edited, with Notes and Vocabu-
lary, by P. M. Palmer, 3/6 Harrap

University students in science, who are required to know sufficient German to enable them to translate into English extracts from German works, will find in this book excellent materials for practice, with useful notes and vocabulary to help them with the more difficult phrases.

Fiction.

Borovski (Antoine le), CAIRN LODGE, 2/ net.
Murray & Evenden

The principal figure in this story is a vicious and unprepossessing old man. The book has no literary merit or psychological interest, and its only appeal must be to lovers of sensation.

Bosanquet (Edmund), THE WOMAN BETWEEN,
6/ Long

We can scarcely suppose that Mr. Bosanquet intends this work as a serious essay in fiction. It opens in fairly promising fashion, but about half way through lapses into melodrama, culminating in something not far removed from nightmare. The simple country squire involved in ruinous speculations; the villainous financier who takes advantage of the situation to press his unwelcome suit on the squire's daughter; the more deserving, though less eligible lover who rescues the financier's deserted mistress from suicide, and thus acquires the clue to his rival's past—these are indeed familiar figures, yet presented with a certain measure of distinction. But what can we say to the abduction and illegal imprisonment of the villain on the first day of his honeymoon, or to the change of matrimonial partners (equally illegal, as it seems to us) which brings everything to a happy conclusion? The crowning touch of unreality is added by a comic Irishman.

Childe-Pemberton (Harriet L.), THE SILENT
VALLEY, AN EPISODE, 6/ Constable

The pages of this novel are abundantly sprinkled with pieces of original poetry, supposed to be sung or recited by those taking part in the action—a revival of an antique fashion which we are not altogether prepared to welcome. In other respects, too, the atmosphere suffers from an excess of culture; and the characters, like the story, which has a vague connexion with the theory of reincarnation, lack definition. But the writing has a delicate and fantastic charm, especially in descriptive passages; and the refrain of at least one lyric recurs persistently to memory.

Gerard (Dorothea), EXOTIC MARTHA, 6/
Stanley Paul

"Exotic Martha" has all the hardness of a healthy outdoor plant, and her adventures make a lively story. She arrives in Batavia as a prospective bride, only to find the bridegroom-elect already married. Her subsequent proceedings are unusual, but entertaining.

Hewlett (Maurice), OPEN COUNTRY; and
REST HARROW, 2/ net each. Macmillan

These two novels are the best known of Mr. Hewlett's work, and are crowded, often to excess, with the peculiar output of his mind. They are hardly, in our opinion, so good as his shorter, more restrained and harmonious stories. They are further additions to Messrs. Macmillan's handsome edition of his works.

Lincoln (Jeanie Gould), THE LUCK OF
RATHCOOLE: BEING THE ROMANTIC
ADVENTURES OF MISTRESS FAITH WOL-
COTT (SOMETIME KNOWN AS "MISS
MOPPET") DURING HER SOJOURN IN
NEW YORK AT AN EARLY PERIOD OF
THE REPUBLIC, 6/ Gay & Hancock

The well-worn theme of a lost "luck" in the shape of a trinket, with a curse and a prophecy attached, appears here once more in print. The characters are of many nationalities, they all speak in some distinctive tongue, they meet together in New York a hundred years or so ago, and the resulting medley is passably amusing.

Moore (George), SPRING DAYS, 6/
Werner Laurie

Mr. George Moore declares prefatorially that he has done his utmost to consign this study to a merited (*sic*) oblivion. For all that, we are glad to recognize its tenacity in clinging to existence. The book did not receive the recognition it deserved on its appearance twenty-four years ago, for it is a remarkable and unerring piece of work, with just a tinge of deliberate ultra-realistic selection. The picture of Frank Escott and the Brookeses is etched in with a ruthless precision and a fine malice which alone make the book remarkable. The treatment is sometimes reminiscent of Flaubert. We reviewed it in *The Athenæum* of Sept. 8, 1888, p. 317.

Rhodes (Kathlyn), THE WAX IMAGE, AND
OTHER STORIES, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

These crude sketches are inconspicuous in merit, except for an occasional touch of dramatic craftsmanship. The numerous murders, suicides, and excursions into the regions of the occult are monotonously uniform.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), HESTER TRE-
FUSIS. Hurst & Blackett

An undistinguished *réchauffé* of the Cinderella theme, an attempt at poisoning and the unwelcome attentions of a black-guard being added by way of seasoning.

Warwick (Anne), THE UNKNOWN WOMAN, 6/
Mills & Boon

There are here really two unknown women in the case. One, a pseudo-antique bust, becomes the centre of a neatly complicated intrigue; the other, to us less interesting, is a *femme incomprise* valiantly making the most of a little unhappiness to the admiration of all beholders. The story presents a curious and lively picture of artistic circles in New York, and emphasizes the pernicious influence of journalism as a factor in American social life.

General.

Annual Register: A REVIEW OF PUBLIC
EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD FOR
THE YEAR 1911, New Series, 18/ Longmans

This time-honoured publication continues to maintain its excellence as a work of reference. As usual, the chapters on domestic affairs are chiefly Parliamentary; but social events, such as the railway strike and even the stoppage of the Wells-Johnson boxing match, are deftly woven into the narrative. The international crisis of the summer naturally figures in several chapters, but its bearings on the history of England, Germany, France, and Morocco are kept distinct. Mr. H. Whates has digested the affairs of the African continent with his usual workmanlike thoroughness. The scientific and literary retrospects seem adequate; and Miss Eveline Godley writes brightly on the drama, though she devotes rather too much space to Mr. Masfield's translation of 'The Witch.' The obituary is more concise than was formerly the case, and so the editor has been able to include a comprehensive list of persons of more or less note.

Army Annual (The), 1912, 3/6 net. Clowes

Hereford: THE FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLIC
LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY
TO THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1911-12.

Hereford, Herefordshire Press Co.

India Office List for 1912, 10/6 Harrison

Lea (Homer), THE DAY OF THE SAXON, 7/6
net. Harper

Mr. Homer Lea, like the Fat Boy, wants to make our flesh creep. He foresees the approaching dissolution of the British Empire, and gives his reasons with unreserved candour. His argument is developed in a dull and pedantic style, like an exercise in formal logic, but it amounts to this. The Saxon race is sunk in "a fat somnolence of satisfaction," and has failed to organize the Empire as a military unit—to maintain armies powerful enough to invade and defeat any rival Power. On the other hand, the "dreadful Dreibund" of Russia, Japan, and Germany is a "natural coalition," each of whose members is thwarted in its expansion by the British Empire, and each of whom is well organized, and not hampered by democracy—for which Mr. Lea, as an American, appears to have an unexpected contempt. A supreme navy is insufficient defence for the Empire, except apparently in regard to Australia. Mr. Lea is a whole-hearted pessimist. "When England permitted the amalgamation of the Germanic race, it prepared the plans of its own sarco-phagus." He thinks that England can offer no serious resistance to a Russian attack on India, and that we no longer count as a power in the Pacific. Mr. Lea has a pathetic belief in the maxim that history always repeats itself. Because other empires have crumbled away, therefore, he contends, the British Empire must fall. But he disregards all facts which do not square with his dog-

matic propositions. The book is interesting as a violent counterblast to the peace movement, but is too extravagant to be taken seriously.

Letters to the Centre: DESCRIBING SOME ASPECTS OF SALVATION ARMY WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Rousseau (J. J.), LES CONFESSIONS, 2 vols., 1/ net each. Dent

Two more volumes in Messrs. Dent's series of French masterpieces issued as a companion series to Everyman. Selected works from Gérard de Nerval, Stendhal, Alfred de Musset, Corneille, and Saint-Simon are to follow shortly in the same series, which will not be completed until next February.

Tarn (Pauline Mary), THE ONE BLACK SWAN, 1/ net. Constable

These parables are negligible both in matter and treatment. The writer is repetitive in style, and indulges too much in the affectation of placing nominatives after verbs.

Pamphlets.

Election (The) of an Irish House of Commons and Senate, containing an Electoral Map and Schedule of Constituencies, 6d.

Dublin, Sealy, Bryers & Walker

Largely owing to Lord Courtney's vigorous campaign, the Proportional Representation Society of Ireland has now an influential membership. This pamphlet, in which the familiar device of the single transferable vote is advocated, is issued in the hope of promoting the chances of a Proportional Representation amendment to the Home Rule Bill. It is clearly demonstrated that a scheme for proportional representation could easily be adapted to the Government's plan for the arrangement of constituencies.

National Women's Social and Political Union: SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1911, 3d. The Woman's Press

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Germann (Dr. Friedrich), LUKE SHEPHERD, EIN SATIRENDICHTER DER ENGLISCHEN REFORMATIONENZEIT, 2m. 50.

Augsburg, Lampart

This monograph was the writer's dissertation for the Doctorate of the University of Erlangen. It is a careful and thorough study of a writer who was among the more popular of the English satirists of the time of the Reformation. Of the floods of satirical writing which were then poured over the world—chiefly from the presses of Germany—comparatively little has been preserved to us; and for the most part the value of that little is historical, or merely curious, rather than artistic. Luke Shepherd's productions can hardly be accounted an exception. Dr. Germann gives a preliminary sketch of Shepherd's predecessors and contemporaries—Barlow, Bale, Crowley, Turner (whose botanical work is his more genial title to fame), and several less prominent satirists; and then discusses Shepherd's life and works in general and in detail. Of the latter he prints as an appendix three hitherto unpublished specimens: 'The Vp-cheringe of the Messe,' 'Phylogamus,' and 'Pathose, or an inward passion of the pope for the losse of hys daughter the Masse.' The last does not appear in the list of Shepherd's works given by Bale in his 'Index Britannia Scriptorum,' and the author devotes some pages to justifying the attribution. An interesting section is that on the influence on the English of German satire of the period.

Jastrow (Morris), jun., DIE RELIGION BABYLONIENS UND ASSYRIENS, Part 18, 1m. 50. Giessen, Töpelmann;

London, Williams & Norgate

Prof. Morris Jastrow's 'Religion of Babylonia and Assyria' is already well known to the English-speaking world. This is the eighteenth instalment of the German translation of that work, being a part of chap. xxi., which deals with omens derived from animals and monsters. The whole work will run to about twenty instalments, and is to be complete by the date of the Leyden Congress.

Bibliography.

Journal Général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie: TABLE ALPHABÉTIQUE DE LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE DE LA FRANCE, ANNÉE 1911.

Paris, 117, Boulevard Saint-Germain

Philosophy.

Baumann (Julius), NEUES ZU SOKRATES, ARISTOTELES, EURIPIDES, 3m. 50

Leipsic, Veit

The first two articles are designed as models to show how ancient texts, read with students, may be handled from a philosophical point of view in accordance with modern systems of logic. The first is Book I. of Xenophon's 'Memorabilia,' to which merely a commentary is supplied, the reader being supposed to have the text beside him. The second is Book II. of Aristotle's 'Physics,' translated and commented paragraph by paragraph. The third is an interesting and stimulating essay on Euripides's philosophy of life and its relation to later Greek thought—or we might better say feeling, for it is rather his general emotional attitude than definite thought that is in question. In the author's view the keynote to Euripides's philosophy would seem to be resignation—especially to the facts of change and mortality—together with a certain vague hope which at least avails to support courage. The mordant and ironic side of him is here little in evidence. The article is illustrated with an unusual fullness of quotation—first from the fragments, then from the plays.

Philology.

Pierquin (Hubert), LE POÈME ANGLO-SAXON DE BEOWULF: I. INTRODUCTION, LES SAXONS EN ANGLETERRE; II. LE POÈME DE BEOWULF, Texte et Traduction, Notes, Index, &c., 15fr. Paris, Picard

Hitherto, French scholars have generally avoided Old English, and it is therefore with keen interest that we have examined M. Pierquin's 846-page study of the 'Beowulf,' the first published in France since, in 1877, Botkine gave an elegant but insufficient paraphrase of the poem. We acknowledge the author's labour on plan and detail; unfortunately, mistakes abound, many being misprints, but others not to be excused thus.

Part I. shows wide reading and interest in the subject; a chapter on the March, for instance, is both sound and brilliant. But late Norse mythology is not identical with that of the Anglo-Saxons; and M. Pierquin errs frequently—e.g., in treating the *nicor*, which in Old English literature is no water-spirit or fay, but a savage sea-monster. From the list of English towns Kingston, the place of coronation, is omitted. What Saxon lord's property was surrounded by walls?

Now for the text. It was a retrogression to print it in half-lines—at least it should have been numbered in whole verses; and the MS. has been followed in many of its scribal blunders and contractions where it was an

editor's part to remove such difficulties. Surely letters seen by Thorkelin and accepted by later editors should be received into the text. Why do M. Pierquin and the printer between them mark vowel-length by apostrophe, macron, circumflex, and acute accents? In this particular, in the printing of þ and ð, and the separation and combination of words and prefixes, mere hazard seems to have ruled.

The literal, yet spirited translation will help the student, though again errors abound: *eofer* is a boar, not a lance; *syththan heofones gim glād ofer grundas* should not be rendered "après que la perle des nuits eût glissé dans les profondeurs du firmament"; *hafela* is not a helmet, as the translation declares, but the head, as in the lexicon which is provided by the editor. Why do the notes cease at 1193 out of 6358 half-lines? Schipper's work has furnished the basis of a treatise on versification, the best thing in the book. The author ignores the articles of Luick (*Anglia*, 11 and 12). In the accident Anglian should have been distinguished from West-Saxon forms. Despite its blunders, M. Pierquin's work is important and praiseworthy. We hope to see it in a rigorously revised edition, the first of many a coming French scholar's labours on our earliest literature.

Fiction.

Cassot (Cécile), COMÉDIES, GAIES ET D'AMOUR. Paris, Daragon

In spite of their title, there is nothing that is in any way diverting in these comedies. Not only are they lacking in point and dramatic situation, but also both dialogue and plot are inconsequential, crude, and dull.

Pylkkanen (Hilma), SAIMI TERVOLA, 3fr. 50. Paris, Grasset

This is a novel which reaches a high standard, and is written throughout with sincere feeling expressed lucidly and directly. The heroine, passionately devoted to the cause of liberty in Finland, finds herself allied to a commonplace husband incapable of sharing her idealism, and possessed, further, of atavistic tendencies. An estrangement gradually takes place, and at a critical period in Saimi's married life a young doctor, a friend of her youth and an ardent patriot, returns from abroad. Sympathy is soon established, leading to a frank and open confession to the husband of their love. A divorce is obtained, and the last prophetic words of the husband are that the wife who has forsaken him will find the memory of their former love and their child irresistibly destructive to future happiness. The author is to be congratulated on the vividness of characterization, and the skill with which the atmosphere is created.

General.

Coulevain (Pierre de), ÈVE VICTORIEUSE; Hugo (Victor), DIEU; LA FIN DE SATAN, and LE ROI S'AMUSE; LUCRÈCE BORGIA; and Mérimée (Prosper), CHRONIQUE DU RÈGNE DE CHARLES IX., 1fr. 25 net each. Paris, Nelson

These four volumes continue Messrs. Nelson's enterprise of rendering the masterpieces of French literature cheap and accessible to English readers. 'Dieu' and 'La Fin de Satan' are two of Hugo's more ambitious poems, and their reputation has greatly declined since the early nineteenth century. 'Lucrèce Borgia,' a play which heaps unnatural crimes upon the hapless daughter of Alexander VI., is in all probability a false estimate. The other two volumes are invaluable to the student of French literature.

PROF. VERRALL.

THOUGH Prof. Verrall had for some time been crippled and enfeebled, the news of his death will come as a severe shock to a host of pupils and friends inside and outside Cambridge. His appointment to the new Cambridge chair of English last year was a surprise to many, but welcome to those who knew his capabilities.

Taking the Classical Tripos in a year so exceptional that three Chancellor's Medals were awarded, he became a Fellow of Trinity in 1874, and joined the staff of the College three years later. As a tutor he was full of kindness and attention for all his pupils. As a lecturer and teacher of classical composition he provided to a high degree stimulus and delight, merits which were, and are, by no means characteristic of some well-known scholars. His original and exploring mind excluded dullness. A guess by the half-instructed became in his hands a fascinating and persuasive probability. His edition of the 'Medea' strayed far enough from the text to win him the description of "spendide emendax," and his 'Studies in Horace' were similarly original. His treatment of the great trilogy of Æschylus, though worthy of his innovating mind, revealed a tendency to strain the sense rather than leave MS. authority. His most fruitful work was perhaps the series of volumes begun with 'Euripides the Rationalist,' which prepared the way for a new understanding and revival of the Attic master of scepticism. Besides his papers in learned periodicals, he contributed from time to time a number of light articles to various academic periodicals. He added to the 'Life of Jebb' a charming appreciation, in which he characteristically compared him to Addison; and published not long since in *The Quarterly Review* a study of Scott's famous short story in 'Redgauntlet.' He selected Dryden as the subject for his English lectures. An omnivorous reader and a man of fine taste, he had none of the hardness or conceit which is often associated with brilliancy. He was in the best sense a man of the world as well as a man of letters, a scholar who was also a wit and a radiating influence.

SHADWORTH HOLLWAY HODGSON.

WE regret to record the death on the 13th of the present month, at the age of 79, of Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, well known to students of philosophy. He was educated at Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was an Honorary Fellow. A heavy sorrow in early life, the death of his wife in 1858 three years after their marriage, led to his exclusive devotion to philosophy. His first philosophical work was 'Time and Space, a Metaphysical Essay,' in 1865. It was followed by 'The Theory of Practice,' 1870; 'The Philosophy of Reflection,' 1878; and his greatest work, 'The Metaphysic of Experience,' in four volumes, in 1898. As lately as January of last year he read a paper before the British Academy, of which he was a Fellow, on 'Some Cardinal Points in Knowledge.' In this he restated his main doctrines in relation to recent developments of philosophy.

It was in the Aristotelian Society that he was best known, and it is there that he leaves the mark of his direct personal influence. He was the first President, and held that office from the foundation of the

Society in 1880 until 1894, and he continued constant in attendance at its meetings until a few months before his death. Though a recluse in his habits so far as general society was concerned, he was always delighted to meet and extend his hospitality to philosophical students, and many memorable gatherings took place in his rooms in Conduit Street. His philosophy never gained the popularity and recognition he ardently longed for, but it received grateful acknowledgment from his philosophical contemporaries, notably from the late Prof. William James.

Mr. Hodgson was a great classical scholar, and his reading covered the whole range of philosophical literature, ancient and modern. The close of his British Academy paper is a profound analysis of Plato's argument in the 'Parmenides,' with which he held his own theory to be identical. Yet very little of his work was taken up with direct criticism of past or contemporary theory. His own philosophy was not a system, but rather a method by which he could survey the whole field of human experience, the emotions which form the basis of religion no less than the sensations which give rise to science. Whatever may be the ultimate verdict on his philosophy as a complete theory of knowledge and reality, the thoroughness of its psychological analysis will always give it value for the student.

'ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES.'

I FEEL that I must protest against the offensive tone of your reviewer's reference to me and my 'England in the Middle Ages' in *The Athenæum* of June 8th. I did not say that Dr. Rashdall's work is "very readable," and the misquotation seems to have been deliberately made to make me appear to patronize that eminent scholar. If it was not deliberate, then I can only say it was as slipshod as his method of dealing with this tangled question.

He cannot be allowed to escape from the charge of unfairness by the glib use of an obscure phrase. Dr. Rashdall assigns a definite date for the "birth of Oxford as a *Studium Generale*—...1167 or the beginning of 1168," and the phrase "*ex consuetudine*" was an invention of the fourteenth-century jurists. It thus leads us no nearer to the solution of the question "Did the University come to birth in 1167 or 1214?" Your reviewer skilfully evades the question when he says that the "Legatine Ordinance of 1214 is not a constitution of a *studium generale*, but a regulation of details of the daily life of one already existing." It is not in dispute that students were congregated at Oxford under masters, but no community of teachers and students itself suffices to constitute a *studium generale*, which is essentially connected with the existence of a chancellor whose duty it is to confer the *licentia*. Now the first mention of such a chancellor at Oxford is in the Ordinance of 1214, and from the wording it is clear that he had not then been appointed ("huic officio deputaverit"). Clearly a *studium generale* could not be constructed from nothing. The material had to be there first, and all that the facts warrant us in stating as to the condition of things before 1214 is that the students and masters were there. When or whence they came no one can positively say. What sort of organization they had, if any, there is no evidence. There is no evidence of the

granting of the *licentia* before 1214, and therefore it is idle to speculate as to how it *might* have been conferred. All we know is that the ordinary machinery of the *studium generale* came into being in 1214.

In any case, even if your reviewer should hold Dr. Rashdall's opinion, I cannot see any justification for his labelling my opinion as "inaccuracy." He might have said my view was not generally held, though how he could have done even this in face of Denifle I do not see. The case might be argued at length, but I hope I have said sufficient to show that the word "inaccuracy" cannot be fairly used here.

E. O'NEILL.

* * I regret sincerely my unintentional substitution of "very" for "especially readable," and add on the main question at issue a few words in reply. The author, after remarking on the activity of Oxford schools since the days of Henry II., writes, in a book designed, I presume, for readers of no special knowledge, "In 1214 the university came into being, formed on the model of Paris." This statement seems to me misleading. Mrs. O'Neill admits that everything that constituted a University except a charter existed at Oxford in the twelfth century, and, since the Legatine Ordinance to the burgesses of Oxford does not create a Chancellor, or give him the power of conferring a "*licentia docendi*," and is not a charter, it cannot be said to have called the University into being. The letter is printed in full in 'Munimenta Academica,' I. i. Moreover, no Chancellor seems to have been appointed up to as late as 1221; wherefore, if his existence is the crucial test of a University, it did not come into being till after that date.

YOUR REVIEWER.

THE HUTH LIBRARY.

THE sale of the second portion of the Huth Library was continued on Monday, the 10th inst., and the four succeeding days. The following books realized £100 and upwards:—

Anthony Copley, A Fig for Fortune, 1596, 115l. Cosmographiæ Introductio, 1507, the first issue, 195l. John Cripps, A True Account of the Dying Words of Ockanickon, an Indian King, 1682, 165l. Daniel, Delia, with the Complaynt of Rosamond, 1592, 105l. La Grant Danse Macabre, Paris, 1501, 270l.; the same, Troyes, 1528, 220l. Dante, Divina Commedia, Foligno, 1472, 475l.; the same, Mantua, 1472, 130l.; the same, Jesi, 1472, 680l.; the same, Florence, 1481, with the nineteen illustrations by Baccio Baldini, after Botticelli, 1,800l.; the same, Brescia, 1487, 130l. Francis Davison, A Poetical Rapsodie, 1611, 152l. De Bry, Major and Minor Voyages in Latin and German, in 52 parts, 1590–1634, 825l. Decker, The Gul's Horne-Booke, 1609, 175l. De Vries, Korte Historiæ... van verscheydenen Voyagizans, 1655, 101l. Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus, printed by Gerard Leeu, 1480, 105l. Doctrinal of Sapience, printed by Caxton, 1489, wanting two leaves, 310l. John Dowland, Lachrimæ, 1605, 105l. Sir F. Drake, Expeditio Francisci Draki in Indias Occidentales, 1588, 470l.; A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage, 1589, 700l.; Sir Francis Drake Revived, 1626, 102l. Michael Drayton, The Tragical Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1596, 135l. Daniel Drouin, Le Miroir des Rebelles, 1592, bound in old French black morocco with the monograms of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, 120l. Drummond of Hawthornden, Poems, 1616, 170l.; Forth Feasting, 1617, 100l. Remy Dupuys, La tryumphant et solemnelle Entree... de Monsieur Charles, Prince des Hespaignes... en sa ville de Bruges, 1515, 500l. A collection of seventeen Dutch black-letter broadsides, connected with the West-Indies and South America, 1624–52, 230l.

The total of the second portion of the library was 30,169l. 15s. 6d.

Literary Gossip

IN this age of complaisant reviewers and easy praise authors are naturally irritated when their books receive adverse criticism. Not infrequently they proceed to accuse the reviewer of malice, and the editor who supports his views of *mala fides*. Such conclusions are, in our experience, seldom supported by any adequate evidence, and they have their dangers. That portion of the press which still cherishes independence should be grateful to the editor of *The Saturday Review* for emphasizing this in a court of law this week.

THE FRANCHISE AND REGISTRATION BILL introduced last Monday proposes to do away with University representation. The House of Commons will thus lose the services of scholars of distinction who can hardly find a place elsewhere. It is something to have in the House men of this sort at a time when education is thrown about from minister to minister, politicians whose previous record and experience hardly indicate a vivid interest in their subject.

WE congratulate the daughters of two well-known writers, Miss Steuart and Miss Yoxall, on their First Classes in the recent Classical Tripos at Cambridge.

A MEMORIAL OBELISK of red sandstone has been erected to the poet Alexander Anderson, "surfaceman," at his native village, in front of Kirkconnel School-house, Dumfriesshire. The bronze medalion portrait of the poet, in the centre of the memorial, was executed by Mr. H. S. Gamley. The inscription is "Alexander Anderson, 'Surfaceman,' born 1845, died 1909. 'He sleeps among the hills he knew.'"

MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a welcome recognition of her indefatigable work on Shakespearian records.

A MEETING of the English Goethe Society is to take place at the Medical Hall, Chandos Street, next Tuesday, at 8. After the reception Dr. A. W. Ward (President) will read a paper on 'Goethe and the French Revolution.'

IT is proposed to commemorate the life and work of the late Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Gregory, by the foundation of a leaving scholarship at the Cathedral Choir School, to be called "The Dean Gregory Memorial Scholarship."

The late Dean was intimately associated with all the transactions which led to the building of the present Choir School in Carter Lane and the establishment of the Choir School on its present basis, and he always took a lively and practical interest in the School and all that concerned the later welfare of the choristers. Donations may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the fund, Mr. E. M. Harvey, at

the Bank of England, or to the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, Choir House, St. Paul's, E.C.

Two new novels shortly to appear in Paris are 'L'Amour en Danger,' by M. René Maizeroy, and 'L'Incomparable Florimond,' by M. Maurice Maindron.

MR. MURRAY will publish early in July a work entitled 'The Love of Nature among the Romans,' written by Sir Archibald Geikie, the President of the Royal Society. The nucleus of this work was an address delivered by him last year as President of the Classical Association. He makes a study of the feeling for nature amongst the Romans as shown in their literature and art during the last decade of the Republic and the first century of the Empire.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL & Co. announce an opportune work dealing with the white slave traffic, entitled 'The White Slave Market.' Both the authors are prominent workers in social service. Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy (Olive Christian Malvery) is the author of 'The Soul Market'; and Mr. Willis, who is responsible for the facts of the present volume, was for sixteen years a member of the Australian Parliament, and was largely influential in suppressing the trade in Australia.

IN consequence of the general interest which is being taken in Dostoeffsky and his works at the present time in this country, the first edition of 'A Great Russian Realist,' by Mr. J. A. T. Lloyd, which the same firm published a short time ago, is being rapidly exhausted. The author, in revising the book for a second edition, intends to follow out the suggestions of his reviewers, whom he wishes to thank for their appreciative criticisms.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE will publish shortly the official record of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition to the Karakoram range in the Himalayas. The account is written by Dr. Filippo de Filippi, who accompanied the Duke through all his adventures. The book will be illustrated with numerous plates from photographs by Signor Vittorio Sella, whose mountaineering pictures are well known. He also shared in the work of the expedition. A feature of the book will be the panoramic views taken by him.

ENGLISH readers of Zola will be glad to hear that 'A Zola Dictionary,' dealing with the various characters and scenes of the Rougon-Macquart novels of Zola, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Routledge & Sons in their series of dictionaries to famous authors. Mr. J. G. Patterson, the compiler, supplies a biographical and critical Introduction, together with synopses of the plots and a Bibliographical Note.

THE death of Dr. Ernest S. Roberts, the Master of Caius College, on Sunday last removes an admirable servant of the College and of Cambridge. Dr. Roberts was indefatigable as a tutor for many

years, and his personal influence was felt in sport as well as scholarship. On the Council of the Senate and in other ways he was a keen and tactful adviser of the University. His 'Introduction to Greek Epigraphy,' in the second volume of which Prof. E. A. Gardner collaborated, is a model of careful scholarship. His latest work, the editing of the memorial volume to John Caius, we noticed a short while since.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, who died in Paris last Sunday, was a prolific writer, mainly on political and religious questions. His study of Russia, 'L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes' (1881-2), is thorough and authoritative. 'Les Catholiques Libéraux, l'Église et le Libéralisme' (1885), was the first of a ten years' series of books devoted to the cause of religious toleration. He also wrote volumes on the Restoration of Historic Monuments (1875) and on the Second Empire (1879).

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill Magazine for July contains the opening chapters of a serial entitled 'Michael,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Lady Clifford), as well as the customary instalment of 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle. In 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness' Sir Henry Lucy tells the origin of "the great schism" brought about by the launching of Tariff Reform, in addition to many *personalia* and anecdotes. Dr. W. H. Fitchett writes of 'A Peninsular Veteran,' Sir John T. Jones, designer of the famous lines of Torres Vedras, to which the editor appends a note on his article in the last number, 'The Puzzle of Waterloo: Napoleon's Scaffold.' Mr. W. C. D. Whetham writes on 'Electricity, Positive and Negative,' explaining Sir Joseph Thomson's electro-magnetic spectrum and its wide-reaching results. 'Mr. Pepys and his Office Boys' is an amusing record based on the 'Diary,' by Mr. Joseph C. Bridge. 'A New Ascent, by the Northern Face of the Weisshorn,' is a mountaineering article by Mr. G. Winthrop Young. Short stories are 'The Hill,' by Lieut. Taprell Dorling—an episode of the Russo-Japanese War—and 'The Silver Tea-Service,' by Mr. Christopher Stone.

Harper's Magazine will contain: 'The Variety of Valladolid,' by W. D. Howells; 'The Copy Cat,' by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; 'Your United States,' Fourth Paper, by Arnold Bennett; 'The Secret Shelf,' by Mrs. Henry Dudeney; 'The Dilemma of the Public School,' by Robert W. Bruère; the conclusion of 'The Street called Straight'; 'Truth Silent,' a poem by Anne Bunner; 'How Dorante crossed the Rubicon,' by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; 'O Giorno Felice!', a poem by Florence Earle Coates; 'Mark Twain,' Ninth Paper, by Albert Bigelow Paine; 'A Panel Set Between,' a poem by Julia Neely Finch; 'The Black Pawn,' by Norman Duncan; 'Within the Walls of Fez,' by Sydney Adamson; 'City Nights,' by James Oppenheim; 'The Bubble,' a poem by Mary Eleanor Roberts; 'The Secret of the Big Trees,' by Ellsworth Huntington; and 'The Conference,' by Alta Brunt Sembrer.

The July Chambers's Journal will contain: 'The Cahusac Mystery,' by K. and Hesketh Prichard, chaps. xxix.-xxxiv.; 'The Roots of Honour,' by Mrs. J. H. Needell; 'Mothers of Men,' by Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy; 'Work in our Woods,' by F. E. Green; 'The Sacrifices of the Book-Lover,' by A. Stodart Walker; 'The Wreck of the Lima,' 'The Solan Goose,' by Seton Gordon; 'Portsmouth, New Hampshire'; 'Henry Hills, Printer to Cromwell'; 'Australian Cricket in Scotland'; 'Lake Fish'; 'The Last Service'; 'The She-Wolf's Legacy,' by F. J. St. Aubyn; 'The Undying Note'; 'Python Robes,' by E. L. Arnold; 'Excavating a Buried Forest,' by D. W. O. Fagan; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; and 'State Insurance in Great Britain and Germany,' by George W. Gough.

SCIENCE

THE CHILD AND ITS AILMENTS.

THE last volume of 'The Diseases of Children' has been written by Dr. Hans Spitzky of Gratz (Austria). It forms a brief and concise survey of those conditions in which surgical or orthopædic interference may become necessary on the part of the practitioner, though it avoids an exhaustive description of various pathological types and changes, and minute presentation of surgical technique.

The work is essentially practical, and is founded on extensive experience. There are numerous illustrations both in colours and black-and-white, most of them being taken from actual cases occurring in the practice of Dr. Spitzky; and altogether it forms one of the best medical publications we have seen for many years.

The immense progress which has taken place during the last twenty years in the treatment of tubercular disease of glands, bones, and joints in children is scarcely realized by the public. This salutary change is due to the increased knowledge that we possess of the method by which nature protects the body from the invasion of the tubercle bacillus. The zone of inflammation which is formed around the offending organism acts as a barrier between the healthy and unhealthy tissues, and forms as it were a field of battle, in which the wounded and dead tissue cells are represented by an abscess. It is of the greatest importance to the patient that this barrier should remain intact, and that the defending army should, if possible, receive recruits in their struggle against the enemy.

It was the practice of surgeons some twenty or thirty years ago, before this newer pathology was adequately understood, to destroy this barrier in the hope of eradicating all tubercular material from the wound. The results were not at all favourable in many cases, and we now know the reason: the barrier having been removed, the poison was free to disseminate itself all over the body. If we refer to Erichsen's work on surgery, edited by Marcus Beck in 1888, we find that surgeons were advised to scrape a tubercular gland if it was broken down and could not be removed *en bloc*. In tubercular disease of joints, for instance, portions of bones were removed in all cases associated with abscess formation.

The Diseases of Children: a Work for the Practising Physician. Edited by Dr. M. Pfaundler and Dr. A. Schlossmann. English Translation edited by Henry L. K. Shaw, M.D., and Linnaeus La Fétia, M.D. In 5 vols.—Vol. V. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

The Healthy Baby: the Care and Feeding of Infants in Sickness and in Health. By Roger H. Dennett, M.D. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

The belief in the hereditary transmission of tubercle seems to have been firmly upheld, and it was thought that even a tendency to malnutrition was inherited. Malnutrition and malassimilation of food were also put down to an habitual disregard of hygienic laws, and were said to be the chief cause of tuberculosis. At the present day we certainly believe that malnutrition prepares the way for the attack of the bacillus, but we do not in any way regard it as an inherited factor.

Let us see what the modern surgeon is told to do in these tubercular conditions. He is warned that any injury to the barrier formed by nature, although this may be composed of broken-down tissue, will ultimately be detrimental to the recovery of his patient. With regard to glands, he is never to scrape them; he must open all abscesses by small incisions, and then apply heat, or, better still, cups invented by Bier which cause local congestion, thus adding reinforcements to the defending army. The wholesale removal of glands is deprecated, because with fresh air, good food, and tuberculin the glands will subside in the vast majority of cases; nature will by these means be able to manufacture sufficient "antibodies" to neutralize the poison of tubercle.

With regard to joints, it is advised, in cases where suppuration has taken place, that the abscess should be aspirated, and that there should be no interference with the bones that enter into the formation of the joint. Rest, fresh air, good food, and possibly tuberculin, will, combined, give far better results ultimately than resection or any major operation. It is worth while to mention in this connexion the splendid results in the treatment of tuberculosis of the hip-joint obtained by Calot and Bowdly, which show what can be done when the patient is placed in favourable surroundings. Bowdly has treated 900 cases without any major operation or removal of portions of bones, and these satisfactory results were obtained with only a 4 per cent mortality ('Hospitals at the Seashore').

It is no exaggeration to say that one of the greatest advances in modern surgery is exemplified in the treatment of tuberculous joints in children, and that this result has been obtained by curtailing the work of the surgeon, and at the same time applying the modern doctrine of buttressing nature to form protective substances. The diminution of suffering due to this change in practice, combined with the fact that the growing ends of the bones have not been interfered with, would have astonished the readers of Erichsen in 1888. In Dr. Spitzky's volume there is no mention of the hereditary factor in the causation of tubercle.

Under the heading 'The Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis' the author raises many important points. Dr. Spitzky says that the mode of treatment of this disease (in children) seems to be definitely settled. In his opinion early operation offers the best chances of recovery. The results of

operations appear to be just as satisfactory in children as in adults, if only they are performed early enough. Surgeons in this country have lately been writing to the medical press on this question of early operation in the case of children. They are unanimous in advising operation within twenty-four hours after the diagnosis of appendicitis has been made. It appears that children are peculiarly susceptible to the poison (streptococcus) lurking in the appendix, and that the danger of leaving the case is far greater in them than in the adult. No one can tell at the beginning of an attack how a particular case will end, whether the inflammation will be mild or virulent; and, when we consider that the operation in the early stages, before adhesions have formed, is one of the easiest and most successful in the whole realm of surgery, we feel confident that the modern view, at any rate in early life, should be adopted in the great majority of cases, as this will mitigate the grave responsibility which naturally rests both on parents and their medical advisers, when they decide on the questionable course of *laissez faire*. Science can, unfortunately, at present, give us no advice in the prevention of this common scourge, and research is urgently needed.

'The Healthy Baby' has been written with the object of instructing mothers in the care of their children. The quantities of milk recommended in the case of artificial feeding appear to us to be excessive. Dr. Dennett should have impressed upon mothers the importance of asking a medical practitioner to advise them with regard to the quantity of milk to be given, instead of leaving this to chance or unskilled advice. The powers of digestion vary enormously in individual cases, and for this reason it has been found necessary to institute Infant Consultations and Schools for Mothers, where the opinion of a qualified practitioner can be obtained. We therefore cannot recommend the book as a safe guide to mothers on this important question.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 13.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: by Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, 'On an Expansion Apparatus for making Visible the Tracks of Ionizing Particles in Gases, and some Results obtained by its Use,'—Mr. R. J. Strutt on 'A Chemically Active Modification of Nitrogen, produced by the Electric Discharge: IV.,'—Prof. J. C. McLennan, 'On the Series Lines in the Arc Spectrum of Mercury,' and 'On the Constitution of the Mercury Green Line $\lambda = 5461 \text{ \AA}$, and on the Magnetic Resolution of its Satellites by an Echelon Grating,' both communicated by Sir J. Larmor,—Prof. W. H. Young, 'On the Convergence of Certain Series involving the Fourier Constants of a Function' and 'On Classes of Summable Functions and their Fourier Series,'—Mr. H. G. Moseley on 'The Number of β -Particles emitted in the Transformation of Radium,' communicated by Prof. E. Rutherford,—Mr. S. D. Carothers on 'Portland Experiments on the Flow of Oil,' communicated by Prof. W. McF. Orr,—Mr. G. B. Jeffery, 'On a Form of the Solution of Laplace's Equation suitable for Problems relating to Two Spheres,' communicated by Prof. L. N. G. Filon,—and Mr. A. Ll. Hughes, 'On the Emission Velocities of Photo-Electrons,' communicated by Sir J. J. Thomson.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 13.—Dr. H. F. Baker, President, in the chair.—The following papers were communicated: by Mr. H. Hilton, 'Some Properties of Symmetric and Orthogonal Substitutions'; Prof. F. R. Moulton, 'Closed Orbits of Ejection and Related Periodic Orbits'; Prof. W. H. Young, (1) 'On a Certain Series of Fourier,' (2) 'The Fourier Series of Bounded Functions'; Mr. G. N. Watson, 'Some Properties of the Extended Zeta-Function'; and Miss H. P. Hudson, 'Curves of Contact of any Order on Algebraic Surfaces.'

GEOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Prof. W. W. Watts, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins read a paper on 'The Further Evidence of Borings as to the Range of the South-Eastern Coal-field and of the Palæozoic Floor, and as to the Thickness of the Overlying Strata.' Mr. C. J. Gilbert, Dr. J. W. Evans, and the Chairman contributed to the discussion, and the author of the paper replied.—Mr. J. W. Stather read a paper on 'Shelly Clay dredged from the Dogger Bank.' Mr. C. Reid, Mr. A. S. Kennard, Mr. S. H. Warren, and Mr. H. Whitehead took part in the discussion.—The following specimens and map were exhibited as illustrations of the papers: Specimens from borings in the South-Eastern Coalfield and the Palæozoic Floor of Southern England, by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins; and specimens of "moorlog" and shelly clay dredged from the Dogger Bank, by Mr. J. W. Stather.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Geographical, 8.30.
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.30.
 Wed. British Numismatic, 8.
 — Geological, 8.—'On the Geology and Palæontology of the Warwickshire Coal-Field,' Mr. R. D. Vernon; 'On the Discovery of a Fossil-bearing Horizon in the Permian Rocks of Hamstead Quarries, near Birmingham,' Mr. W. H. Hardaker.
 — Chemical, 8.30.—Cannizzaro Memorial Lecture, Sir W. Tilden.
 Thurs. Royal, 4.30.—'Electrical Vibrations on a Thin Anchor Ring,' Lord Rayleigh; 'The Molecular Statistics of some Chemical Actions,' Mr. R. J. Strutt; 'Morphological Studies of Benzene Derivatives: III. Para-dibromo-benzene-sulphonates (Isomorphous) of the "Rare Earth" Elements—a Means of determining the Directions of Valency in Tervalent Elements,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. E. H. Rodd; 'Optical Rotatory Dispersion: Part I. The Natural and Magnetic Rotatory Dispersion in Quartz of Light in the Visible Region of the Spectrum,' Dr. T. M. Lowry; and other Papers.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

Science Gossip.

THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL will be "At Home" on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 3rd, when his guests will have an opportunity of inspecting the telescopes and other instruments of the Royal Observatory.

SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT will give a lecture at the Royal Societies' Club next Wednesday evening on 'Microbes and the Way the Body Protects Itself against Them,' with lantern-slide illustrations.

A SERIES of meetings, lectures, and exhibitions which make up the programme of the Optical Convention, 1912, is being held during the current fortnight, principally in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington. This week the members of the Convention have met the Physical Society and the Photographic. On Monday next, after papers dealing specially with colour and spectra, a visit will be made to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. Tuesday will be devoted to optics as applied to astronomy, and some members of the Convention will visit the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, at the invitation of the Astronomer Royal. The programme will come to an end on Wednesday.

It is to be gathered from a contemporary that it has been found possible for certain possessors of wireless-telegraphy receiving apparatus in the neighbourhood of London to detect the time-signals sent out from the Eiffel Tower in Paris. By co-operation with the Paris Observatory, signals by Hertzian

waves emanate from the Tower each evening exactly at 11h. 45m. 0s., 11h. 47m. 0s., and 11h. 49m. 0s., Greenwich mean time, to supply navigating officers at sea, railway companies, or any to whom such knowledge is important, with the accurate time of the prime meridian. But for some purposes a more accurate comparison of clocks than these signals can give is necessary, and to meet this want signals are sent consisting of a series of beats at equal intervals rather longer than one second, the signal beats losing one in 120 on mean time. The method of comparison by coincidences in such a series is well-known.

PROF. KÜSTNER, the Director of the Observatory at Bonn, has reported to the Astronomical Institute at Kiel that he has discovered the spectra of both uranium and radium in the new star in Gemini. The uranium seems to be in the ordinary metallic form, but the radium in that of the gas or emanation which Sir William Ramsay calls Niton. If this discovery is confirmed by other observers, it should be of great importance, not only in cosmogonical speculations, but also in chemistry, as showing in some measure that the disintegration of the highly radio-active substances plays its part in the formation of new stars.

PROF. WEGENER (of Marburg), at a recent meeting of the Geologische Vereinigung at Frankfurt, gave a new theory of the formation of inequalities in the earth's surface, which he declared to be partly due to the sinking of certain parts from the weight of ice piled upon them. This, in its turn, leads, according to him, to the gradual separation of the higher parts of continents, and he gave figures by which he sought to show that the shores of Greenland, during the last eighty-four years, have receded from Europe by a space of 940 metres. In the same way, he said, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has increased its distance from Greenwich by 90 metres in the course of twenty-six years. The figures on which these calculations are based are, it has been pointed out, already ten years old, and more correct ones could now be obtained.

M. L. RAYBAUD has recently made some experiments as to the effect of ultra-violet light upon insects which go to show that it is fatal to certain species. Working with a mercury-vapour lamp, he found that it produced first torpor, and then death within the space of a few hours, in snails, houseflies, and tadpoles, while spiders and the sacred scarabæus remained unaffected by it. Young grasshoppers succumbed to the radiation within two days, while adults supported it for a week without apparent inconvenience. The experiments perhaps explain the objection which many insects appear to manifest to strong sunlight.

'THE EARLY NATURALISTS: THEIR LIVES AND WORK (1530-1789),' by Dr. L. C. Miall, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The Introduction to the work deals with natural history down to the sixteenth century. The rest of the book is divided into nine sections, which treat respectively of: (1) The New Biology; (2) The Natural History of Distant Lands; (3) Some Early English Naturalists; (4) Ray and some of his Fellow-Workers; (5) The Minute Anatomists; (6) Early Studies in Comparative Anatomy; (7) The School of Réaumur; (8) Linnæus and the Jussieus; (9) Buffon. In selecting his authors Dr. Miall has aimed at giving fair space to the pioneers who opened out new fields of inquiry or introduced new methods, rather than workers at details.

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Clark (J. Cooper), THE STORY OF "EIGHT DEER" IN CODEX COLOMBINO, 21/ net.

Taylor & Francis

A book produced for the Eighteenth Congress of Americanists concerning a curious series of crude pictures in vivid colours on carefully prepared deerskin. This record, now called the Codex Colombino, is preserved in the National Museum of Mexico, is the only MS. of its class there, and is incomplete both at the beginning and the end. By the aid of comparison with five other codices—one of them is the Zouche or Nuttall Codex, another is Bodleian, No. 2858—Mr. Clark makes out very ingeniously the meaning of the pictographs and hieroglyphics which represent the early Mexican form of writing. The group of codices was, he suggests, the work of Zapotecs, and "Eight Deer," also called "Ocelot's Claw," was a Zapotec warrior, and was born probably in 1439. We see him conferring with his sister and younger brother, the latter being dressed in a coat with a multicoloured fringe and border which is still worn by the Indian women of Mexico. Besides scenes of war, the pictures show a ball game of great difficulty; the piercing of Eight Deer's ear with a sharpened bone, one of various penances; the piercing of his nostril to wear a nose ornament; the exchanging of symbols of peace; his marriage; the sacrifice of his brother above-mentioned by priests; and finally his own death in a similar way on his fifty-second birthday.

Not all these details are given in the Codex Colombino, but they are worked out from the others, which also supply some pictures in colours with the glyphs which identify the characters. The illustrations thus make comparative criticism easy. We congratulate Mr. Clark on a work of fascinating interest, bringing, as it does, before us the manners and customs of a highly primitive society.

Notes on the Parish Church, Lymington, and the Daughter Church of All Saints, and Other Matters Ecclesiastical, compiled from Various Sources by Charles Bostock and Edward Hapgood, 3/ net.

Lymington, King

The authors acknowledge that this record is largely a compilation from research already accessible in various forms. The book, however, is useful, though there does not appear to be much discrimination in the information imparted. The history has been assiduously collected.

Official Crests of the British Army now in Daily Use, 1/ net. Gale & Polden

Town Planning Review, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Liverpool University Press

Webb (Wilfred Mark), THE HERITAGE OF DRESS, Revised Edition.

'The Times' Book Club

This edition has been little amplified and modified from the original one. It is issued in a more compact form, without undergoing the "potting" process. We criticized the book in *The Athenæum* of February 1st, 1908 (pp. 124-5). The author, who writes interestingly of the evolution of dress, might, as we pointed out, have recognized that certain colourings and prominences in dress have a utilitarian rather than ornamental *raison d'être*. There are 12 plates and 169 figures in the text.

Fine Art Gossip.

WE congratulate Dr. Charles Waldstein and Dr. Charles H. Read, prominent exponents of archaeology, on their knighthoods.

MESSRS. ERNEST BROWN & PHILLIPS have been fortunate in discovering an interesting collection of hitherto unknown water-colour drawings by Thomas Girtin, and they will be included in their forthcoming exhibition of "English drawings and water-colours, with special reference to the art of Thomas Girtin," which opens on the 28th inst. at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. The drawings have not been exposed to the daylight, and are in a fine state of preservation.

Girtin was born in 1775, and died at the early age of 27, and authentic works by him are rare. His influence on many painters of his time was considerable, notably on Turner, his friend from boyhood.

SIR CHARLES HOLROYD presided at a crowded meeting at Crosby Hall, held under the auspices of the Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera. Prof. Selwyn Image spoke of the new enthusiasm of art-lovers for mural painting, and Mr. Walter Crane pleaded for larger freedom for the young artist. Owing to the great interest shown in the exhibition at Crosby Hall, it will remain open a further week, until next Saturday.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has purchased for the permanent collection at the Luxembourg Museum a pastel entitled 'Effet d'Hiver : Matin,' by Mr. Wynford Dewhurst, a collection of whose works was recently exhibited at the Galerie Durand-Ruel, Paris.

THE issue of the first annual volume of the Walpole Society, which should have been in the hands of subscribers last month, has been unavoidably delayed owing to difficulties experienced in the printing of the colour collotypes. These difficulties have now been overcome, and the volume will be issued in about a fortnight. The chief feature of the volume is the complete transcript of Nicholas Hilliard's hitherto unpublished manuscript on 'The Arte of Limning,' now in the possession of the University of Edinburgh.

MR. BASIL CHAMPNEYS is to be presented with the Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects next Monday at 8.30 P.M.

A JOINT COMMITTEE of both Houses of Parliament met this week, under the presidency of Lord Plymouth, to discuss the necessity of legislation for the preservation of ancient monuments. It was suggested during the sitting that the Government Consolidation and Amendment Bill was inadequate to meet present needs. The protection of the State required more comprehensive application. It was proposed that the Advisory Committee should compile a list of the monuments that it was indispensable to safeguard. We are cordially in sympathy with this proposition. So scandalous a piece of Philistinism as the remark about a golf course—that "the Roman camp would make a fine natural hazard"—should be impossible.

WE learn from a Munich correspondent that the Royal Academy of Sciences in that capital has conferred its silver medal "Benemerenti" upon Mr. G. E. R. Grant Brown, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin District in Burma, for the services

which he was able to render to Prof. Lucian Scherman's Ethnographical Expedition, 1911, undertaken on behalf of the Bavarian Ethnographical Museum.

M. SVONOROS has an article in *The Archaeological Journal* of Athens, in which he contends that the statue of Eubouleus found at Eleusis is not intended for that god, but for Iacchus, or, in other words, the reborn Dionysus. He further thinks that its type was fixed by the famous group of Demeter, Core, and Iacchus which Pausanias tells us was, in his time, still to be seen at Athens in the temple of Demeter called the Iaccheum, from which started the procession along the Sacred Way from Athens to Eleusis for the celebration of the Mysteries. The article is well illustrated by cuts showing the likeness of the head of the so-called statue of Eubouleus to that of Iacchus as typified on several bas-reliefs, coins, and the like.

M. ALFRED LOISY, in his just-published work 'L'Évangile selon Marc,' again draws attention to the difference which he thinks he perceives between the historical Jesus of the Gospels and the Christ of St. Paul. The distinguished Modernist points out the likeness between the saviour God of St. Paul and the deities of the pagan mysteries, such as Osiris, Adonis, or Attis, who died for the salvation of mankind. M. Salomon Reinach, in mentioning the book, draws attention to its indebtedness to Dr. R. Reitzenstein's treatise on 'Die Hellenistischen Mysterienreligion,' published two years ago, and says that M. Loisy's theory would be more plausible if we supposed two centuries to elapse between the death of Jesus and the appearance of the Pauline doctrine.

MR. G. A. WAINWRIGHT describes in the current number of the *Revue Archéologique* a so-called prehistoric cemetery which he and Mr. Bushe-Fox discovered during the past winter at El Gerzeh, about forty miles south of Cairo. In a burial hitherto undisturbed he discovered a skeleton in the crouched or contracted position, with a necklace composed of gold; carnelian, agate, and iron beads; a copper harpoon; an ivory pot, and apparently one of black-topped red pottery. This would seem to be conclusive as to the early presence of iron in Egypt, were it not for Dr. Naville's experiences at Abydos, which showed, according to him, that the prehistoric or predynastic mode of burial in the crouched position went on concurrently with extended burials and into late historic times.

MUSIC

'THE CHILDREN OF DON.'

THIS new opera, by Mr. Josef Holbrooke and "T. E. Ellis," was produced at the London Opera-House last Saturday evening, under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch. It is the first of three dramas to form a trilogy dealing with the war of man against the gods of darkness, and in turning to Cymric mythology the librettist has attempted achievement somewhat on the scale of Wagner's trilogy. The magic cauldron, for instance, may be regarded as a material substitute in the scheme for the ring. Gwydion, a kind of Siegfried, gains possession of the cauldron, but afterwards

revolts against Math, chief priest of the Druids, at whose instigation he seized it. At the opening of the piece he slays King Arawn, its possessor; and, at the close, Math. Nodens, a male Erda, foretells a spacious future for the race of Don, of whom Gwydion is a son; while Dylan, the child who is seen at the end of the third act, is the son of Elan, Gwydion's sister.

Gwydion's rape of the magic "cauldron of inspiration and science," of which Taliesin sang, constitutes the main feature of the Prologue. Some portions of the poem are excellent, but, considered as a whole, it is not well constructed for a music-drama. The action is fettered to the discussion. Neither the gods nor the men, Gwydion and his brother Govannon, and still less the two women, Elan and Goewn, stimulate the imagination. In reading the poem one can understand the reason of much that they say, but when the words are sung (none too distinctly) it is difficult to grasp their meaning.

There is a lack of contrast: everybody is unhappy, or angry, or cursing. Wagner sometimes prolongs a mood, and Wotan is not free from loquacity, but his contrasts are always striking. Through the atmosphere of Cimmerian gloom, no comparison with 'The Ring' is possible.

Mr. Holbrooke had no easy task when he undertook to set the poem to music, and it would be interesting to know whether he had anything to do with the shaping of it. The Prelude, in which were heard themes afterwards connected with the chief *dramatis personæ*, proved dramatic in character, but after that dullness set in, with the exception of a few passages, such as "I have pride. Fierce as your own," when Elan replies to Gwydion's question "What seek you?" The vocal parts throughout lacked rhythmical life. In the dignified instrumental sequel to the slaying of Math by Gwydion it seemed as if the drama would end with an imposing climax; but there was none.

The orchestral music seemed to have principally engaged the composer's attention, and a study of the score would doubtless reveal much that was clever which escaped notice at a first hearing. The lack of genuine dramatic interest, however, made that music too prominent, and, as much of it was head work, interest, at moments excited, could not be maintained.

Madame Augusta Doria, Miss Gertrude Blomfield, and Madame Jomelli impersonated Elan, Don, and Goewin respectively; and Mr. Alan Turner as Gwydion, and Mr. Henry Weldon as Math, sang and acted with due energy. The performance generally was not all that could be desired, but allowances must be made for a first night, as the work is far from easy.

Herr Nikisch is a great conductor, yet his skill and influence notwithstanding, the orchestral playing was not free from reproach. He appeared over-anxious.

Musical Gossip.

At the Mengelberg-Schelling concert, at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon, a remarkable performance was given of Strauss's 'Ein Heldenleben.' Great conductors have their moments of special inspiration; also they are influenced by certain composers whose works make a special appeal to them. Steinberg is the interpreter *par excellence* of Brahms; Mengelberg of Strauss. On Saturday not only were the nobility and emotional power of the symphony fully revealed, but even portions which have aroused controversy were presented with compelling power. M. Schelling's performance of the pianoforte part of Beethoven's E flat Concerto though praiseworthy, was scarcely a strong reading.

The appearance of M. Paderewski in London to play Chopin's F minor Concerto at the final concert of the London Symphony Orchestra last Monday at Queen's Hall was indeed welcome. The Larghetto breathes the true spirit of romance. Pachmann plays it beautifully, but with far less spirituality than Paderewski. A performance was also given of Saint-Saëns's Concerto in C minor, the one with organ which the composer dedicated to the Philharmonic Society. There is fine writing in it, but little which makes an emotional appeal. It was given under the energetic direction of M. Gustave Doret.

MASTER MAURICE REEVE, a talented youth of fourteen, gave a pianoforte recital at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His reading of Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata was of course immature, yet promising. In the Twelve Études of Chopin, Op. 10, there was some remarkable playing from a technical point of view; and in time he will no doubt be able also to reveal the poetic qualities of the music.

A NEW ballet was included in the programme at Covent Garden last Tuesday evening. With its crowd of dancing girls, clowns, Indians, &c., the scene was bright and animated. The music is by Stravinsky, a Russian composer of decidedly modern tendency. This has been already shown in works of his given in the concert halls. He is a master of orchestration.

Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut' was performed on Wednesday. Madame Agostinelli, who made a first appearance, impersonated Manon. She is a fair actress, and sings well, though the middle register of her voice sounded weak; but for this Signor Panizza was in part to blame, for the orchestral playing was frequently too strenuous. Signor Martinelli sang with marked fervour.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Special Concert, Royal Albert Hall, 3.30.
 — National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
 MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
 — SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.
 MON. Signor Robert Billea's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
 — Señor Joan Mañén's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Solomon's Orchestral Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 TUES. Handel Festival, 'Israel in Egypt,' 2.30, Crystal Palace.
 — Una and Irene Truman and Violet Runciman's Pianoforte and Song Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Frank Haskell and Gerald Landley's Matinée Musicale, 3.15, Little Theatre.
 — Misses Lett's Matinée Musicale, 3.30, Ritz Hotel.
 — Reginald Somerville's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
 — Lella Doubleday's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Josef Lheyrienne's Orchestral Concert, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
 WED. Louise Dale's Morning Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Reginald D'Arcy's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Jessie and Godfrey Gardner's Chamber Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Arnold Trowell's Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 THURS. Handel Festival, Selection Day, 2.30, Crystal Palace.
 — Grand Concert in aid of the Italian Hospital, 3, Queen's Hall.
 — Lillian Macdonald's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 — Katharine Jones's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
 — Isoline Harvey's Violin Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
 FRI. Hon. Norah Johnston's Orchestral Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Eileen Nicoll's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
 — Mysz-Gmeiner and Huberman's Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
 — Max Darowski's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
 — Sarah Jennings and Alice Lees's Violin Recital, 3.30, Steinway Hall.
 SAT. Handel Festival, 'Messiah,' 2.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Plays by August Strindberg: The Dream Play; The Link; The Dance of Death, Parts I. and II. Translated, with an Introduction, by Edwin Björkman. (Duckworth & Co.)

AUGUST STRINDBERG, dramatist, novelist, philosopher and egoist, realist and mystic, died only the other day; and England proceeded to take as much notice of him in death as in life, which was precisely nothing. Perhaps from her own point of view she was right, for in her attitude towards Art she has the habit of looking at the subject of the work rather than at the work itself as a living art-form, and superficially Strindberg is not encouraging. There can rarely have been an artist with such a passion for self-expression; his work was his own tortured self; and the intensity of his continuous revelations reminds one of Van Gogh, who, at the end of his life, crossed the border of insanity which at one time Strindberg himself approached. He once said of his character that its predominant traits were doubt and sensitiveness to pressure, and Edwin Björkman, in the biographical Introduction to his admirable translation of three of the most important plays, speaks of "the theme of eternal repetition, of forced return to past experiences, which recurs constantly in his works." Having been unhappy, or at least unsuccessful, in marriage, this doubting and sensitive man was driven to relentless examination and the formulating of works which earned for him the title of "brutalist" and chief opponent of the Ibsen school of feminism. In this aspect 'The Father' (1887) is instructive. The struggle is between the man and the woman over the soul of the child, and such a struggle has been made possible by what is summed up in "the emancipation of woman." Let woman remain a chattel, and you have what the father calls the days of healthy physical love; but a ship governed by two individuals is likely to come to grief.

For instruction in the relations of the sexes most people will gladly turn from Strindberg—not necessarily to Ibsen, but to Meredith. The world may well ask why it should be required to honour a man who might be said to be more foolish than it, because one-sided. Strindberg in 'The Dream Play' called the world "all the right-minded," speaking of them as opponents of freedom and truth. Yet they may be more right-minded than Strindberg because, without taking thought, they act in accord with the dictates of that wisdom which lives in the heart of nature, of the promptings of which they are unconscious. They are conventional. But in some men this wisdom or truth tries to force its way to the surface and becomes conscious, and it is not surprising if it is partial and one-sided. We rightly value these mistaken men because they represent

summits of consciousness. In the plays of Strindberg, as in the philosophy of Schopenhauer, we find this consciousness most intense and burning. However partial his view of life, however gloomy its expression, an encounter with him is a good experience because of his vitality. It seems that from art, which is the world of dreams, we should not ask that they be good dreams, but that they be really dreams. Moreover, it would be absurd to imagine that Strindberg was just a vivid misogynist. If you grant his original assumption, that, with women developed as they are, trouble is bound to come, an analysis of his plays will show that he is equally fair or unfair to both sexes. In the wonderful 'Dance of Death' (1901) the character of the captain no doubt contains much condemnation of Strindberg's own life. The man having lived impossibly with his wife for years, the second part of the play presents him (or his soul) as virtually a vampire, sucking the vitality of his friend. As he dies at the end, his words are, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do"—a magnificent impudence in which we see Strindberg's confession of his own egoism, and to some extent its apology. In 'The Dream Play' the mother says to her husband, "We have been tormenting each other. Why?" The answer is, "That we may not know." In 'The Dance of Death' the friend says, "Both of you are to be pitied. But what can be done?"

'The Link' (which is in admirable form to show the impossibility of cutting the knot by reason of the child) represents little but itself. It is well, in thinking of Strindberg and his almost countless works, to end one's study with 'The Dream Play' (1902). For this man, "who has raised modern Swedish to its utmost potency of beauty," had been troubled not by woman only. In 'The Dream Play' he is definitely in affinity with Mr. Hardy and the Greek tragedians, who saw life mysteriously vexed by Fate, and brooded over the whole unanswerable question. Agnes, daughter of Indra, comes to earth because, like her author, she has a passion to know. She takes earthly form and endures the burden while she watches, as in panorama, the woes of all sections of mankind, in scenes some of which are splendidly imagined. At last, baffled, and all but stoned by the "right-minded" who once before had crucified the "Liberator," she sees that men will not understand her secret. She departs.

The Poet. I understand. And the end?

Daughter. You know it. Conflict between the pain of enjoyment and the pleasure of suffering.

The Poet. A conflict it is then?

Daughter. Conflict between opposites produces energy.

The Poet. But peace? Rest?

Daughter. You must ask no more.

She departs to present man's grievance before the throne. The poem, with its wail of the winds like a Greek chorus, with its mystery of malice, of suffering, of life and being, is nevertheless a prayer for good; and, in the final words of the dead poet himself, "The prayers of the pious penetrate the universe."

FOUR IRISH PLAYS.

MR. ERVINE'S humane and pointed treatise-play "Mixed Marriage," played at the Court Theatre, by the Irish players on the 13th, is necessarily of a localized interest, since, with us in England, religious intolerance and vendetta are "old, unhappy, far-off things." To Belfast, especially some years ago, it would have an intense and penetrating appeal. To those for whom bigotry is remote and merely legitimate grist for the historian, the subject is subordinate to its treatment. They will concentrate their appreciation on the gentle, effortless satire, the touches of humanity, the shafts of wit, blunted by kindness, and, above all, on the delicate figure of Mrs. Rainey, the infinitely patient mother and wife, who epitomizes the inferiority of men to women in their realization of the human and concrete issues of life. The story of Tom Rainey and the disaster he brings on his house, through the insuperable obstinacy of his religious bitterness, is too familiar to need repetition. The question of its dramatic adaptability is different: as drama it is not well constructed. The didactic motive, directed against didacticism, is too prominent, and the *dramatis personæ* are pigeon-holed into their several recesses to enforce it. They do not live for themselves, but for principles; which is good morality, but not, as a rule, good drama. In Ibsen, for instance, the characters are thinkers, puzzled inevitably about life because they are human beings. In much of the sincere renaissance of modern drama a propagandist idea is patterned into a play owing to a mistaken interpretation of the Ibsenite tradition. Spontaneity of action suffers from these restrictions in "Mixed Marriage." The first three acts unfold the argument; the fourth plunges into sheer, wilful melodrama. The salience of "Mixed Marriage" lies in the mild radiance and sanity of its philosophy.

The Abbey Theatre company appeared to feel its non-dramatic elements, but gave it what visualization their sensitive art could impart. Mr. Sinclair was obviously more the acolyte of the comic than the tragic muse, but he saved Tom Rainey by his humour from appearing more of a purblind dolt than he actually is. Mr. Wright and Mr. Kerrigan gave convincing renderings of the two sons, and Miss Eithne Magee a lovable picture of the betrothed of Hugh Rainey. The subtlety and finesse of Miss Sara Allgood, her faculty of pitching the emotional key with inevitable exactitude, were as delicate as in her previous performances. She is a great actress, because of her disdain of commonplace tricks and her fidelity to her art. She gave an even more vital and electrical meaning to Mrs. Rainey than the author has done.

Mixed Marriage. By St. John G. Ervine.
The Rising of the Moon. By Lady Gregory.
The Well of the Saints. By J. M. Synge.
Spreading the News. By Lady Gregory.

On the same evening Lady Gregory's whimsical comedy 'The Rising of the Moon' was given, with Mr. Sinclair as the sergeant of police, and Mr. Kerrigan as the escaped prisoner. The piece was carried through with refreshing actuality, Mr. Sinclair finding a congenial medium for his rich vein of comic suggestion.

On Monday evening 'The Well of the Saints,' the second of Synge's plays produced by the company this season, was acted, with Mr. Sinclair and Miss Sara Allgood as the blind old man and his blind wife. Remembering the misinterpretation of 'The Playboy,' we watched the acting with some trepidation. 'The Well of the Saints' is an early venture of Synge's, and, except 'Riders to the Sea,' the most perfect of all, the nearest approach to symbolism he made. In it he demonstrated the world-old aphorism which the artist is never weary of expressing—the reality of illusion and the disillusion of reality. He joined issue with Blake in realizing the artistic criterion of the supremacy of the imagination. The story of the two old people whose sight is restored by one of the peripatetic anchorites of Ireland, and whose subsequent disgust at the drabness of the world and the visual evidence of their own ugliness is relieved by the merciful dispensation of a second blindness, has, indeed, the pristine spirituality and directness of an old English or French parable. The odorous mists of fancy again roll over Martin Doull and his wife, and they pass southward thronged with visionary forms of beauty bestowed upon them by the "inward eye," and moving the pall from their dark spirits. Such a dramatic *conte* rather than a drama exercises the same kind of appeal as 'Aucassin et Nicolette.' It is the revelation of a peculiar quest of the human spirit. This theme Synge has clothed with the wild, irregular, forcibly concrete poetry which he rediscovered for literature in the West of Ireland and forged into artistic shapeliness.

The play is mystical in conception and execution, and quite unlike the uncompromising delineation in 'The Playboy.' The cast, therefore, had an exacting task before them. As a whole they lacked buoyancy and colour. Their sensitiveness to atmosphere appeared to weigh them down, and to blunt the faculty of sharp, intuitive impressionism which they have displayed to a high pitch in other plays. Their rendering was too palpably in a grey monotone of subdued effects. Mr. Sinclair must be exempted from this criticism. He vivified the inspired, dolorous, laughable, and acute craving for beauty which is the key-note of the character. He illustrated with remarkable aptitude the old man's quickness of mood, his philosophic insight, his humour, his tragic feeling, and his devotion to the values of life as he interpreted them. It was a study full of fine shades. Miss Sara Allgood hardly satisfied our sanguine expectations. She threw a kind of crepuscular melancholy over the figure of Mary

Doull, and might have leavened it with advantage.

On the same evening Lady Gregory's 'Spreading the News' was acted with captivating *éclat*. It is pure farce, brilliant and forced in turn, and the whole company flung themselves into it with relish. Both Miss Sara Allgood and Mr. Sinclair gave the house rare entertainment. The latter is one of the drollest comic actors it has been our pleasure to see.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Browning (Robert), WORKS, with Introductions by F. G. Kenyon: Vol. II. STRAFFORD, PIPPA PASSES, KING VICTOR AND KING CHARLES, THE RETURN OF THE DRUSES, A BLOT IN THE 'SCUTCHEON, COLOMBE'S BIRTHDAY, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder

The second volume in this fine edition has as frontispiece a portrait of Browning at 46 by Leighton. Dr. Kenyon makes an interesting story of the fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of Browning's dramatic work. Macready was cautious and irritable, and not all the enthusiasm of his friend Dickens could induce him to be keen about 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' a really fine play, which deserved success. Finally Browning had it hastily printed to defeat an attempt by Macready at rewriting it. The autograph MS. of 'Colombe's Birthday' belongs to Mr. Buxton Forman, who, as is noted, wrote on it in our own columns on September 1st and 15th, 1894.

Rich's 'Apolonius and Silla,' AN ORIGINAL OF SHAKESPEARE'S 'TWELFTH NIGHT,' edited by Morton Luce, 2/6 net.

Chatto & Windus

A suggestive little book on Shakespeare's *Quellen*, though Mr. Luce is apt to be discursive and to overdo the pursuit of literary parallels. The same sentiment and phraseology may easily occur to two authors writing independently of each other, and we have noted remarkable instances of this in our own day. We think that the Italian hints from the play 'Gl' Ingannati,' acted as early as 1531, are the most interesting. Mr. Luce adopts Mr. Hewlett's suggestion that Malvolio is coined from "mala voglia" (evil desire), which occurs frequently in the thirty-sixth Novella of Bandello, and traces "Aguecheek" to Malevolti in the Induction of 'Gl' Ingannati.' The book forms part of the Shakespeare Classics.

Shakespeare, LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, edited by James F. Royster, 1/ net.

Macmillan

Tudor Edition. Another issue of this American edition, which is similar in scope and character to its numerous predecessors.

Shakespeare, KING JOHN, edited by C. W. Crook.

Ralph & Holland

A capable edition, abounding in help for the student. The Introduction, Text and Notes, Glossary, Examination Questions, and Index to Notes supply all that can possibly be required. In addition the pages of text are interleaved. Mr. Crook has made good use of the labours of his predecessors, and, we are glad to see, includes derivations in his Glossary, mostly derived from Prof. Skeat.

Dramatic Gossip.

WITHOUT claiming any great merit for Mr. Charles Klein's 'Find the Woman,' produced at the Garrick last Monday, we nevertheless can congratulate Mr. Bouchier on being in a piece more worthy of his finished acting than 'Improper Peter.' As in other plays written with a purpose, the dramatist has concentrated his attention rather on delivering his message than producing something which will bear acute analysis. Like Brieux's 'La Robe Rouge' and Dostoeffsky's 'Crime and Punishment,' adapted respectively in English as 'The Arm of the Law' and 'The Unwritten Law,' the present production is intended to expose the system of mental torture which may be applied to a suspected person to force a confession. The illustration which the playwright offers is the case of a drunken lad found in the rooms of a man who has committed suicide, and subjected to such an ordeal, and is worked up to a telling climax. Indeed, Mr. Klein rarely fails to contrive effective scenes, and he can also handle cleverly combats of will. One of his most diverting passages is that in which the hero's plucky young wife besieges a lawyer with quiet persistence till he consents to take up the boy's defence. In these two parts Miss Vanbrugh and Mr. Bouchier once again make us—so long as they hold the stage—forget the play's deficiencies. As far as ingenuity is concerned Mr. Klein has not much to learn in the way of stagecraft; he has an obvious talent for plot-making. But with the gift is not combined in this case the knack of being plausible. There is an element of unreality about his whole story which is the more annoying because a little thought would have removed it. Yet when considered solely as a piece of dramatic craftsmanship, the play affords in itself a striking example of the skilful intermingling of realism, humour, and pathos with the essential quality of culmination which tends to enlist both the sympathy and the attention of the audience throughout.

The company and the staging of the piece are worthy of the occasion.

If it were not that in the title-part 'Ann' is bewitchingly played by Miss Renée Kelly, we should be hard put to it to find anything to praise in Mr. Lechmere Worrall's latest Criterion production. As it is, that actress deserves great commendation for avoiding vulgarity and imbecility. Falling into the Thames to obtain an introduction to a man, and cultivating further acquaintance by gaining entrance to his room late at night by means of a fire escape, certainly offer many opportunities for both. In the second act this lady routs her rival by surreptitiously leaving articles of her apparel—including shoes and stockings and a nightdress—in the young man's sitting-room, and rounds off her triumph by being found there feigning sleep attired in the said nightdress.

The object of her quest, played by Mr. Basil Hallam, is a novelist who has just been successful in getting a publisher to put his imprint to a novel, and is so anxious to induce (? bribe) other publishers to follow suit that he insists on giving such business precedence to seeing the girl he has proposed to, and been accepted by, over the teleph. one. Incidentally, we found ourselves wishing that the terms of authors and publishers' contracts could be made public, as this would save reviewers from perusing much fustian. The young man, having got engaged to please his mother, puts scent on his hair, adds a comb to his brush, and adopts pyjamas—

which he proudly displays—instead of a nightshirt, at the suggestion of his other lady pursuer, though he is only scandalized by her when she is seen with her hair down and in night attire.

The other characters consist of a dean (Mr. Holman Clark) who reads aloud the review of his son's work with the intonation he inflicts on his congregation; his wife (Miss Fay Davis), who apparently does not much mind who marries her son as long as some one does; and a friend (Mr. Hylton Allen), whose greatest service to all concerned consists in drawing everybody's attention to the fact that he has found a lady's shoe in his friend's room.

We can only hope that the captivating American actress may have an early opportunity of revealing her talents in something better than a mechanical *jeu d'esprit* of this sort.

It is not unlikely that Sir Arthur Pinero's farce 'The Amazons' will enjoy at the Duke of York's a longer run than it did at the Court, where it was produced in 1893. The enthusiasm with which it was received yesterday week was due in great measure to the popularity of the three young actresses who play the three girls brought up by a disappointed mother as boys. All goes well until the "boys" grow up and fall in love, when their assumed masculinity vanishes. There is nothing real about the play, but the ingenuity and brilliance of the writing, the high spirits of the "Amazons," and, above all, the consummate acting of Mr. Weedon Grossmith as the flabby Lord Tweenways, capture the critic, *malgré lui*. It is questionable whether there is any one else on the stage to-day who can look supremely ridiculous with such an air of festive innocence. The Marchioness (very naturally played by Miss Ellis Jeffreys) gives a somewhat reluctant consent to her daughters' engagements, chiefly owing to her discovery that the muscles of one of the prospective bridegrooms resemble those of "her Jack." The three Amazons, Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Miss Pauline Chase, and Miss Marie Löhr, acted with charm and competence. Mr. Godfrey Tearle was not entirely successful in subduing his American accent and manner, and seemed incongruous as an English lord, but his acting was well

enough; and Mr. Dion Boucicault galvanized a somewhat conventional comic Frenchman into a semblance of reality.

It is difficult to believe that 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,' so ably performed last Tuesday by the Pioneer Players, is one of Mr. Shaw's early works. Its depth and concentration of feeling, its ruthless courage and sincerity, mark it as a play of far greater worth than many of his more recent dramas. Mr. Shaw has seldom been more in earnest, less ready to sacrifice the value of a good play to his incorrigible love of fooling. He is more than usually courageous in his unsparing attack on modern society and the hypocrisy of social respectability. One may shrink a little at such scenes as that in which the *flâneur* seeks to tempt Vivie into marriage with the money heaped up from profitable investments in Continental hotels of malodorous reputation, in the profits of which her mother, as the able manageress of such institutions, has a goodly share; yet no one can doubt the honesty of Mr. Shaw's purpose. His unsparing irony is directed more savagely against the hypocrisy and wilful blindness to such a blot on our social life than against the system itself. It is brought home to us again and again, and nowhere more poignantly than in Vivie's realization that her own moral integrity is built up on the corruption and disease of such a system.

The acting was uniformly good. Miss Kingston gave a remarkably clever study of the disreputable mother, with her shamelessness, her lack of all fine feeling, and her ignorance, and, on the other hand, her pathetic honesty and shrewd knowledge of life as it is stripped of all pretence of decency. Miss O'Malley proved an able exponent of Vivie, though she occasionally seemed almost too self-possessed. But she made the best of her rare opportunities to show great feeling and depth. Mr. Maude was an attractive boyish lover.

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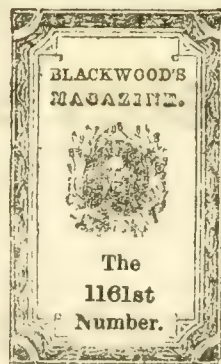
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LONDON AND NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1912.

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LITERATURE

NIETZSCHE.

SURELY one of the most engaging qualities of genius is a frank appreciation of its own merits. "One day it will be said of Heine and me that we were by far the greatest artists of the German language that have ever existed." These are Nietzsche's own words. Now we care very little whether Nietzsche was mad or not, but we do care for the distinction between origin and validity, and we believe that the bludgeon is not the only organ of criticism. But we admit that there is reasonable truth in the dictum, and admit thereby that the translators of Nietzsche have set themselves an almost impossible task. They have performed it with fidelity, and, if the verse translations be excepted, in a manner which is sometimes not unworthy of the original.

The Young Nietzsche. By Elizabeth Förster-Nietzsche. Translated by A. M. Ludovici. (Heinemann.)

The Complete Works of Friedrich Nietzsche, edited by Dr. Oscar Levy: Vol. II. *Early Greek Philosophy, and Other Essays*, translated by Maximilian A. Mügge. Vol. VII. *Human, All-too-Human*, Part II., translated by Paul V. Cohn. Vol. VIII. I. *The Case of Wagner*; II. *Nietzsche contra Wagner*; III. *Selected Aphorisms*, translated by Anthony M. Ludovici, Third Edition; IV. *We Philologists*, translated by J. M. Kennedy. Vol. IX. *The Dawn of Day*, translated by J. M. Kennedy. Vol. XVI. *The Twilight of the Idols, or, How to Philosophise with the Hammer*; *The Antichrist, Notes to Zarathustra*, and *Eternal Recurrence*, translated by Anthony M. Ludovici. Vol. XVII. *Ecce Homo (Nietzsche's Autobiography)*, translated by Anthony M. Ludovici. (T. N. Foulis.)

Nearly everything important concerning Nietzsche is now accessible to English readers, and in recasting a part of the large life of her brother into a history of his early years, Frau Förster-Nietzsche adds very little to our previous knowledge. Yet 'The Young Nietzsche' is a pleasant picture. 'The Lonely Nietzsche' is to be the title of a succeeding volume. The year 1876 and the disgusted departure from Bayreuth are justly taken as the end of "the happy prince," as Nietzsche once called himself, and of "the life which has been somewhat plentifully sown with happy accidents." He had once thought that he could have friends and comrades in his war; he had dreamed of "a society of strangers to the age," whose thoughts would be "out of season," and so for all time; he had even drawn up its regulations. In 1873 he and his sister almost bought an ancient castle where "an association of men who would be free from all compromise, who would repudiate all tender forbearance, and would call themselves Destroyers," might live a common life. There was a long lawn for physical exercise, and a cloister for peripatetic instruction was to be built along the walls. The scheme came to nothing, but it distinguishes the early Nietzsche from the solitary man who said, "I attack only those things against which I find no allies, against which I stand alone." The merit of this biography is that it makes clear to us this and the other ideals on the ruins of which Nietzsche built his most enduring work.

One of the earliest of them went without a struggle. The son of a Protestant pastor, he was a religious child, but Schopenhauer and lapse of time prepared the way for the passionate antichrist who quarrelled with his friend Romundt on account of a passing attraction to the Church, and saw in 'Parsifal' the extinction of the Wagner of his early love. This transformation was painless, for he tells us he had no sense of sin.

His later ideals were less easy to dislodge. He had once believed that, with Greece, Wagner, and Schopenhauer, he might stir the waters of Acheron; and, when two of his three pillars crumbled away, the intensity of the crisis was greater because the narrowness of Nietzsche's life confined the conflict within a purely intellectual radius.

We may learn such things as these from Frau Förster-Nietzsche's work, but we are sometimes doubtful of her interpretation of her brother's mind.

"Frau von Meyserbug [she writes] will certainly remember his having said to her on one occasion that if one really wished to know exactly what Nietzsche thought and felt, one should ask his sister."

It may be so; but we remember that, if we are interested in Socrates, we need the Socratic dialogues to correct the 'Memorabilia' and show us that the Dæmon was nearer to "the demigod within the breast" than to the voices which Jeanne d'Arc heard in the woods of Domremy.

We are, in fact, content to rest upon Nietzsche's own words.

'Ecce Homo,' therefore, seems to us worth more than everything the world has said of Nietzsche. It requires, indeed, a Milton to inform Smectymnuus that the troubles which make the poet "leave a calm and pleasant solitariness, to embark in a troubled sea of noises and harsh disputes," are merely an impediment to the divine epic which he has in mind, or a Nietzsche to set down with all deliberation, "Why I am so wise," "Why I am so clever," "Why I write such excellent books," at the headings of his chapters. But in each case truth is the excuse, and frankness makes Nietzsche his own best biographer.

His early life hardly distinguishes him from any other precocious youth who drifts naturally into a successful university career. But when he chose the profession of a philologist, Greece was to him an inspiration which implied a definite attitude to life. He was attracted by the Pre-Socratics, the tragedians, and the aristocrats, and a study of Theognis was his earliest work. At the same time he abhorred the historic sense and the scholar's impersonality. His sister, deploring the fact that Nietzsche never wrote his great book on Greece, is right in saying that from it we should have had "a complete idea of what the Greeks meant to my brother, the starting-point to many of the psychological and scientific problems of his life." We should not have learnt very much about Greece. The academic spirit he hated with that full hatred which he lavished on everything which blocked the road half-way to fullness of culture and the artist-life. Even in 1874 he made a pleasant tabular comparison between the Greeks, who render homage to beauty, speak clearly, are in full possession of their freedom as men, can look out innocently on the world, and the philologists who are babblers and triflers, filthy pedants, ardent slaves of the State, and Christians in disguise.

His view of philosophy was no less individual. He had no taste for the game of metaphysics, and saw in the Socratic ideal only a symptom of decay. "I have never pondered over questions that are not questions," he said, and turned to the more ancient Greeks. When he sought in philosophy for the Dionysian element,

"the saying of yea to life, and even to its weirdest and most difficult problems, the will to life rejoicing at its own infinite vitality in the sacrifice of its highest types,"

he found only one to dispute his claim to be the first tragic philosopher—Heraclitus,

"in whose presence I felt warmer and more at ease than anywhere else. The yea-saying to contradiction and war, the postulation of Becoming, together with the radical rejection even of the concept Being—in all these things I must recognise him who has come nearest to me hitherto."

No other influence was so strong as this ideal Greece. Wagner called forth his

early works, but his power lay chiefly in Nietzsche's identification of Wagnerian music with the Dionysian spirit. Nietzsche was never content to be a trumpeter of Wagner's fame, and of the essay 'Wagner in Bayreuth' he says, "I am the only person concerned—you may read my name or the word Zarathustra wherever the text contains the name of Wagner." Schopenhauer was more vital, perhaps, but at bottom it is Nietzsche as Educator, and not Schopenhauer as Educator, who speaks his sentiments in 'Thoughts out of Season.' In 1880 he wrote, "When I honoured Schopenhauer as my educator, I forgot that already for some time not one of his dogmas had succeeded in resisting my suspicion." Even in 1870 he was convinced that the highest Will to life does not find expression in a miserable struggle for existence, but in a Will to War, a Will to Power, a Will to Overpower. His idea of a philosopher as a terrible explosive in whose presence everything is in danger made him recoil from the academic ruminators. Instead of delivering metaphysical comfort to the world, his message was,

"Lift up your hearts, my brethren, high, higher. And do not forget your legs! Lift up also your legs, ye good dancers,—and better still if ye stand also on your heads";

and, again:—

"This crown of Laughter, this rose-garlanded crown, to you, my brethren, do I cast this crown! Laughing have I consecrated; ye higher men, learn I pray you to laugh."

But the learned mistake for laughter a feeble cachinnation, and the standard of their terpsichorean accomplishments is deplorably low.

Nietzsche, then, refuses to be classified among philosophers, philologists, or others to whom he has some partial likeness, and his gospel can be reduced to no single catchword. It is not megalomania nor brute force. "What is it that I have never forgiven Wagner?" he asked. "The fact that he became a German Imperialist." Germany for him, under the pompous pretence of empire-founding, had passed over into mediocrity. He repudiates Darwinism and the hero-cult with equal emphasis. There are Puritan elements in him, the doctrine of election and the striving of the elect against the world; but a man's own self, and not a deity, is to be the agent of insurance. Nor was his individualism and exclusion of his fellow-men merely a passionate pleasure in the contrast, like Montaigne's pleasure in being awakened from sleep "that he might the better and more sensibly relish it." Pure exclusion is equally impossible. "To have prickles amounts to a squandering of strength," which is a sin against life, and Nietzsche's loathing is of the kind which "forgets wings and the strength to scent fountains afar off." The end, as he conceives it, is a positive state, free from the anachronism of conscience or a sense of sin, rejoicing in war with everything that is

triumphant, and everything that is false and misbegotten; with resignation, which is Christianity; or mediocrity, which is the refuge of the herd.

We do not, indeed, pretend that the wonderful fertility which packs into an aphorism the substance of a treatise can be summed up in a paragraph. It is apparently the fashion to set off Whitman by a reference to Nietzsche. A comparison of their aims is as unfruitful as would be a comparison of life in the England of 'News from Nowhere' with that of the Platonic republic. The reviewer prefers the former, while considering the question a matter of taste, and not a subject for moral reflections. But Nietzsche and Whitman are at least alike in their vastness and complexity. They elude our formulæ with the same refusal of abundance and energy to be fitted into common moulds. The daily categories of criticism leave them unexplained.

I charge you too, for ever, reject those who would expound me, for I cannot expound myself; I charge you that there can be no theory or school founded out of me.

I charge you to leave all free, as I have left all free.

There is another similarity which goes to the very root of both:—

"When I try to picture the character of a perfect reader, I always imagine a monster of suppleness, cunning, and prudence—in short, a born adventurer and explorer."

It is not far from this to Whitman and his "pioneers,"

Conquering, holding, daring, venturing as we go the unknown ways.

SYNGE AND THE THEATRE.

PROF. SAINTSBURY somewhere remarks that history shows that the drama has often little or nothing to do with literature. The aspect of truth in the contention veils, however, a cardinal heresy. Internecine warfare has, indeed, been waged between the drama and the theatre ever since mediæval days, when the audiences of the Mystery plays clamoured for their cup to be brimmed over with the violent pantomime of tortured sinners and exultant fiends. Debased, meretricious, or spectacular drama is always in favour with the majority, and, since the Elizabethan constellation set, only a few stars—a Congreve, a Sheridan, a Synge—here and there have risen over the flat mediocrity of our stage. Statistics, indeed, more than justify Prof. Saintsbury's dictum. Mr. Howe rightly says:—

"London, since it outgrew the just proportions of a city, has produced no great drama. Paris does not produce great drama. No great drama has come out of the United States of America, where the life is young, and its sudden expansion such as should have moved men powerfully to express themselves in the stronger arts."

J. M. Synge: a Critical Study. By P. P. Howe. (Martin Secker.)

But when he goes on to argue that "Dublin is a good deal nearer to Periclean Athens or Elizabethan London than to modern London or modern Paris," and that it is "not by accident that Ireland came by a dramatist," or that Synge "shaped his plays for the Dublin stage," he is not, we think, distinguishing exactly between the set of factors that may help good drama into birth and that which stifles it in the womb or strangles it in the cradle. The eighteenth-century English stage was prejudiced and hidebound; but, as Mr. Montague in his 'Dramatic Values' has observed, no stage ever witnessed before so triumphant a carnival of vulgar falsity and insincerity as the nineteenth-century theatre. One system encourages the arts, another debases them. In Russian villages to-day you may see the æsthetically satisfying products of the peasant handicrafts side by side with the products of the factories, fabricated by the same hands. By an extraordinary piece of luck, Synge's appearance synchronized with the arrival of those modest patrons and workers Lady Gregory and Mr. W. B. Yeats, intent on the same object, and inspired by the same spirit of "the older life" of Ireland. Every district in the United Kingdom, indeed, might establish an "Abbey Theatre" and produce good, if not great drama to-morrow, if the proper leaders with a little money and a great deal of enthusiasm could be found. The problem is simply to bring into touch a sufficient number of people who respond to those ideals of taste and sincerity which have always governed the production of art worthy of the name. The drama is no exception to this rule; but, since its appeal is to the crowd, it, of all the arts, has been most exploited in our commercialized communities.

Mr. Howe's critical exposition of Synge's plays and individual genius leaves little to be desired. His analysis is clear and stimulating, and, though it is not marked by the brilliance of Mr. Montague's short essay, it is felicitous as well as painstaking. Our confidence in Mr. Howe is early established by his handling "of the structural defect in 'Riders to the Sea,'" whereas Synge's critics have failed to point out that the crowding of the action of the play into half an hour involves a congestion of tragic incident which is jarringly unreal on the stage. Mr. Howe, perhaps, gives more praise to 'Riders to the Sea' than the piece deserves. He has not observed that its "marvellous intensity" and "flaming momentum" are obtained by the sacrifice of dramatic contrast, relief, and pause, which are inherent in tragic situations in life, and that the tragedy itself becomes thereby somewhat artificial. The mere fact that it "has gained its place in the theatre from Melbourne to Buda-Pesth" is not, indeed, the highest testimony to its quality. In his remarks on 'The Playboy of the Western World' Mr. Howe does full justice to that masterpiece. He happily defines its atmosphere as "the simple consequence of an imagination bathed in all the circumstances of

life"; and in another place he acutely characterizes the atmosphere of 'The Well of the Saints' as

"imparted, made palpable almost, through the sense of *sound*—of the lambs and hens stirring, little sticks breaking, and the grass moving, not for their own sakes merely, but together creating an illusion of real life behind, of the life of the village, and of the whole of life behind that."

"Of the life of the Irish country" might, perhaps, be substituted for the last clause of the foregoing sentence. But, anyway, Synge's sense of atmosphere is unusually subtle and rich. In the chapter 'Men and Women' Mr. Howe gives a just exposition of "the progressive stages" of the Playboy's view of the parricidal deed by which glory accrues to him. "Every person in the play," says our author, "even his father, comes to concede him some of the careless privileges of the artist.... He is the true artist in temperament." We can only echo the scornful interjection, "That moral indignation should have vented its precious self from Dublin to Philadelphia on the pair of them! [i.e., on father and son]." It would be interesting to have a digest of evidence as to how the Mayo peasantry regard the play. As to the moral, patriotic, or political indignation of Dublin, the matter is not worth a moment's discussion. We are astonished, however, to learn that "in Ireland 'The Playboy of the Western World' has been given some ten or a dozen times only since its original production." Is this due more to patriotic or to Catholic prejudice? Some readers, no doubt, will cry out against Mr. Howe's opinion that "Pegeen Mike is one of the most beautiful and living figures in all drama," but the more one considers the play of her nature, the more one subscribes to it.

When we turn to Mr. Howe's appreciation of 'Deirdre of the Sorrows,' we find that he does not discuss the relation Synge's play bears to the original story in old Irish versions. This is natural enough; but while Synge merits special praise for escaping the modern pitfalls Lady Gregory and Mr. Yeats fell into, he himself made no attempt to recreate the atmosphere of aristocratic pagan Irish society. Perhaps he was wise; nevertheless, 'Deirdre of the Sorrows' thereby is inferior to the old Irish recensions in tragic grace and dignity, though not in beauty. It is time that Synge's version was seen on the London stage, and that a more adequate production of 'The Tinker's Wedding' was attempted than the performance given at "The Afternoon Theatre." Of the latter piece Mr. Howe well says:—

"'The Tinker's Wedding' is comedy, rich and genial and humorous; but there is little in it of that deeper richness that comes when life is viewed with tenderness as well as humorous understanding. There is fire in it, but it burns with a paler flame, leaping a little hungrily."

It is also somewhat lacking in those sharp dramatic turns and twists which are the

distinguishing mark of Synge's drama. Other modern dramatists have "reconciled life and literature, and brought back both to amicable cohabitation in the theatre," as Mr. Howe puts it, but none has approached Synge in the psychological, rich variability of the characters' dramatic interplay. His "determined delight in sharp contrasts," as our author asserts, makes for "a new constructive element in all the action." Whereas modern "intellectual drama" has to rely for shades of contrast largely on psychological developments of the action scene by scene, Synge scores by letting loose upon us in a single scene all the mutable elements of psychological surprise. That is one of the advantages of the dramatist who treats of the mercurial temperament of the Irish peasantry; but Synge both intensifies and rarefies his subject-matter by his cunning vocabulary, poetic rhythms, elastic construction, and dramatic concentration, a combination of gifts which the native genius may not parallel for centuries. His drama, woven of many strands—ironic, passionate, and poetic—is the triumph of the pure artist over our bourgeois society, which, confused by the complexity of its own material structure, has lost touch with reality at first hand, and fails accordingly in "vision" and in genuine criticism of life.

The commercial theatre of to-day reflects accurately enough our false social valuations, our distaste for artistic strength and beauty, and Synge's art, no less than his Mayo peasants, is the negation of common theatrical practice. It only remains to add that Mr. Howe's modest boast, "The qualities and aspects Synge himself chose out from life it has been the business of our criticism to choose from out his work," is justified by the illuminating exposition of his workmanlike study.

MAUPASSANT: A PERSONAL STUDY.

THE author of this book was introduced to Maupassant as cook and valet in 1883. He had already served a neighbour of Flaubert's, where the butler pointed out the great man as one who was "served first, even before the ladies." François himself read 'Madame Bovary' aloud to the servants, who were always looking out of the kitchen window for a chance view of the author. Thus the cook learnt to reverence the writer, and his book shows how he valued a position so much more favourable than that of living next door to Flaubert. He speaks of a boat that was converted into an apartment for himself at Maupassant's as ("after having carried turbot by hundreds of tons....") "now stranded at La Guillette, housing the servant of a great writer." *Phaselus ille!* When he saw his master in moments

Recollections of Guy de Maupassant. By his Valet François. Translated by Mina Round. (John Lane.)

of inspiration he used to avoid all possible disturbance, and think:—

"In a year, later perhaps, he will express in a few sublime pages the poetry of this scenery, which is now causing such a deep impression on his artistic and literary faculties; and by those pages, he will soothe the heart and the mind of those who love Beauty and Truth."

He gives a few plainer statements about Maupassant at work: how he kept two stories, a novel, and his weekly articles going together, his mind being, as he said himself, "a builder's yard filled with materials for several years' work"; how he covered thirty-seven foolscap pages in a day, and wrote out a story, which was completely finished in his mind, without one erasure, though it took four days and filled seventy-two pages; how he exclaimed at Santa Margherita, "Shan't I be able to work, François, with that beautiful view of the sea!" and how he thought work "such a delightful thing as long as health lasts." When he found that the squeak of his pen troubled the cat so that she was always lifting her paw to strike it, he ordered smoother writing-paper.

François saw the writing of 'Bel-ami,' 'Pierre et Jean,' 'Notre Cœur,' 'Sur l'Eau,' &c., but he is more interesting on the man. The man is as much a hero to his valet as the author. Where he is not heroic, François has a most aunt-like tenderness—as when he laments the loss of Maupassant's time through an excess of invitations, or calls a pretty visitor in grey a vampire because her visits seemed bad for the master's health. Maupassant himself set the tune for the valet's praise. He came in one day, whistling—"a rare occurrence with him, for in ten years I only heard him whistle three times"—and:—

"'I am very fit,' says my master, showing me his arms, 'there is strength there, it is but natural, I have done so much rowing and gone in for physical exercises of every sort! And yet my hands have not developed; they have remained small, but that does not prevent my being strong, and when I hold a thing I hold it firmly."

"'And with this chest of mine, I can both breathe freely and bear up against fatigue; which is not the case with all those fancy boatmen. I am ready to show them what I can do, if they will stand up against me; but I rather doubt it.... You will bring the water for my shower bath at seven; let it be very cold, for certainly I shall be very hot. Give me a light lunch, but let it be strengthening: two boiled eggs, a grilled steak, French beans, Gruyère cheese, and very hot tea.'"

The valet keeps admirably in tune. He quotes an old sailor's praises of Maupassant's skill and boldness at sea, while "every connoisseur said my master was a first-class rower. I was very pleased to hear these praises." He tells a story how, after a long tug-of-war, the great man cut a certain small leaf out of a branch twenty-eight paces distant, and said, "I could go on shooting ten leaves off like that." Once he alleges that master and man, after a day's shooting, walked

four miles in twenty-five minutes, the man carrying the gun. In another place he pictures his master dancing with two laughing ladies at once in a field, dragging them after him, and keeping them from falling down with laughter.

That Maupassant thought much of bodily prowess might almost be guessed from his descriptions of characters. He admired a man like the butcher of whom he said to François :—

"He's uncommonly strong! His flesh isn't flabby! I think he has twelve children. And how he drinks champagne! I've known him sometimes drink fourteen bottles."

Energy, and perhaps blood also, delighted him, though he was kindly, a lover of some live animals, and a hater of war. His writing betrays a perhaps excessive preoccupation with the body; and one of his conversations here offers an excellent description of an incredibly strong negro *masseur* at Tunis, who

"to finish you up jumps on the table, seizes your legs, and passes his heel all down your spine; then he puts you back on the table, just like a rabbit that one has killed by this same operation."

Even his "nightmare" on 'Night' is hard and firm in its anatomy. His valet shows us how much he desired health, and particularly how highly he thought of bathing; he praised the Romans for their baths, and regretted the loss of their tradition; he thought Flaubert would have lived much longer with the help of shower baths. He did not prolong his own life to a length anything like equal to that of his less hygienic master. But down to the first symptoms of ataxy his brain and body continued to be marvellous engines. The hard lucidity of his writing suggests the engine—that head which no hat would fit because the family doctor had moulded it perfectly round at birth. Artificial or not, the perfectly round head seems inevitable in the writer who treated with equal steely justice the lives of romantic, gallant, or brutal men, and of wild ducks.

He spoke a good deal of himself to François, who, as Maupassant once said, had an excellent memory. A little more or a little less self-consciousness would have made the book better. The writer is not quite naive; but, on the other hand, his intelligence is chiefly memory and discretion. He kept a diary, which he has used, we know not with what freedom, but certainly with an admirable lightness which seldom allows tediousness. In fact, the only considerable fault of the book is that it is illustrated by irrelevant photographs inserted by the publisher as marvels because Maupassant took them. The publisher's own account is that he "has spared no pains to embellish a book designed as a not unworthy tribute to the memory of a truly great man." The translation is not first-rate. Some of the talk has the opacity due to imperfect understanding; sometimes a phrase like "Is not she?" is offered to us instead of English; and "so as" is used for *so that* throughout the book.

AMERICANISMS.

In a letter some thirty years ago Stevenson invented an imaginary Cyclopædia (Glescow, Blaikie & Bannock), which included a description of the English as

"a dull people, incapable of comprehending the Scottish tongue. Their history is so intimately connected with that of Scotland, that we must refer our readers to that heading. Their literature is principally the work of venal Scots."

His jest was something like a prophecy, for it heralded the rise of the kailyard school. Lately the English world has set itself to enjoy and understand 'Bunt' and the Irish players, but it has also another task of increasing difficulty—to appreciate all the strange and vivid words which the Americanization of our entertainments and our newspapers has brought into vogue. The new language is so cute, so bewildering in its metaphor and rapid in its changes, as to defy the collector. We had just discovered what "rubber!" short for "rubber-neck!" means, when we were confronted with the statement that a man of note, interviewed by a lady, "got her goat." We could not imagine the process indicated, but a kindly correspondent explained that he broke her nerve.

Mr. Richard Thornton in the two volumes of 'An American Glossary' wisely does not attempt "to register the voluminous outpourings of modern slang," but confines himself to words and phrases of recognized standing or special interest. Still, he does touch in several pages on the modern world. He gives us the "hobo" and the "dude" without their modern companions the "tough," the "gorilla," and the "spieler girl." As he explains in his Preface, he includes forms of speech now obsolete or provincial in England, such as "gotten"; names of persons and classes of persons, such as "Hoosier"; words which have assumed a new meaning, such as "card" for a special notice by advertisement; and words and phrases of which he has found earlier examples in American than in English writers, such as "alarmist" and "capitalize." The previous Dictionaries of Americanisms, those of Bartlett and Farmer, are useful in their way, but often vague. Mr. Thornton's two volumes excel them, notably in the admirable list of quotations they supply, which must have taken years to collect. There is no theorizing, no vague statement that such a word was current at a certain period. We find throughout dated instances which show clearly the development of language, and give Mr. Thornton's careful and erudite work a status such as is accorded to the 'New English Dictionary,' which he occasionally quotes. His connexion with *Notes and Queries* has also opened up a whole field of inquiry and research which is collectively invaluable.

An American Glossary: being an Attempt to illustrate Certain Americanisms upon Historical Principles. By Richard H. Thornton. 2 vols. (Francis & Co.)

Not much in the way of addition or correction, for which Mr. Thornton asks, can be added to his volumes. Criticism is possible, however, and seems to the present reviewer profitable, concerning the source of the quotations supplied. Any assiduous student of language cannot fail to notice the difference between literature and journalism. Words, to have a good standing, must be employed by responsible authors. They may begin their career in a newspaper, but there they are on trial. Later they may be accepted as part of the language when they have been used by recognized writers of verse or prose. So the present reviewer would have been glad to see citations from, say, Mark Twain and Whittier take the place of uses in journalism. Thus "Ante off, ante up" = "To exchange, pay off," suggests the "Ante and pass the buck" ("pay up and pass the pool") of Mark Twain's 'Innocents at Home,' chap. ii. The same writer's 'Life on the Mississippi' would supply in chap. xxxvi. :—

"Well, I know, and you know, that all along a line that's being surveyed, there's little dabs of land that they call 'gores,' that fall to the surveyor free gratis for nothing";

and

"Heretofore the bets had been trifling—a dollar or two; but Backus started off with an eagle [ten-dollar gold piece] now."

The first verse of a Fourth of July song from *The Baltimore Evening Post* of July, 1805, illustrates "sachem." We should add from Whittier's 'Mogg Megone,' l. 85 :—

And the fair-haired girl thou hast sought of me
Shall sit in the Sachem's wigwam, and be
The wife of Mogg Megone forever.

The same poem (l. 179) supplies the similar title which Mr. Thornton omits :—

Hold, Ruth,—'t is I, the Sagamore!

Perhaps, however, Mr. Thornton takes the literal sense of "sachem" for granted, and records only political uses.

The revolver has always been a potent feature in American life, and the wild, free habits of earlier days, not altogether abated now in certain districts, supply a multitude of innovations in language. The "saloon-keeper," who has here only two quotations, derived from the 'New English Dictionary,' flourishes in the literature of Nevada and Colorado. Mr. Thornton records the "sling," a drink concocted with spirits, which is, we imagine, from the German "schlingen," to gulp. "Slings me a tract on the evils o' keeping bad company," from Bret Harte's 'Seventy-Nine,' presents another word which might be recorded as typically American.

"Small potatoes" is a specimen of the vivid slang which abounds in this book. It begins with Col. David Crockett in 1836, and the last quotation offers a variant. In 1880 'Texas Siftings' remarked that Ruskin's "knowledge of the spirit of the present age turns out to be mighty small pumpkins."

A person of consequence is "some pumpkins" or "punkins." Much of the "highfalutin" scattered throughout these pages is amusing, and makes one think of 'Martin Chuzzlewit.' Dickens introduced to English readers a puzzling phrase in "snags and sawyers," which will be found fully explained here. An Appendix offers some admirable specimens of "Tall Talk" and other embodiments of the American spirit. We cannot forbear to quote the following example of 1856:—

"An Illinois lawyer, in defending a thief, said to the jury: 'True, he was rude, so air our bars. True, he was rough, so air our buffaloes. But he was a child of freedom, and his answer to the despot and the tyrant was that his home was on the bright setting sun.'"

The buffalo has gone, but we gather from police reports that the child of freedom still sizes up less enterprising persons with a six-shooter.

The political world supplies some odd words like "Locofoco" and "Doughface." "Mugwump" and "Tammany" are both, we learn, Indian in origin. Paper currency began in 1824 to be called "shin-plasters." "Greenbackers" advocated an over-issue of such money in the seventies. One learns that the "frazzle" which is the declared terminus of Mr. Roosevelt's combats is a "frayed-out end," and belongs also to East Anglia. Natural history is another source of strange terminology. The chipmunk and the mud-turtle are as odd to the ordinary Englishman as the lightning-bug and the squash. He knows what a coon is, but hardly realizes the sly racoon which supplied the term. The "locust" may be the locust tree, and Mr. Thornton produces a French translator of Fenimore Cooper who, puzzled by a horse hitched to a locust, rendered the word "saute-elle," and explained that in the United States grasshoppers grew to an incredible size, were stuffed, weighed down with lead, and used for hitching horses. This statement is from *The Goodwill Record*, and requires more benevolence than we possess to believe it offhand.

Mr. Thornton rarely permits himself any criticism, but is clearly a sound scholar in Elizabethan English, whence he produces some striking usages. Thus "horse of another color" is claimed as an Americanism until an earlier date than 1798 can be found; yet it recalls a similar phrase in 'Twelfth Night.' Mr. Thornton tells us that "side-walk" is "a word much needed in England." Our politicians have found "side-tracked" convenient, but for the ordinary walk by the side of a street or road surely "path-way" and "pavement" are sufficient.

There is much more that is noteworthy in this fascinating Glossary, but enough has been said to show its interest. It is modestly called "an attempt to illustrate certain Americanisms upon historical principles," but it is so thorough and comprehensive that it is worth annotation here and there. The present reviewer, also a collector of words, suggests the considera-

tion of the following additions: "Chautauqua" conventions, &c.; "dooryard," as in "When lilacs last in the dooryard bloomed"; "pie-plant," and some decision concerning "pie" as compared with "tart"; "sky-pilot," an ingenious paraphrase now, like "devil-dodger," fairly current in England; and "trial-lodge" (Indian, used by Whittier). Finally, at the risk of being dubbed a "slang-whanger," he ventures the query, Why not include the "blatherskite"?

AUSTRALIA AND GUIANA.

A BOOK that displays the names of Spencer and Gillen on its title-page cannot fail to arouse feelings of excitement in the anthropological bosom. It may, therefore, be well to explain at the outset that in this new work the authors are but retracing old and well-trodden ways. Prof. Spencer, it is true, has lately been revisiting the far North of Australia, where he has made numerous fresh acquaintances amongst the native tribes. Rumours have trickled through to the effect that he is compiling a store of important material, some of it of novel and strange complexion, the rest confirmatory of his theory of a cultural continuity between North and Centre, maintained by a steady drift of customs and beliefs that proceeds southwards either to the west or to the east of Lake Eyre. But we must await with patience the publication of his full report, a matter of many months' toil when so high a standard both of observation and of illustration is involved. In the meantime, however, our appetite for more may be staved off to some extent by restudying in a new light those three notable expeditions—of 1894, 1895-6, and 1901-2—thanks to which the Arunta, hitherto hidden away amid the central solitudes of the Australian Continent, have become one of the most prominent people in the world of to-day—or (shall we say?) of yesterday—for, alas! they are already dwindling fast.

This book, which is lacking in the prefatory word that is needed to furnish the reader with his orientation, is clearly intended for the general public. For one thing, there is nothing in it that could bring a blush to the cheek of those punctilious persons who are prepared to take seriously Mr. Lang's joke about "ye beastly devices of ye heathen." Again, it is written in a fine, fresh style, redolent of colonial heartiness, and well designed to portray a life in the open, amid simple conditions and wide spaces, even if, perhaps, a little hard on the natives, whose utterly disparate and exotic mentality hardly lends itself to the vocabulary of our bustling pioneers, but calls for the finer touches of the literary

artist. Finally, the present account approaches to the intimate and personal at any rate a good deal more nearly than did the previous treatises. Joint authorship, of course, implies a joint responsibility that is shared through thick and thin; and it was an evil myth that credited Liddell with the excuse, "Ah, that was Scott." Yet, when we learn that "one of us" arrived at Alice Springs as zoologist and photographer of the Horn Expedition, whereas "one of us" had been there amongst the Arunta for more than twenty years as sub-protector of the aborigines, it hardly takes a genius to guess which was which. This question, however, is better not raised in view of such a story as that the natives knew one of the explorers by the nickname of "Small Stomach," whilst the other was distinguished by the simple noun. At most we may attempt to correlate this matter of an undistributed middle with another story to the effect that when, at Banka Banka in Northern Territory, an old bushman provided "real fresh eggs," "one of us" ate thirteen, whilst the other limited himself to six.

To speak more seriously, it is exceedingly interesting from a scientific point of view to be able to set the categorized observations of the former works against the background of a diary, however rough. It was not possible before to gauge with sufficient accuracy the opportunities which the observers had of coming into close contact with the facts which they describe. Now, at length, we stand by them as they get to work with phonograph, cinematograph, and so on. Of their methods all are revealed except one, namely, their means of intercommunication, which we cannot but suspect to have been largely pidgin-English. It is an interesting point when taken in association with Herr Strehlow's alternative glosses; to which, by the way, there is not the slightest allusion here, the old terms, *Intichiuma* and so on, being retained as if their authenticity were unchallenged. Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that our authors enjoyed quite unrivalled chances amongst the Arunta, and in fact at all the stations along the telegraph line, of seeing ceremonies performed on the grandest scale. Owing, it may be, in part to the fact that supplies were plentiful in the neighbourhood of the white men, the natives indulged in a carnival of pageantry—one that, it is more than likely, may never be repeated. Certainly they were no longer completely wild natives, like those Luritja of whom the travellers could make so little. The virus of civilization, we must assume, was already in their system. But we may rest perfectly assured, from what we are told and are able to gather for ourselves, that this virus was still largely dormant. The ceremonies ring true.

It is no insult, but rather a compliment, to the authors that their methods of field-work should be scrutinized with the greatest care. It is the price that must be paid for issuing documents of the utmost value to science. The student

Across Australia. By Baldwin Spencer and F. J. Gillen. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)
Guiana: British, Dutch, and French. By James Rodway. (Fisher Unwin.)

must be able—nay, should be assisted, as far as in them lies, by the observers themselves—to write off the personal equation. It has been the business of anthropologists to ponder over the evidence supplied by these classical authorities page by page and line by line. In the present work they will discover nothing that is altogether new to them as regards the institutions and beliefs of the aborigines. But they will be confirmed in their original impression that Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, in conditions which, of course, they could not fully control—for test-conditions are not within the range of the science of man—used worthily and adequately a unique chance of playing onlooker to the most primitive humanity that the present earth can show.

"We had actually seen," they say, speaking of the Luritja, "living in their primitive state, entirely uncontaminated by contact with civilization, men who had not yet passed beyond the palæolithic stage of culture." The expression may not be technically correct—at any rate, as applied to the Central Australians in general—since the ground stone axe is not unknown amongst them. But there is every reason to think that, on the whole, we are here in the presence of a culture comparable only to that of the Older Stone Age of pleistocene Europe. How long the Australians have been there stagnating in this by-world of their own, amid equally out-of-the-way mammals that wear pouches or lay eggs, is a problem that cannot at present be resolved exactly. If, however, as appears almost certain, man introduced the dingo, whose remains are found to be coeval with those of extinct marsupials, such as *Diprotodon*, which browsed on abundant herbage along the former lakes and streams of the now desert Eyrean region, then we may, perhaps, attribute to the aborigines of to-day a history—if it can be called a history—that stretches back unbrokenly to pleistocene times. In short, these flint implements, cave-drawings, *churinga*, ceremonies, and so forth, in respect to which such close analogies are forthcoming from prehistoric Europe, have persisted unchanged during endless millennia—to be observed just in time by civilized man, it is true, but likewise at his first touch to wither away and disappear utterly.

In regard to the extinction of the aborigines, we are bound to add that kindly treatment on the part of the whites would seem to be the rule in the Centre, though the less said about what used to happen in other parts of Australia the better. At the same time, we do not learn from this book of any strenuous attempt to establish reservations, or otherwise by isolation to protect the natives from the demoralization that awaits them at the hands of more or less well-meaning intruders into their fastnesses. Surely it is possible to do something still. History and science will be unsparing in their verdict if this unique link with the far past of the race is destroyed by the mere supineness of the Australian public. Even if the natives are tiresome at times—

even if they occasionally spear a white man, or, at any rate, his cattle—that is no excuse for exterminating them. Even though he be worthy of his name, the Tasmanian "devil" can claim the right to live as a rare specimen. And these other rare specimens, human beings of high, if specialized, intelligence, as it were our own far-off ancestors come back to life, can they not also claim to be let alone, and in this way—for it is the only possible way—to live on?

It remains to add that the book teems with illustrations which, without any slight to the letterpress, may be said to afford an even better idea of these people, whose chief mode of self-expression is the dance. No one but an expert photographer could have caught and fixed their fleeting movements, carried on, as often as not, as night was falling or morning breaking. The pictures of plants and animals are likewise very useful in these days of anthropogeography, as helping out our conception of the life of the natural man. The natives hold their own, in a country that has long been in the throes of desiccation, by taking advantage with quick perception of the minutest aids that their environment affords; and, for the rest, they would eke out by magic their imperfect control of the elements, thus, as it were, prophetically expressing the racial claim to lord it over creation.

Mr. Rodway's 'Guiana,' like its companions of "The South American Series," is intended to convey to the reader a comprehensive notion of the history and present condition of a particular political division or district of South America. In the present case we are introduced to a district, since under the common name of Guiana are included Dutch, French, and British possessions. We are thus given an excellent opportunity of studying methods of colonization by the comparative principle. It would, perhaps, be invidious to declare which country comes out with the best record. There can be little doubt, however, that the French system of drafting off their ne'er-do-wells into Cayenne, if salutary to the land of France itself, is not calculated to benefit the "dumping-ground" across the seas. The Dutch, on the other hand, would seem to have plodded away with some success at Surinam, and it is certainly going ahead at the present moment, though its finances still show a deficit. The English can boast of having put more capital, and probably more energy as well, into the exploitation of their share of the coast. Yet British Guiana, if valuable to the mother-country, is not exuberantly prosperous. The sugar industry, though showing an annual yield of over a hundred thousand tons, would seem to be stationary. The output of gold is fairly large, but was a good deal larger a few years ago. Balata and rubber promise well. The timber trade ought to be more extensive than it is, for the region is naturally rich in this respect.

The chief difficulty that stands in the way of the economic development of a tropical country is that of arranging for

a supply of effective labour. The native Indian is quite useless as a tiller of the soil. He is excellent as a huntsman, and will serve the white man faithfully in this respect. Also as a guide in the forest he is indispensable. But he will not use the spade. It is woman's work. The whites acquiesced in the early days in this view so far as to turn his woman-kind into slaves; but the experiment answered only moderately. Then came the African, a bane as well as a blessing, since he had only to run away into the vast and indeterminate *hinterland* and establish himself as a bush-negro—and as such he flourishes to this day—to become a far more ugly customer than the mild Arawak, or even the bolder and once cannibal Carib. After slavery was abolished, the negro disappointed his well-wishers by failing to display the free man's pleasure in honest toil. Hence the East Indian coolie is ousting him as a plantation hand. For the rougher work of balata-bleeding and rubber-collecting, however, the negro, as the stronger man, easily holds his own. As these facts show, nowhere could the anthropologist find a better series of object-lessons than in Guiana, as regards the natural aptitudes of the diverse races of mankind.

It will be interesting to see whether this book induces any travellers of sporting instincts to seek adventures and scientific material in the far interior. The photographs of Roraima, a mighty castellated rock-plateau on the Venezuela border, are enough to attract every true mountaineer towards it, even if he learns that he must first work his way up a river and, as Baedeker says, "thence walk" for two or three weeks. Roraima, however, has been conquered, the credit for this feat being due, we believe, to Sir Everard im Thurn. Yet there remains the sister rock-plateau of Kukenam, on whose proud neck no man has ever yet placed his foot. Let the bold explorer, then, scan the "travel notes" which this book provides. Here are a few of the headings: 'Pleasure of Camping Out,' 'A Few Pests,' 'Some Inconveniences,' 'Sickness.' It is consoling to read a little further on: 'No Fogs, Earthquakes, or Hurricanes.'

Bernard Shaw et son Œuvre. Par Charles Cestre. (Paris, 'Mercure de France'.)

MR. HENDERSON'S recent biography attempted to weigh the vitality and versatility of Mr. Shaw as a man; M. Cestre balances the intellectual quality and rebellious independence of his works. The result is a monograph in which the elasticity of the French tongue and the critical intuition of the Frenchman combine in an addition to Shaviana—comprehensive, clear, and reasoned. It was doubtless written in obedience to the finest of inspirations—admiration, but no courtier could more subtly veil every temptation to outspoken laudation than the author, who excels in analysis, explanation, and comment. After a

brief sketch of his subject's career, he passes in review nearly all his plays, striving to introduce them to those who do not know them—a large host in France presumably, as but two of the plays have been represented there—with all their originality and verve unspoilt. Then follows a critical study of Mr. Shaw's complexities—the truculence, cynicism, individualism—the exaggeration, daring, and fertility which reflect the intellectual mobility, the restless curiosity, and the egotistical trumpeting of contemporary society. A chapter on form closes the study.

We join issue with our author occasionally. He labours a point which needs no such emphasis as he indulges in when castigating the English theatre before the recent renaissance. It is not true to say that no piece succeeded which did not deal (cautiously) with seduction or adultery—'Charley's Aunt' and 'The Sign of the Cross' suited the popular taste without any such bait. He underrates both the quality and the quantity of Mr. Shaw's popularity in England, and for all his intuitive faculty does not show any sign of comprehending an important contributory factor thereto—the appreciation of women. Mr. Shaw's works are the quintessence of revolt against the abuses of the strong—from which women have suffered—and the aberrations of the weak—of which they have taken advantage. He removes the swaddling bands of a false romanticism, and shows himself a member of the elect few who know what every woman knows—in him they recognize one who neither flatters nor despises, but understands.

Probably no two persons would agree as to the interpretation to be placed on the plays. On the whole, M. Cestre's analysis calls for no adverse criticism, except in the case of 'You Never Can Tell,' where his attention is caught by the sex-duel theme in the younger generation, to the exclusion of its more important treatment in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Clandon. M. Cestre classes 'Sait-on jamais?' with 'L'Homme et le Surhomme' as a play of love; surely the former should have come under 'La Famille,' as the precursor of many dramas dealing with the problem of the tyranny of home and the conflicting ideas of two generations. In Tanner he sees the Superman brought down from his eminence, reduced to the ranks, vanquished by the Man within, a conception which arrives at the same end, but by a different route from that usually followed.

BOOK SALES.

At a sale held recently by Messrs. Sotheby the following prices were realized: Voyage dans l'Oberland bernoise, n.d., 63*l.* Feuilles détachées et Maisons de la Suisse, n.d., 38*l.* Views of the Rhine and Frankfurt, n.d. (1818), 71*l.* Audubon, Birds of America, 7 vols., 1840-44, lacking one plate, 31*l.* Defoe, Moll Flanders, 1721; Fortunate Mistress, 1724; Memoirs of Capt. George Carleton, 1743, 79*l.* The total of the sale was 2,509*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

At their rooms in Chancery Lane last week Messrs. Hodgson sold the library removed from Willoughby Hall, Lincolnshire, and other properties, including Shelley's Cenci, first edition, presentation copy from Leigh Hunt to Charles Lloyd, 1819, 60*l.*; and Lamb's Elia, first edition, 1823, 27*l.* 10*s.* The total for the three days was 1,727*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Catholic Encyclopædia, Vol. XIII., 27/6

Caxton Publishing Co.

This volume ranges from 'Revelation' to 'Simon Stock,' a Carmelite saint born in Kent about 1165. It is well illustrated, and abounds in historical and artistic interest. The headings 'Rites,' 'Rome' and its derivatives, 'Saint' and 'Schism,' 'Schools,' 'Science,' and 'Seals' all supply important and elaborate matter. A number of biographies are interspersed.

Lillicrap (A. G.), "THE DAY APPROACHING," a Twentieth-Century Revelation, Sequel to 'When Ye Think Not,' 6*d.*

Reading, A. G. Lillicrap

We can see no excuse for the publication of this exclamatory and italicized "toshery."

Raupert (J. Godfrey), HELL AND ITS PROBLEMS, being the Third Revised and Enlarged Edition of 'Thoughts on Hell,' 2/ net.

St. Anselm's Publishing Co.

The third edition, slightly modified, of a treatise designed to show that the conception of Hell as a definite dogma in the Christian religion is irremovable. The argument is not likely to appeal to modern thinkers. Reading books of this kind, we are reminded of Heine's story of the woman of Alexandria who passed through the streets with a torch and a bucket of water, declaring that with the one she would set light to heaven and with the other quench the fires of hell, so that mankind should no longer do good for the sake of reward or from fear of punishment.

Poetry.

Campbell (Archibald Young), POEMS.

Cambridge, Heffer;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

Restrained form, masterful terseness of expression, are not prominent even in the best verse of our time, and few indeed are the contemporary poets who approach sublimity. Yet here is a first volume which displays all these attributes in a high degree. Not all the forty poems in the book show the same high level of attainment. The memorial verses on Swinburne and Synge, for example, are commonplace in thought and expression; and in other pieces Mr. Campbell aims at fantastic effects which are unsuccessful. But at least half of the verses are so good that we would not have them altered. Neither in his shorter nor in his longer poems does Mr. Campbell touch the Dionysian vein; throughout he writes with a conciseness and dignity that sometimes border on pedantry and coldness. Æschylus, Sophocles, and the English eighteenth century have contributed to his style. In places, even in the impressive 'Ode to Art,' an eighteenth-century mannerism brings the reader up abruptly. Yet the stanzas are full of movement:—

Visit not me with thine invidious might!
Arm not my spirit with thy naked spear!
Life itself pales on thy pulsating height,
And life to me is dear—
A much more sure delight
Than purblind Inspiration, and more near.

* * * * *
Leave me to move in mercenary toil
Of brain or body with the thoughtless throng;
The droning anodyne of life's turmoil
Shall bear my thoughts along,
And occupation foil
The far-off sleepless challenge of thy song.

Few be my festal days, when, if the fire
And habit of ambition wakening
Should with unharnessed energy conspire,
Oh, steel me against Spring!
Teach me to face Desire,
And grimly to withstand her subtle sting!

But the austerity of Mr. Campbell's thought and language is exhibited more fully in certain of the nature poems, and the final, 'Ad Maiorem Dei Gloriam' is a musical and proud elaboration of the theme of mutability and the soul's sense of temporal things.

It would be easy by quotation to illustrate the accuracy of observation and the well-tempered delicacy that mark the best of the shorter poems. In its way the 'Epitaph on a Great Composer' is equal to the best Jacobean work of the kind; and how close is Mr. Campbell's observation of nature is shown in 'A Bird,' 'The Dromedary,' and 'Nightfall on a Sandy Shore.' Two short lyrics we reproduce in full. This is 'Through Tears':—

As when the bitter waters rise
Into the warm surrendering eyes,
And lights throw rays, and all appears
Twinkling across a mist of tears;

So when a sorrow floods the soul,
As through a film she sees the whole
World and her life before her swim
Jagged and luminous and dim.

Here is 'Animula Vagula,' a fine expression of a mood:—

Night stirs but wakens not, her breathings climb
To one slow sigh; the strokes of many twelves
From unseen spires mechanically chime,
Mingling like echoes to frustrate themselves;
My soul, remember Time.

The tones like smoke into the stillness curl;
The slipped hours their placid business ply,
And in thy hand there lies occasion's pearl;
But thou art playing with it absently
And dreaming like a girl.

If Mr. Campbell is strong enough to avoid petrification by formalism, he may do great work. As it is, he has given us much that is remarkable for its rounded finish and maturity of conception.

Clough, POEMS, 3*d.* Oxford, Clarendon Press

The selection in this addition to the Oxford Plain Texts is at once generous and judicious, and contains the flower of Clough's genius, which, if a small one, has a peculiar scent of its own. We are glad to see 'The Latest Decalogue,' a magnificent piece of ironic writing, included. Extracts from the 'Bothie' occupy over one-third of the whole book. It would have been wiser, we think, to reserve it for another volume, and to give more voluminous excerpts from the 'Amours de Voyage.'

Seen by Fire.

Dublin, E. Ponsonby

This volume contains much scattered merit, though as a whole it is disappointing. It has no virile sustained wind of imagination blowing through it, but rather little scented puffs that die away from their frailness almost as soon as they are born. The anonymous author shows some delicate intuition of rhythm and melody, and can conjure up his emotional effects with fair aptitude. He is most successful with a kind of mystical dirge. What is wrong with him is that his vision is too vague and uncertain. The fabric never leaves the impression of being irrefragable. 'What is Life?' is full of a charming melancholy, and conveys exactly the mood which Coleridge caught in "Verse, a breeze mid blossoms straying," and Moore in "Oft in the stilly night."

Bibliography.

Bolton Public Libraries: CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE CENTRAL LENDING AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES, ON USEFUL ARTS, ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY, MANUFACTURES, MECHANIC TRADES, 2d.

Bolton, Libraries Committee

Boston, Sixtieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City, 1911-12. Boston, the Trustees

Brown (James Duff), LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING, 7/6 net.

Libraco, Ltd.

Croydon: TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, 1911-12, with Appendices, and Twelfth Annual Report of the Upper Norwood Public Library (Croydon and Lambeth), 1911-1912. Croydon, 'Croydon Times'

History and Biography.

Hamilton-Browne (Col. G.), A LOST LEGIONARY IN SOUTH AFRICA, 12/6 net. Laurie

A vivid series of adventures with the irregular forces engaged principally in the Zulu Campaign of 1879. The story is told with much humour and vivacity.

Index of Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and now preserved in the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House: Vol. V. 1605-19, compiled by E. Stokes.

Issued to subscribers by the British Record Society.

London Stories: BEING A COLLECTION OF THE LIVES AND ADVENTURES OF LONDONERS IN ALL AGES, edited by John o' London, Vol. II., 6/ net. Jack

A popular mixture of all sorts. Like the first volume, which we noticed on March 23rd, this one lacks revision and care in writing. Thus on p. 205 we learn that "it is better to be accurate than picturesque," and on p. 204 we find two famous lines given thus:

Here, thou, great Anna! Whom three nations obey,
Dost sometimes counsel talk, and sometimes tea.

We think it a pity that such casual work should be put even before an undiscerning public.

Napier (David), Engineer, 1790-1869: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, WITH NOTES, 10/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose

This is a memoir, mainly by its subject's own hand, of one of the pioneers of steam navigation who flourished from 1790 to 1869. He claims to have made the first steamer that ran from Glasgow to Dublin, and thus crossed the open sea, as also the first "steam carriage" for conveying passengers along the public roads. The book is well printed and illustrated, the chief objection to it being that it is rather belated.

Pedigree Register, JUNE, 2/6 net.

227, Strand

Wickham (Rev. J. D. C.), RECORDS BY SPADE AND TERRIER.

Bath, Gregory; London, Harrison
The Rev. J. D. C. Wickham has chosen a picturesque and homely title for the science of excavation. The remains of neolithic man, and his followers of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon times, are discussed. It is stated in the Introduction that terriers—which are land registers, and usually glebe inventories—are tithe-maps! We have had an intimate acquaintance with every form of old parish document, especially in Somerset, and this is the first time that we have heard such a word applied to a tithe-map. This book of some 450 pages purports to deal in the main with

Holcombe, a village of the Mendips, of which manor Mr. Wickham is lord. It is not possible to praise it as an example of parochial history. It is desultory from beginning to end. Although all sorts of subjects are treated, there is no general index, and even the page-references are not given to the preliminary chapter-contents. Careless statements abound. The author discourses of frithstools, which he calls "freedstolls," and says "Beverley had one also." His accounts of sanctuary and sanctuary rights are wrong, and he actually states that "the sanctuary man, on his abjuration of the realm, had to submit to be *branded with a hot iron* to mark him as one who had only escaped by the skin of his teeth."

There is a good story, but it is of Early Victorian date, and pertains to the Vale of Belvoir, which is sufficiently remote from Holcombe and Somersetshire. Mr. Tidd Pratt, a Poor Law Commissioner, asked a big farmer what were his principles. "My principles, sir, are Church and Ale." "How so?" said Mr. Pratt. "Well, it's like this. Me and my men live on the same farm buildings, and they have their supper with me on Sunday nights. If they've attended church once, they have a pint—if twice, a quart of ale. Our principles, sir, are Church and Ale."

Geography and Travel.

Oxford Country (The): ITS ATTRACTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS, described by several Authors, collected and arranged by R. T. Gunther, 7/6 net. John Murray

Mr. Gunther has collected in one volume a series of essays written during the last seventy years by Oxford men in the periodicals, describing from one point of view or another the attractions of the country round about the city. The beauty of Bagley Wood, the historical associations of Godstow Nunnery, Edgehill, or Chalgrove Field, the charm of the Cotswolds or the Chilterns and the Windrush Valley, the archaeological interest of the Rollright Stones or Dorchester Camp—these and a hundred other features which constitute the rich and varied fascination of the Oxford country are known to every scholar gipsy of our generation. But the country is paying the penalty of its beauty and its fame. Perhaps even some of these essayists themselves are responsible for the desecration they deplore in the haunts they lovingly describe. Mr. Poulton's 'Geological Walk over Shotover Hill' can do no lasting harm, but to share Mr. Warde Fowler's 'Thoughts on Boar's Hill' is to stimulate the building trade.

These things must be. The "new people" are spreading from Hinksey and Boar's Hill to Burford and the Chilterns. The red roofs of bungalows and villas begin to destroy the "green-muffled" hills; even to threaten Bagley Wood itself. The wild life, which several later essayists describe so well, tends to disappear as bricks and mortar invade its solitudes. How swift and sudden are the changes which the development of Oxford society brings upon Oxford country is well shown by Mr. Macan's delightful record of the migrations of the Oxford golf links. Golfers were ever a nomad race; but never surely in the history of the game have the members of one club moved, by choice or compulsion, from course to course so rapidly. Now, if we include the two that have been abandoned at Headington and Hinksey, the links within hail of Oxford, like the stars in the hair of the Blessed Damozel, are seven. In an age of decay so rapid and development

so swift, it is good to have on record in so attractive a form these features of the Oxford country.

Rand-McNally Indexed County and Township Pocket Map and Shippers' Guides: ILLINOIS; INDIANA; NEW JERSEY; NEW YORK; OHIO; and PENNSYLVANIA, 25c. each.

Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co.

Sociology.

Grahame (Stewart), WHERE SOCIALISM FAILED: AN ACTUAL EXPERIMENT, 6/

John Murray

If the author had avoided devoting so much of his book to polemics against what he conceives to be fundamental tenets of Socialism, his narrative of Lane's Utopian settlement in Paraguay might have swayed the minds of many unsophisticated readers. Even such readers could not help being struck by the comparison of the devastation brought about by the autocrat Lopez under a capitalist system which had everything in its favour and the trials so heroically borne by the pioneers of New Australia—trials many of which might reasonably be said to have resulted from Lane's assuming to himself a dictatorship, a position denounced by every Socialist theory that we know of.

Political Economy.

Webb (M. de P.), BRITAIN'S DILEMMA: HIGH PRICES, STRIKES; DEAR MONEY, STAGNATION, 7/6 net. King

The author suggests that the deflection of the flow of gold from India affects the rise of the general level of prices; but it has yet to be shown that the assertion that gold production determines price-level can be applied outside certain limits. In England, for example, the number of sovereigns in circulation is not in direct proportion to the amount of gold produced in any given period, and the quantity in circulation is surely a more potent factor in determining the level of prices than the absolute quantity. Mr. Webb states his case trenchantly against the financial methods of the India Office, but his suggestion, in so far as it is designed as a prophylactic against industrial stagnation, is hardly convincing.

Education.

Girls' School Year-Book (Public Schools), 1912, 3/6 net. Year-Book Press

Story (The) of the People's College, Sheffield, 1842-78, compiled by G. C. Moore Smith, 2/6 net.

Sheffield, J. W. Northend

The opening sentences of this small, but important volume adequately describe the lack of educational facilities for any except the well-to-do up to the period under review. Mr. Moore Smith has presented a lucid account of an enterprising attempt to bring secondary education within the grasp of working men and women. Indeed, the education provided might well be described as primary as well as secondary, for, although the People's College was open to adults only, many of those attending the classes had had little or no previous education.

To the Rev. R. S. Bayley, a Congregational minister, the inception and practical working of the scheme were due, and the author draws a vivid picture of the personality of the first Principal, and the struggles of the College at the various critical periods of its existence.

When the People's College was founded (1842) there was general public apathy. For a considerable period after that date the efforts of public authorities were feeble

and sporadic. Yet this modest educational experiment was carried forward over a period of thirty-six years, and during its existence turned out many men who afterwards distinguished themselves in various spheres of usefulness.

The little volume includes various portraits of those who were instrumental in carrying a bold experiment to a successful conclusion.

Philology.

Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, Vol. II. Part III.

Eaton Press

Fiction.

Balzac (Honoré de), LOVE IN A MASK, 1/ net.

We are informed that this novel, translated for the first time into English, has been hitherto omitted from Balzac's published works. We can hardly wonder at it, for it by no means enhances his reputation. It is the story of a widow's caprice. Disillusioned concerning matrimony by her first venture she obtains by unorthodox means the child she desires, and finally, touched by his sufferings, marries the man. It is as flimsy and weak a tale as any in a popular novel. The poverty of its composition is equalled by the stiffness and unreality of the characters and their conversation.

Battersby (H. F. Prevost), THE LAST RESORT, 6/ Lane

The author's sympathies are evidently not with Liberal Governments. At a crisis Mark Sarroll, the honest soldier who, with a handful of native troops, represents British influence over about seventy thousand square miles of African territory, appeals to England for four thousand men within a month's time. The arrogant Colonial Secretary, "himself constitutionally lacking in principle," only answers by summoning him home to talk the matter over! Political wirepulling occupies a great part of the book. But our attention is held less by the unpleasant Mrs. Heseltine, whose drawing-room at least one Cabinet Minister loved to grace with his presence, than by the woman whom Sarroll eventually marries, and the girl from the costume department of a big Knightsbridge store. Both these characters are considerably conveyed to the seat of the trouble in Africa when the story necessitates the focussing of our attention upon the protectorate. The latter even leaves the besieged residency on hands and knees under the enemy's fire, in order to bring the surgeon from the hospital to amputate the arm of the man she wishes to marry—an idea which is bizarre enough.

Bussell (Dorothea), THE NEW WOOD NYMPH, 6/ Stanley Paul

The wood nymph is apparently so called from her predilection for the New Forest, described with much charm in these pages. But she has other tastes of a more sophisticated order, "expresses herself in clothes," becomes a student at a London college, and shows a pretty turn for flirtation. Some of her adventures in this last field are audacious enough, yet she is throughout a likeable young woman. Her more commonplace sister, and that sister's egoist husband, are in our opinion the best-drawn characters. The scholarly caravanner carries too strong a suggestion of a recent popular novel.

Capes (Bernard), JESSIE BAZLEY, 6/

Constable

Readers who once believed that in Mr. Bernard Capes they saw the making of a distinguished and individual novelist have been somewhat disheartened by his later writings, and 'Jessie Bazley' will be a fresh

disillusionment. The unquestionable talent and accomplishment of the author are not steadied, as they might be, by adherence to the realities of character and situation; and this story, which begins in the manner of Gissing, concludes in that of the conventional "shocker."

Coppée (François), THE GUILTY MAN (LE COUPABLE), translated by Ruth Helen Davis, 6/ Greening

Like other authors of stories intended to preach a moral, M. Coppée has driven home his point so hard, as to tax the belief of his readers. The position of illegitimate children under the French law is admittedly cruel; and it is sadly probable that the conditions of their lives help to drive many of them into crime. But the succession of misfortunes accumulated upon the central figure of this tale is too unvarying and severe. The novel is carefully constructed—indeed, the lines of the scaffolding are unduly perceptible—and there are no irrelevancies. Ruth Helen Davis has made it readable but American.

Co-Respondent (The), 6/ Murray & Evenden

An unfaithful husband placing his faithful wife in the Divorce Court, with a sleep-walking major, mistaken for a ghost upon the roof-top, figuring as co-respondent—these are the characters which predominate in the little company of unnatural people who are made to discuss matters of sex in a dismal manner upon every possible and many an impossible occasion.

Croker (B. M.), THE SERPENT'S TOOTH, 6/

Hutchinson

We are introduced by Mrs. Croker to some highly unpleasant and uninteresting people; even the heroine is too vacillating to engage our sympathy. She marries a wealthy cad, and their daughter gives her cause to think of Lear's remark about ingratitude. Finally, her husband—from whom she has long been divorced—dies, and she sails for India with the somewhat shadowy hero. The writing is occasionally careless.

Frere (Edgar), REBELS, 6/

Drane

The hero is a managing clerk to a firm of incompetent solicitors who decides to seek his fortune in the Colonies; his fiancée is a young lady who chooses to lead an industrious and self-supporting existence in London rather than be subject to the vagaries of a wealthy, but selfish and hypochondriacal mother, and the trammels of a conventional suburb. Their vicissitudes provide the plot.

The author's quasi-humorous and realistic style should have rendered superfluous the various time-worn artifices of the romantic story-teller.

Glyn (Eleanor), HALCYONE, 6/ Duckworth

A story limpid and pleasant as the days of the immortal sea-bird's nesting are in legend. Halcyone, elusive and adorable, a maid of high degree, lives with her aunts in elegant penury, sitting occasionally at the feet of neighbour Chevron. Jason, a senior disciple, bent on healing the people's ills by means of a Tory party programme, is almost captured by Medea, an American divorcée, and has to suffer much for his error in seeking aid from so evil a source before the loving dryad wins him.

Granville (Charles), THE GIFT OF ST. ANTHONY, 6d. net.

Swift

New edition.

Holmes (Alec), THE EMPORIUM, 6/ Allen

This mildly entertaining story is somewhat disturbed by the introduction of a secret society and bombs. The author's conversational guise is more successful

than the pulpit manner into which he sometimes lapses. Philip Du Cane, the keeper of the Bond Street emporium, is too obtuse over his passion for a man of marked commercial ability; but otherwise his character is cleverly sketched.

Kaye (Michael W.), A ROBIN HOOD OF FRANCE, 6/ Stanley Paul

Being out of favour with La Pompadour and accused of murder, a young French courtier flees to the Forest of Fontainebleau, and establishes himself as leader of a band of robbers. On the whole, the author's style is readable enough, but he is prone to the melodramatic; for instance, in one place the hero's eyes "glinted like steel," and in another "Madame la Comtesse turned green with rage."

Moberly (L. G.), HIS LITTLE GIRL, 6/

Ward & Lock

The title speaks for itself, and the author is entirely unable to escape the sentimental conventions. The little girl in question is left in the care of the hero by a mother who dies in giving utterance to an uncompleted sentence. The child has the inevitable jewelled locket, and the handsome but sinister-looking gentleman with dark designs on the said locket also finds a place in the story. It is all related fluently—so fluently, indeed, that one could wish the talent exhibited had been better employed.

Pain (Barry), STORIES WITHOUT TEARS, 6/

Mills & Boon

Last January Mr. Pain filled his wallet with fresh wares—many of them little tragedies in cameo. Unfortunately they did not agree with the other contents, of which Mr. Pain is a consummate and diverting pedlar, and the combination did not make a digestible whole. This time he has returned to his accustomed genre, and disports himself with ease and flexibility. Such a method as in his peculiar way he has perfected can do much with slight materials. He is the most amiable and irresponsible of raconteurs, but at his best an accomplished craftsman. Finished trifling is perhaps too severe an expression for his work which has undertones of a sage and ironic perception of human values and motives. Besides, his work has a kind of spell. Mr. Pain is a Mephistopheles of literature, shorn of his terrors. His artistry shows here more gaps and seams than in 'Eliza,' but he still wears his motley as a good fit, though perhaps it is becoming a trifle threadbare.

Parker (Sir Gilbert), DONOVAN PASHA AND SOME PEOPLE OF EGYPT, 7d. net.

Nelson

Reynolds (Stephen), HOW 'T WAS, 5/ net.

Macmillan

While much above the average in merit, Mr. Reynolds's short stories will not satisfy those who are familiar with any of his longer work. If we were asked for a reason for his comparative failure, we should assign it to the fact that his presentments are rather silhouettes than portraits. In his longer work we get his outlines from so many angles that we are at length familiarized with his types, and mistake familiarity for intimacy. The best of the stories here have to do with fishing and fishermen, subjects which he knows as well as any man in England. He is so informative about them and their work that it is the more provoking that we just fail to know the men themselves.

Steward (B. D.), TREASURE OF THULE, 6/

Sidgwick & Jackson

A radiant healthfulness both mental and physical, and a spirit of adventure which might awaken enthusiasm even in inveter-

ately bad sailors, pervade this "romance of Orkney." The three principal characters, who all, as master, pupil, and old boy respectively, "hail from" a well-known public school, are spending their summer holidays in sailing a tiny boat among the Orkney islands. Before long, the simple nautical record is complicated by the appearance of a Scotch lawyer and a Danish professor, each possessing a daughter; and it develops into a pleasing tale of treasure-hunting diversified by love-making.

Taj, ZORAH, A TALE OF ZENANA LIFE, 6/

Methuen

'Zorah' is less a story than a set of descriptions strung upon a thin thread of narrative. Many pages are devoted to an exposition of Mohammedan precepts; many others to an elaborate account of the ceremonies at a rich wedding. Of character-drawing or construction the writer has no power at all; but she succeeds in rendering an atmosphere curiously different from that of English novels about Indian life. Her command of our language is remarkable, although she has a tiresome trick of using a pair of synonyms in place of a single word.

Verne (Jules), MICHAEL STROGOFF, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR, 6d. net. Nelson

General.

Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1912, 10/6 net. Scientific Press

The present issue completes the twenty-third year of publication, and includes the latest figures available, those of 1910. A special chapter is devoted to the National Insurance Act, and another to the United States, Canada, Australasia, and India. Upwards of 6,000 institutions are dealt with in the volume, which affords a comprehensive view of the whole subject.

Robinson (Rosina), AIMS AND METHODS OF TEACHING NEEDLEWORK, with a Preface by Miss Susan Lawrence, 2/6 net.

Arnold

A shilling grant can no longer be earned from the Board of Education in return for one single garment and certain prescribed samples, but the results of a discarded system may be seen in the too-prevalent teaching of needlework as the art of stitching, and not of construction. Many highly skilled in "fancy" work are possessed with a mysterious fear of cutting out in material. Anything which tends to encourage the construction of clothes as an intellectual exercise, as the systematic course sketched here must do, relegating mere stitching to a subordinate place, is valuable, not only as a means to a good end, but also as helping incidentally to mitigate the evils of defective eyesight, which, statisticians tell us, is more common among girls than boys.

Royal Statistical Society Journal, JUNE, 2/6
The Society

Smith (Thomas), EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1/ net.

All the regulations and forms recently issued by the Insurance Commissioners have been incorporated in the second edition of this useful handbook.

FOREIGN.

Fiction

Wharton (Edith), SOUS LA NEIGE, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Plon-Nourrit

It was M. Paul Bourget who first recognized in Mrs. Wharton an author of promise, and since the publication of 'Chez les Heureux du Monde' she has taken rank as

one of the foremost among novelists envisaging American society. This novel deals with a domestic tragedy in the mountains of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Wharton brings out clearly and strikingly the fatalism engendered by solitude, poverty, and the rigours of climate. The picture is well drawn, and the treatment of emotion restrained and effective.

PROF. W. W. GOODWIN.

IN William Watson Goodwin, who died in his 81st year in his home in Cambridge, Mass., in the early part of last week, the world of letters has lost a great scholar and an inspiring personality.

Born in Concord in 1831, Goodwin, after graduating at Harvard, studied for a time in the Universities of Göttingen, Berlin, and Bonn, and took the Ph.D. degree at Göttingen in 1855. In 1860 he was recalled to Harvard as Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, a post which he held until 1896. Even after he became Emeritus Professor he continued for some years to deliver occasional lectures, but during the last year or two failing health obliged him to refrain from active work.

Goodwin went out to Athens in 1882 as the first Annual Director of the newly founded American School of Classical Studies, and contributed to the first volume of School Papers an able account, based on careful local observation, of the positions and movements of the two hostile fleets at the Battle of Salamis.

He is probably best known in this country as the author of a careful work on the 'Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb,' which has had a lasting influence on the study of Greek grammar. The American edition became current in England in the early seventies, and a revised and enlarged issue was published here by Messrs. Macmillan in 1875. This work was followed in 1879 by a revised English edition of his 'Elementary Greek Grammar,' and later by a 'School Greek Grammar.' All three books still enjoy a considerable circulation. More recently he brought out in America an elaborate edition of 'Demosthenes de Corona' and of the oration against Meidias. In all these works the author showed not only a grasp of the minutiae of Greek scholarship, but also insight into the modes of Greek thought and understanding of the Greek genius.

During the course of his long life Goodwin received the highest academic honours, including the LL.D. degrees of Cambridge and Edinburgh, and the Oxford D.C.L. In 1904 he became an honorary member of the Hellenic Society.

Goodwin paid many visits to this country, and was held in affection and esteem by many of our leading scholars, including such men as Sir Richard Jebb and Prof. Henry Jackson. Indeed, it was impossible to know him without being attracted by his transparent simplicity of character and his personal charm. His massive head recalled the type of the Olympian Zeus.

Goodwin was always proud of his pure New England descent and of his connexion with the town of Plymouth, where his ancestor had landed from the Mayflower. Year after year he spent his summers on an island in Plymouth Bay, where he devoted himself to his favourite pastime of yachting.

Though it is some ten years since he last came to England, Goodwin's death will be mourned here by many who valued his friendship and appreciated his exceptional gifts.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

"THE Chancellor...expressed his disappointment that the progress made in carrying out the proposals of 1909 had not been more rapid." So runs the official account of Lord Curzon's answer to the Memorialists who put before him "certain considerations which suggest that the time has come for the University itself to press upon the Government the expediency of appointing a University Commission."

Who are the Memorialists? The list, which is public property, has been carefully scanned by the supporters of things-as-they-are, and certain hard words have been used about those who appear therein. If not for the most part notoriously evil livers, nevertheless many of them are connected with institutions such as Balliol or New College, are given over to research and similar forms of intellectual debauchery, and have even been known to sign petitions for Reform before. How much sounder and sounder the strong, silent men who constitute our Boards—the wooden walls of old Oxford, as we proudly call them!

Besides, the Memorialists have displayed—that is to say, have aped—moderation and even punctilio, in a way that none but the most scheming of revolutionaries would have taken thought to do. Instead of appealing to the nation by way of the half-penny press, or threatening a general strike, they merely laid their views before the Chancellor. Such conduct is extremely mean. As Radicals of the worst type they must in their heart of hearts be obstinately set against Lord Curzon and all his works. Yet they represented themselves as the friends and backers of the scheme of University Reform put forward in his famous Memorandum. They omitted to state—though the fact must be known to them only too well—that, in modern politics, an arbitrator is appointed as a means of allaying temporary excitement, not as a means of providing an impartial survey of the facts and of attaining thereby to a permanent settlement. On the contrary, they treated the Chancellor's suggestions as seriously meant, thus branding him, had he but perceived it, as fellow-conspirator with themselves. So insidiously, in fact, did they approach him that he was for the moment surprised into taking a serious view of himself, his position, and his proposals. In his haste he declared that "he claimed to be a Liberal, and even an advanced Reformer, in respect of the University." Thus do evil communications corrupt good manners.

Worst of all, the Memorialists, having been told by Lord Curzon that he thought it at the present juncture inopportune to press for a Royal Commission, have apparently acquiesced in this policy. Having said their say, they have decided to make no further move for the moment. There is something sinister in this show of self-restraint. Honest Reformers would at least have smashed the Chancellor's windows. Not to have done so argues a base intention to inculcate him as a partisan and leader of window-smashers.

To return to the Chancellor's expression of disappointment that so little has been done, as the fruit of three years' internal reform, we have the Faculty and Finance Acts. Neither of these can be said to embody at all fully the principles originally formulated by Lord Curzon. The first measure leaves the Boards of separate Faculties much as they were before, but, having abolished the old Delegacy of the Common Fund, which worked very well,

sets up in its place a General Board of the Faculties, which, in regard to the pecuniary support of research and the newer studies, may or may not work as well. The best that can be said for it is that it ought to relieve Council of a good deal of rather niggling business concerning examinations and the like. The second measure, though well meant, is purely permissive in its provisions, supplying the University and the Colleges with financial advisers whose advice need not be taken.

What of the immediate future? Certain constitutional reforms appear in next term's programme. In the first place, Council is to be democratized. Neither the Head of a House, nor the Professor, will henceforth be elected as a representative of his special order, but, if at all, as a citizen and an equal. No longer, when things go wrong, as even under a democratic system they are apt to do, will it be possible to find the cause in the feebleness of a "gerontocracy." If we still persist in choosing our senators from amongst those whose infirmity it is to take their pleasure chiefly in retrospect, then on our own heads be the blame.

Secondly—and this change, if it come about, may prove in the long run the condition of many other vital changes—Congregation is to be purged. The sleeping partner, the man who "pernoctates" within a mile and a half of Carfax, but in his waking hours has neither part nor lot in the work of University education, is to be eliminated. Vested interests, however, will be respected, so that only with the lapse of years will the educational experts have the chance of expressing a truly representative opinion.

Thirdly, the bold but perfectly legitimate step of allowing the experts to have the last word in regard to purely educational matters is apparently not to be taken. On the contrary, a scheme is announced for providing a special poll of Convocation "in respect of any proposed Statute or Decree which in its final form has been approved by Congregation." A hundred members of Congregation must proffer a request for such a poll within a certain time; and thereupon arrangements will be made for holding a three days' poll, every voter to attend in person, and to give his vote in writing. In this context it is to be noted that a statute was passed this term which makes a substantial reduction in the composition fees payable to the University by Masters of Arts. Those under forty years of age will pay only 10*l.*, those between forty and fifty 7*l.* 10*s.*, and those over fifty 5*l.* It is hoped by these changes to bring about a correspondingly substantial increase in the numbers of Convocation. Every College will in common decency be bound to second this policy by lowering its scale of charges to a like extent. But will many graduates take advantage of the new terms, and place their names on the College books? The chances are that many will. Such attractive force as manifests itself will, however, lie rather in pure loyalty to College and University than in any desire to take a part in polls of Convocation and the like. Even if the Parliamentary vote is taken away from us, the roll of Convocation is not likely to be much affected.

Touching this same matter of the Parliamentary vote, there is plenty to be said, from the standpoint of theory, for giving the great Universities of the country, one and all, the status of constituencies, even if this runs counter to the territorial principle. As M. Bergson would say, the Government, in applying spatial metaphor to the things of the soul is guilty of a vulgar

mode of thought. In practice, however, the representation of the University of Oxford has usually left much to be desired. Such a Burgess as Sir William Anson shows the system at its best, because, whatever his political convictions may be, he stands primarily for an authority on educational matters, and as such has every Oxford man behind him. But too often the merest party politician, sometimes brilliant, sometimes obscure, has sat for this University. The politician in question, of course, was guiltless in this matter; a seat is always a seat. But the electors, by failing to keep the University clear of the party machine, have largely themselves to blame if those who have temporary control of the aforesaid machine propose to cast the University vote, as if it were a piece of old iron, upon the scrap-heap.

When the measures affecting the constitution of the University have been settled, the question of degrees for women will have to be fought out. The first annual report of the Delegacy for Women Students, constituted in November, 1910, was published in the *Gazette* at the beginning of this term, and provides some interesting facts and figures. It appears that the registered women students, entitled as such to admission to any of the University examinations in arts or music, amounted in the course of 1911 to 366, the sacred number associated with leap year, and hence of good omen when it is a case of woman proposing and man disposing. Of these students, 93 belong to Somerville College, 74 to Lady Margaret Hall, 51 to St. Hugh's College, and 46 to St. Hilda's Hall. The rest, numbering just over a hundred, form the Society of Oxford Home-Students. This body, by the way, has a Principal in the person of Mrs. Johnson, whose freely given services have made this effective organization what it is. But it has at present no educational staff of its own, and stands in urgent need of endowment, at any rate to the extent of some provision for a salaried Principal to take Mrs. Johnson's place whenever the duties of her office become too much for her strength. Now these 366 students, whose doings occupy the pages of that chastest of periodicals, the *University Gazette*, have one foot inside the door; and if anything gives way it will be the door. By way of putting off the evil day of complete equality, there is some talk of throwing Atalanta an apple in the shape of a gracious permission to do the work for our Research Degrees, though not to receive the degrees themselves by way of reward—a privilege which, of course, ought to have been conceded to women ages ago. But Atalanta is heard to say that she is not to be fooled twice.

A statute was before Congregation this term which, mainly for disciplinary purposes, would institute a register of Diploma Students. All these students must henceforth be members of the University, unless they belong to certain favoured classes such as officers of the public services, or graduates of other Universities, or members of Ruskin College. This need of joining the University may press somewhat hardly on men taking a more or less short course of special study; for joining the University, under our present system, means likewise joining a College or the non-collegiate body, and this at present rates is apt to prove expensive. One College, however, has already made it possible for those who are accepted by a Diploma Committee to join as Special Students, without the privileges of ordinary membership, at a more or less nominal charge; and it is to be hoped that the University will soon devise a reduced matriculation fee for this worthy and increasing class of

male candidates for a Diploma; the women, meanwhile, have no such difficulties to face, since a fee of 5*s.* a term admits them to their register. Some rich man is needed to put down 10,000*l.* or even 5,000*l.* to start a Diploma College for men. Here a body of post-graduate or virtually post-graduate students would band together for work on modern and specialized lines. In particular, it would be possible for them, under existing conditions, to take a two years' course in Social Science, the first year's work consisting in Anthro-geography and Social Anthropology, the second year's in Economics and Political Theory. These things are gradually coming of their own accord, but, as I have suggested, an enlightened benefactor might cause them to arrive quickly.

Meanwhile, the enlightened benefactor is no dream, but a reality. Mr. Walter Morrison, of Balliol, has recently given the University no less than 30,000*l.* to be expended on various excellent objects. Corporations, too, no less than individuals can be generous. It is rumoured that a wealthy College has undertaken to make itself responsible for the new Engineering Department; which, if true, would mean that the future of that important interest is sufficiently secure.

M.

THE ENGLISH BOOK-TRADE, 1497-1800.

THE promoters of the exhibition of English books and broadsides, with other documents throwing light on the book-trade, held this week in Stationers' Hall, will have rendered a great service if they convince the collector that, although the supply of Caxtons and Wynkyn de Wordes is nearly exhausted, there remain for him a large number of almost untouched fields. There has been, of course, always a market for first editions of Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, Walton, Browne, and a few famous books, but the variety of the exhibits will be a revelation to all but a few bibliographical experts. All the books, with the exception of those lent by Lord Crawford, Mr. Littleton, and the St. Bride Foundation, are selected from the stock of the leading antiquarian booksellers, and described by themselves. Of a few no other copies are at present known, and many are of the highest possible rarity.

Mr. Barnard shows a few choice books and a fragment of one of Fulwell's Enterludes, which may have been printed by John Day. Mr. Blackwell has a good collection of Oxford books, and Messrs. Bowes of Cambridge ones. Messrs. Ellis show some very rare books containing music. Mr. Leighton seems to be one of the largest exhibitors, mainly of sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century books, most of them fine copies and of great intrinsic interest. Messrs. Maggs exhibit some valuable first editions; and Messrs. Pickering & Chatto, Mr. Robson, and Mr. Sabin are little inferior to Mr. Leighton in the number and value of their treasures. Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Tregaskis lend each of them a few of the rarest books in the exhibition, and Messrs. Stevens show some fine Americana. The catalogue is well compiled and indexed, and is on the whole remarkably free from mistakes, though there are misdescriptions of proclamations, &c.

We hope that the Committee will be rewarded for the evident pains they have taken in getting up this admirable and complete exhibition by a renewal of popular interest in the works they have shown

HOW DID THUCYDIDES WRITE NUMBERS ?

IN the most recent number (May, 1912) of *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* there is a very elaborate and learned article by Mr. Guy Dickins on Spartan history, in the course of which he comes to treat of the date of King Kleomenes, which rests on a story in Herodotus as to the origin of the Plataean alliance with Athens, and a remark of Thucydides, whose text (as we have it) says that this alliance lasted 93 years, till the destruction of Plataea by the Spartans (428 B.C.). That would make Kleomenes already King of Sparta in 521 B.C., to which Grote saw grave objections, and suggested that we should read 83 for 93. How were those figures written in Thucydides's original text? Mr. Dickins cites two gentlemen who have re-edited Grote's history and reject the great man's suggestion, but who do not give us the appearance of the figures. He himself does (p. 28), and from the evidence quoted by Mr. Dickins in his article it appears that some of them imagine Thucydides wrote out his figures as they appear in contemporary Attic inscriptions, so that the omission of a Δ would make the necessary change. I wonder if they also imagine that he wrote his text in separate square capitals, such as the texts of these inscriptions show. Really such critics are far behind the time in their knowledge. It is now certain that in 300 B.C. cursive writing was quite ordinary on papyrus. We have texts as old, and perhaps much older than that, and there is no appearance of the art being then new. Thucydides therefore wrote his text in a rapid (and probably very illegible) cursive. For his figures he employed the alphabetic notation which we find in every papyrus, and which must be very old, as the signs for 6, 90, and 900 are obsolete letters taken originally from the Phœnician alphabet. Thucydides wrote 93, not in the cumbrous method Mr. Dickins represents, but something very like ϠΓ. The earliest form of koph was a circle with a straight line falling from the lowest point of that circle (Ϡ). Now I agree with Grote in holding that the figure 93 is wrong, but when I regard it palæographically, I see that the natural emendation is not 83 (ΠΓ), but 73 (ϠΓ), which some early copyist might easily mistake for ϠΓ. I am quite ready to give my reasons for this emendation, but it implies a discussion of some length. All I desire to do here is to warn students not to neglect the lessons in early Greek notation taught us by the Greek papyri from Egypt and from Herculaneum. The former, at least, contain ample specimens of arithmetic.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

The Dublin Review for July contains an article on "Ideal" Ward, by Canon Barry; one on 'Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders,' by the editor, Mr. Wilfrid Ward; while Mr. A. P. Graves writes on 'The Preternatural in Early Irish Poetry.'

THE July number of *Rhythm* contains the first of a series of articles on the Russian Ballet by the leading Post-Impressionist artists in Paris. This is an illustrated article on the ballet 'Petrouchka' by M. Georges Banks. The other literary contents include a short story, 'The Midwife,' by Gilbert Cannan; an article on 'Seriousness in Art,' by Katherine Mansfield; and a letter from France. Poetry is represented by 'The Shirt,' a dramatic poem by W. W. Gibson; 'Two Adventures of Seumas Beg,' by James Stephens; and 'Venisti,' by John Middleton Murry. There are full-page drawings by Joseph Simpson, Othon Friesz, Albert Marquet, and J. D. Fergusson; and smaller drawings by S. J. Peploe, Margaret Thomson, and Georges Banks—a combination representative of the new art movement in England and France.

Literary Gossip.

WE heartily congratulate the King and his Ministers on their recognition of Mr. E. T. Cook's valuable contributions to letters by the bestowal of a Knighthood. Our pages bear abundant evidence of his work, and on the 8th inst. we paid a well-merited tribute to his authoritative edition of Ruskin. His career both as editor of newspapers and writer of books shows his versatility.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS has organized a course of instruction, comprising tutorial classes, lectures, and practical work, in Social Organization and Public Service. The course, extending over one year, will lead up to a University diploma, but parts of it can be taken separately.

Mr. Henry Clay of University College, Oxford, and Mr. R. S. Dower of Trinity College, Cambridge, have been appointed University lecturers, with special reference to these new courses. Prof. Macgregor will be in charge of the scheme, and among those giving instruction will be the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr. M. E. Sadler) and Prof. Gillespie, who will deliver a course on the Ethics of Citizenship.

MR. JAMES BAKER, who both publishes and writes books, has been invited by the Lord Mayor of Prague to be the guest of the "Golden City" for the celebrations connected with the unveiling of the statue on July 1st to the Bohemian historian Francis Palacky. The celebrations will last for four days, and are linked with a great demonstration of the National Sokol movement, an athletic and gymnastic organization that will have 12,000 members drilling at once in the remarkable evolutions and bodily exercises the Sokol originated.

MR. S. Killby and Mr. C. W. Chamberlain, who have long been on the staff of Messrs. Methuen & Co., have been appointed additional directors of the company.

MISS LUCY BUCKLEY LOVEDAY, of Williamscoote, Banbury, is collecting materials with a view to publishing a 'Life of Miss Catherine Maria Fanshawe.' She would be most grateful if any reader of *The Athenæum* having in his possession MSS. or etchings by Miss Fanshawe, or papers concerning her, would be so kind as to allow her to see them. She would take the utmost care of any such documents, and would return them safely. They should be forwarded to Miss Loveday at the above address.

A BRONZE statue of Horace Greeley, executed by Mr. William O. Partridge, is to be erected at Chappaqua, New York, near the old Greeley farm, this month. The journalist is represented by the sculptor in the rôle of prophet and reformer.

THE BARTON LIBRARY in the State of Bhavnagar is the nearest approach in India to our public libraries. Supported by the Maharajah as well as by private subscriptions, it has a good collection of about 7,000 volumes in addition to Sanskrit MSS. It also subscribes for a

considerable number of English newspapers and periodicals. Attached to the library is a museum, particularly interesting for the old armour worn by Kathiawar chieftains in former times. Part of the museum's collection was lent to the Exhibition of Old Bombay held in honour of the Imperial visit to India last year.

"MARK TIME," the author of that clever work 'A Derelict Empire,' is Mr. H. C. Irwin, an ex-member of the Indian Civil Service. Thirty years ago he published 'The Garden of India; or, Chapters on Oudh History and Affairs,' a delightful account of a great Indian province.

MR. HEINEMANN announces a new book of essays by Mr. John Galsworthy, entitled 'The Inn of Tranquillity.' It will be uniform with his former book, 'A Motley.'

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS are publishing this week 'Old Towns and New Needs,' by Mr. Paul Waterhouse, and 'The Town Extension Plan,' by Mr. Raymond Unwin, being the Warburton Lectures on Town-Planning delivered at the University on January 22nd and 29th last. The lectures will be issued in one volume, and will contain several maps and illustrations.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish immediately a little volume entitled 'The Loss of the S.S. Titanic: its Story and its Lesson,' by Mr. Lawrence Beesley, one of the survivors. In it Mr. Beesley will tell not only the history of the disaster as it has been recounted in the papers, &c., but will also "deal with its psychology and the superstitious beliefs so generally entertained by the passengers and the world, the way the crowd encountered fear, the general effect on people afterwards when rescued, most of which seem very different in actual fact from what one would suppose to be the case."

BY the death of the Rev. Robert Borland, D.D., minister of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, a kindly presence has been removed from this ballad-haunted vale. To his zeal and interest were mainly due the memorials to Scott, Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd, William Laidlaw, and Wordsworth in Yarrow Church. The latest edition of his 'Yarrow, its Poets and Poetry,' shows that he maintained his interest in the valley where he lived for about thirty years. Besides preaching, lecturing, and entertaining visitors at Yarrow Manse, Dr. Borland found time to compile other volumes, such as 'Border Raids and Reivers.'

WE regret to notice the death last Saturday of Miss Sophia MacLehose. Belonging to the well-known family of publishers to the University of Glasgow, she took an early interest in literature. Her 'Tales from Spenser's Faerie Queene' in modern prose are widely used in schools, and she had made a reputation as an historian by her volumes on 'The Last Days of the French Monarchy' and 'From the Monarchy to the Republic in France,' which showed her powers of judgment and research.

SCIENCE

DISEASE AND THE COMMON FLY.

It is common knowledge that many insects act as carriers of disease, and in this way infect both man and animals. The latest addition to disease-carriers is the common house fly. It is only during the last twelve years that this insect of innocent appearance has been regarded with eyes of suspicion by Army medical officers and other supervisors of health in various parts of the world.

The cause of malaria has been so successfully traced to the mosquito, and plague to the rat flea, that our health authorities are hoping to prove that the germs of typhoid fever and summer diarrhoea are conveyed by the house fly. Army authorities on the whole, according to Mr. Howard, seem to have no doubt about the influence of flies in spreading typhoid. They tell us in many instances that the drinking water was above suspicion; but it is certainly no easy matter on a campaign to be sure that such water is not infected, unless the Japanese plan of boiling it is adopted.

Among the short extracts from many investigators crowded into the book, it is a pity that the author did not think fit to mention a paper read at the Royal Society of Medicine on April 7th, 1910, by Dr. Niven of Manchester. This is by far the most comprehensive work that has been done on this subject. It is the result of continuous observations extending over a period of seven years, and showing the relationship that exists between the number of flies and the prevalence of typhoid and summer diarrhoea in Manchester.

The discussion that took place on the paper on May 27th is highly instructive. Several eminent authorities looked upon Dr. Niven's statistics as showing that a correlation existed between the fly curves and the disease curves, but they insisted that correlation and causation must not be confounded with one another.

Every one agreed that the rise of the curve of fresh diarrhoea cases followed closely the rise of the fly curve (*i.e.* the number of flies) in point of time. The enormous increase in the number of flies (the apex of the fly curve) would lead one to expect that, at the beginning of the fall of the fly curve, there would be a similar rise in the number of fresh cases of diarrhoea, the flies still being able to convey the infective material; but this does not take place.

On examining the curves both for flies and summer diarrhoea for five years, it was found that the period of descent in the curve for diarrhoea was always antecedent to the fall of the curve for flies.

This fact is not consistent with the fly theory. The flies represented in the descending part of the curve were active flies in the same sense as those in the ascending part.

In order to explain this loss of infective power in the descending part of the fly curve, it has been suggested that the insects become immobilized. The immobilization may be due to a fungus disease (*empusa*) which is known to attack the fly and cause death. This hypothesis may be true or may not; at present we have no evidence that the disease attacks the fly during the descent of the curve.

Another point which makes it difficult to accept the fly-mechanism theory is that, if we accept the idea of immobilization and then compare the curves for diarrhoea and typhoid, we find that it will fit the case for diarrhoea, but that it will not explain the secondary rise in the typhoid curve which invariably takes place during its descent. We therefore cannot have it both ways. We would remind Mr. Howard that it is far from certain that summer diarrhoea is an infectious disease at all. In certain respects it bears a resemblance to typhoid, but we do not know the microbe which produces it, and the evidence from hospitals and work-houses in this country is conflicting on the point. In the majority of instances the authorities say that the disease, according to their experience, is not infectious. Medical officers of health, on the other hand, occasionally bring forward cases in which adults as well as children are affected in the same house.

It is difficult to see, in present circumstances, what preventive measures can be taken to quell the ravages of this fatal malady. Attention to hygienic laws, which are at present being insisted upon in the Schools for Mothers, will probably do more to mitigate the severity of the disease than any hard-and-fast rules which may be drawn up by medical officers of health. Better housing conditions and plenty of fresh air and open spaces are needed. It is a remarkable fact that among the richer classes the disease is almost unknown. This would surely point to the housing problem as being of paramount importance.

Mr. Howard has some hard words for the American Medical Association, because they refuse to believe that the house fly can act as the chief cause of typhoid in urban districts; they admit, however, its carrying powers in regard to rural typhoid. Mr. Howard's suggestion that the house fly should be called the typhoid fly is not acceptable to the American Medical Association. We are of opinion that the latter are perfectly justified in refusing to give prominence to the fly as a carrier of typhoid, when it has not been proved that it occupies a more prominent place than other carriers which are already well known.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 20.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. D. Ellis read a paper on 'An Investigation into the Life-History of *Cladothrix dichotoma* (Cohn),' communicated by Mr. H. Wager.—Messrs. L. Hill and M. Flack on 'The Relation between Secretory and Capillary Pressure: I. The Salivary Secretion,'—Messrs. G. W. Ellis and J. A. Gardner on 'The Origin and Destiny of Cholesterol in the Animal Organism: Part IX. On the Cholesterol Content of the Tissues (other than Liver) of Rabbits under Various Diets and during Inanition,' communicated by Dr. A. D. Waller.—Mr. C. H. Martin on 'A Note on the Protozoa from Sick Soils, with some Account of the Life-Cycle of a Monad Flagellate,' communicated by Prof. E. A. Minchin.—Mr. E. W. A. Walker on 'Further Observations on the Variability of Streptococci in relation to Certain Fermentation Tests, together with some Considerations bearing on its Possible Meaning,' communicated by Prof. F. Gotch.—Messrs. A. Harden and W. J. Penfold on 'The Chemical Action on Glucose of a Variety of *Bacillus coli communis* (Escherich) obtained by Cultivation in Presence of a Chloroacetate' (Preliminary Notice),—Mr. V. J. Harding on 'The Action of Enzymes on Hexosephosphate,' communicated by Dr. A. Harden,—and Prof. F. Keeble and Dr. E. F. Armstrong on 'The Oxydases of *Cytisus Adami*,' communicated by Prof. W. Bateson.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 13.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. George Jeffery, the Society's local secretary for Cyprus, where he is Inspector of Ancient Monuments, communicated a paper on the Franciscan church at Famagusta in that island. This church was built by Henry II. de Lusignan in the year 1300, and it appears to have been connected with the royal palace by a gallery. The plan of the church is somewhat peculiar, the apse being formed by three sides of a pentagon. The nave, 30 ft. wide, is aisleless, consists of three bays, and is covered with a quadripartite vault. In each bay was a tall narrow window of two lights. Two transeptal chapels were added at a later date. The building is now a complete ruin, and most of the walls are reduced to a few feet above the ground level, but sufficient remains to make it possible to produce a complete restoration on paper. There are some slight remains of the conventual buildings.

Mr. Jeffery also communicated a paper on a Latin bishop's tomb in the great mosque (formerly the cathedral of St. Nicholas) at Famagusta. The tomb commemorates Leonegarius de Nabinalis, Bishop of Famagusta and Tortosa, and is dated 1365. It consists of an incised slab, with a representation of the bishop in pontificals, with his pastoral staff, under a canopy. The inscription is in Lombardic capitals.

Mr. Worthington Smith drew attention to a find of eleven British gold coins in a hollow flint near Rochester. The designs on the coins are from different dies, but are of the same type, that evolved from the gold stater of Philip of Macedon.

Mr. H. S. Cowper exhibited a photograph of a painting once at Holveston Hall, Norfolk. The picture dates from about 1635, and shows a stepped platform of nine stairs, on each of which stands a male figure, represented at different stages of life from 10 to 90. In addition, at the left of the first step is a cradle containing a baby, labelled 1 to show he is one year old, and to the right of the last step is a skeleton leading away the figure of the old man of 90. The picture is interesting from the point of view of costume. It is possible that the figure labelled 40 or that labelled 50 may be a portrait, but, on the other hand, the painting is quite as likely to be a *memento mori*, and not a portrait at all.

Mr. Edward Conder exhibited a cast of a sculptured stone tablet found at Newent, Gloucester. The stone is of eleventh-century date, and on one side is depicted a Crucifixion in a very crude manner. The reverse represents a figure holding a cross and a crooked staff, surrounded by smaller figures in grotesque attitudes. At the left top corner is the name Edred. Round the edge are the names of the four Evangelists and Edred again.

June 20.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited some Anglo-Saxon objects from a burial at Twickenham, including portions of two urns, an iron sword and shield boss, and a circular gold pendant.

The President also exhibited a Sassanian silver bowl of the fifth century A.D. It is ornamented with figures of four men on horseback hunting the boar, ibex, and lion. The figures are armed with a sword, with very long grip, or bow, which is clearly of the composite form. At the

bottom of the bowl is a bust surrounded by conventional birds. The bowl is a peculiarly fine example of Sassanian art.

Dr. P. Norman, Treasurer, and Mr. F. W. Reader read a paper on recent discoveries of Roman remains in London, which was a sequel to one read before the Society in 1906. The main points of the paper are as follows: First, an account was given of four bastions of the City wall, two of which had been partly excavated at the expense of the Society. Of these two, one on the site of Christ's Hospital has been preserved by the Post Office authorities, while the other, under the vestry of All Hallows-on-the-Wall, though still in existence, has had to be covered up. A notable discovery is that of a narrow Roman ditch outside the City wall. This was observed in America Square, at All Hallows, and at Christ's Hospital. An addition to the Roman gate at Newgate was found, which proved the width from east to west to have been about 31 ft.

A tower at the Old Bailey, believed by John Wykeham Archer to be mediæval, was rediscovered and carefully examined, and proved to be comparatively modern. The authors also described a piece of the south wall of the City found last year. This is quite different in construction from the Roman wall on the east, north, and west, and was probably of later date.

MICROSCOPICAL.—June 19.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer, President, in the chair.—A paper by Lord Avebury was read, giving a short account of the development of pollen and of recent researches on fertilization, which show more and more complexity.

A paper 'On some New Astorhizidæ and their Structure' was contributed by Messrs. E. Heron-Allen and Earland. Two new species of Psammosphera and one of Marsipella were described from specimens dredged by Mr. Earland in the North Sea in connexion with the work of the International North Sea Investigations (Scotland).

Dr. J. F. Gaskell communicated 'A Method of embedding Tissues in Gelatin.'

The presentation of a testimonial and illuminated address to Mr. F. A. Parsons, who has recently retired from the post of Assistant Secretary, took place. Mr. Parsons had served the Society for nearly sixteen years.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 19.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.—Dr. G. C. Simpson, meteorologist to the British Antarctic Expedition 1910, read a paper on 'Coronæ and Iridescent Clouds.' During September, 1911, he was one of a party led by Capt. Scott to survey McMurdo Sound, and on the 24th, while enveloped in fog, he observed a fine fog-bow. It was opposite the sun, and a measurement of the radius with a theodolite gave 38°. The bow was virtually white, but a reddish tinge could be seen on the outer side. As the fog dissipated, the upper sky became clearer, and the sun shone over the top of a heavy bank of fog. For some minutes the sun had a brilliant corona with bright colours, and the diameter of this corona seemed unusually large; but there was no opportunity to make a measurement. As the fog still further cleared away, glimpses of the corona appeared again, and the fog under the sun became fairly brilliantly illuminated with iridescent colours, which did not appear to be part of the corona, but in places blended into it. During the whole period the temperature was between -15° and -21° F. The fur of the sleeping-bags and the wool of sweaters became covered with hoarfrost. These observations show that water can exist in the atmosphere at much lower temperatures than has generally been supposed by meteorologists. It is now generally admitted that, while halos are caused by the refraction and reflection of ice crystals, coronæ are due to diffraction effects of either small drops of water or thin ice needles. From certain observations made in the Antarctic, Dr. Simpson was led to doubt the possibility of ice crystals ever forming diffraction effects. This is an important question for meteorology, for, if it is true, we have a powerful instrument for determining the constitution of a cloud: if there is a corona, the cloud must be composed of water, while, if there is a halo, it must be composed of ice.

Mr. W. W. Bryant read a paper on 'The Adoption of a Climatological Day.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
Tues. Aristotelian, 8.—'A Modern Materialist, a Study of the Philosophy of George Santayana,' Mr. D. L. Murray.
 Jewish Historical Society of England, 8.30.—'A Dutch Burial-Ground and its English Connexions,' Rev. Isidore Harris.
Thurs. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 4.30.—'The Light thrown on Roman Scotland by the Excavations at Cappuck, near Jedburgh, in 1911-12,' Mr. G. H. Stevenson.
Friday, 8.—'Electrocapillary Pulsation of a Mercury Meniscus,' Messrs. A. P. Roshdestvensky and W. C. McC. Lewis; 'On the Variation of the Conductivity of Aluminium Anode-Films with Temperature,' Mr. G. E. Barreto.

Science Gossip.

WITH the spread of cinematograph theatres throughout the country, the use of uninflam-mable films has become a matter of great importance, and we might with advantage imitate Russia in making the sale of any others illegal. The collodion employed in the manufacture of cinematograph films is generally made from nitro-cellulose dissolved in a mixture of camphor, methylic alcohol, and ether; but the same effect can be produced by the substitution for the nitro-cellulose of one of the acetylated celluloses, or, in other words, of a cellulose prepared with acetic instead of nitric acid. A collodion thus prepared can be dissolved in acetone and other substances, and acetylated cellulose is actually used in the production of electrical insulators. Its high price, compared with that of nitro-cellulose, has hitherto been against its general adoption; but with the cheap acetone we are promised as a by-product of synthetic rubber, this objection should now be overcome. Dr. W. K. Main in an article in the current number of the *Revue Scientifique* gives the details of its preparation, and says that it is already being turned out in Germany and the United States in considerable quantities. He estimates the production of cinematograph films throughout the world at 300,000 metres per day.

PROF. METCHNIKOFF's last recipe for long life is given in a communication made by him and Dr. Eugène Wollmann to the Académie des Sciences during this month. He there tells us that senile decay is in great measure caused by intestinal poisons, of which indol and the phenols are among the chief. These are much less readily absorbed by the great intestine than is sugar, and it would, on the same authority, be advantageous to create a source of sugar in this last. The idea of the writers is, therefore, to administer substances which, owing to the presence of certain microbes, shall not be converted into sugar until they arrive at the great intestine. They conclude, that the ideal food of man would be a small quantity of meat, or 120 grammes a day, with 500 or 600 grammes of clotted milk acidulated by the paracetic coccobacillus, the remainder of the two daily meals which they recommend being made up of vegetables, fruits, and farinaceous substances. With this they claim to have reduced the production of indoxyl and the urinary phenols to a minimum.

A CURIOUS point arises with regard to the experiments made by M. Michel Cohendy at the Institut Pasteur at Paris, and recently noticed in these columns. By isolating chickens under entirely aseptic conditions, he has succeeded, as he says, in making them live without microbes, and finds that their bodily strength is thereby fairly maintained. But their digestive organs remain charged with a higher proportion of the useless products of digestion, and it is therefore necessary for them to consume a greater quantity of food than animals normally brought up. When such chickens are released from their aseptic life and allowed to run with their fellows, their digestive tubes are invaded within twenty-four hours by millions of bacteria without any apparent injury to health, and thereafter they generally thrive. The conclusion is drawn from this that the defence of the organism against bacteria is hereditary, and not acquired; but it may quite as well be that the bacteria in

the digestive tube have a useful as well as a harmful part to play.

A MINOR planet discovered by Herr Palisa of Vienna last October turns out to be of exceptional interest on account of the position and form of its orbit. This minute object—not more than four or five miles in diameter—which is technically known as MT. of 1911, has the same perihelion distance as Eros, but an orbit of nearly double the eccentricity, the period being 2.6 years. Thus although its mean distance from the sun is considerably greater than that of Eros, on account of the greater eccentricity of its orbit it will approach the earth at the oppositions which occur in the neighbourhood of perihelion as closely as Eros does in the same circumstances. It will thus, along with the latter planet, be at these times our nearest celestial neighbour, with the exception of the moon.

It appears from observations of the solar eclipse made by Prof. Fowler at South Kensington on April 17th last, that it is possible to see the bright lines in the spectrum of the solar chromosphere during some phases of an eclipse which is not quite total, or during the partial phase of a total eclipse. This may modify the arrangements for future solar eclipses, as hitherto it has been supposed that these lines can only be seen in the "flash" spectrum which appears instantaneously in total solar eclipses, when the chromospheric stratum round the edge of the sun is alone uncovered by the moon. The Joint Permanent Eclipse Committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society will shortly consider the question of observation of the total eclipse of the sun of 1914—August 21st—which will be visible as a total eclipse from Norway and Sweden and other parts of Europe, when these newly acquired ideas may take effect.

FINE ARTS

Memories of James McNeill Whistler. By T. R. Way. (John Lane.)

If Whistler was not a master (and the point is still in dispute), at all events he had more disciples than most men of genius. Some of these disciples depress us, others affect us in quite a contrary way, and there are a few whose accounts of the man and artist we can be genuinely grateful for. Mr. Way writes of Whistler the worker; for the most part he does not dwell on the many episodes that kept Whistler's name constantly before the public, episodes at once trivial and unforgettable. His concern is to show how the "butterfly" toiled to produce those things of beauty that dazzled younger contemporaries and continue to dazzle many of them now, when they are no longer youthful. Some day, we suppose, the real truth about Whistler will come out. Rumours of it, indeed, have been already whispered by more than one former devotee; and the idol set up, first in an exclusive by-way, and later in the public market-place, is hardly so firm in its niche as it was a few years ago.

There is evidence of this in Mr. Way's volume; not positive evidence indeed,

but rather negative, inasmuch as there is a welcome omission of excessive superlatives. Admiration we find, and appreciation, but the writer keeps his head on the whole. Whistler is placed before us, not as though he was the most wonderful artist who ever lived and painted, but as one who reached a certain high achievement, not necessarily the highest, in artistic endeavour. This is the impression conveyed rather than the view stated; for Mr. Way does not pass judgment. He admires and describes here and there, and then proceeds to his main purpose, which, as we have said, is to show us the worker in the workshop, toiling at the bench. Few men have laboured so hard to acquire a mastery of their means of expression as Whistler. His industry and concentration were astonishing, and, whatever the final opinion may be on his art and its claim to rank with the masterpieces of the world's geniuses, there is no doubt that the artist himself will always stand out as one whose capacity for taking pains was infinite. There is something almost old-maidish in Whistler's fussiness over the details of printing an etching and the selection of a paper for his lithographs; and during the various stages of painting a picture he seems to have been in a constant state of anxiety. He could talk of little else, and, indeed, seems to have expected others to limit their remarks in a similar way. Mr. Way brings out one capital point, that Whistler was always ready and even anxious for the advice of his friends in matters relating to his art. In the conduct of his affairs he seems to have resented the slightest interference or suggestion; such purely personal concerns he must manage as he thought best; but the exclusive artist could listen to and be guided by others, even be influenced to the extent of altering an arrangement! This is the most valuable addition to a knowledge of Whistler we have come across of late. It rather disposes of the legendary art dictator and the still more legendary being who made a mystery of his work, holding that an artist should listen to no one, but go his own way in his own manner, and stand or fall by the result.

The chief value of this book lies in such revelations and glimpses behind the scenes. Of Whistler the man, as he postured in public, we have heard quite enough. He and Oscar Wilde have had of recent years an amazing amount of writing devoted to their doings. One is almost tempted to say that their chief claim to the title of "master" will be in their capacity for taking pains—over the selection and training of disciples! It is high time that their posing was forgotten, and the artist in each of them studied with sanity and a sense of proportion. When this is attempted, books like Mr. Way's will be found a valuable help. These 'Memories,' as they stand, are not a very illuminating contribution to Whistlerian literature; indeed, they make no such claims. But students, of etching and lithography especially, will find them suggestive and interesting.

SIR L. ALMA TADEMA.

THE world of art is the poorer for the death of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema at the age of 76. On Tuesday last, at Wiesbaden, he succumbed to the malady against which he had been fighting for some time.

Born at Dronryp in Friesland, he was left fatherless at an early age, and, in spite of the straitened means of his family, resolutely devoted himself to art. He was being taught before he was 5, and exhibited at 15. He got his training at Antwerp, and made his name with 'The School for Vengeance: the Education of the Children of Clovis' at the Antwerp Exhibition in 1861. The commissions of Baron Leys and the dealer Gambart added to his reputation. As early as 1865 his work was shown in the French Gallery, Pall Mall, and in 1870 he came to England to settle permanently. He was made A.R.A. in 1876, and R.A. in 1879. He was knighted in 1899, and received the Order of Merit in 1905. A genial and kindly man, he was much liked in society.

For years his careful and learned work, mainly exercised on subjects from the pagan world of Greece and Rome, won him a unique reputation. His output was incessant, but all his pictures, large and small, show a finish in detail and a scholarship which have seldom been equalled. A moral or an anecdotic interest, as in 'The Coliseum,' 1896, a picture typical of many which we have noticed, frequently emphasized for the public the charm of graceful figures brilliantly dressed, and moving in a *milieu* in which every detail—balcony mouldings, marble floors, fans, vases, or roses—was worked out with elaborate technique.

His latest picture in the current Academy is entitled 'Preparations: in the Coliseum.' To do the same thing for so many years is not, perhaps, to achieve greatness.

THE COOPERS AND JOHN HOSKINS.

Aldwick, Sutton, Surrey.

BEING engaged on an illustrated work dealing with the "incomparable Samuel Cooper" (acknowledged to be the greatest English miniature painter), his brother Alexander, and uncle John Hoskins, &c., I should be greatly obliged if owners of originals by these artists would very kindly favour me with particulars of authenticated examples in their possession, or known to them, with a view to the same being included in my lists. A full description with the provenance of the miniature, and, where practicable, a sight of the original, would be especially esteemed by

J. J. FOSTER,

Author of 'Miniature Painters, British and Foreign,' 'The Stuarts in Art,' &c.

SALES.

ON Monday, the 17th inst., and Tuesday, the 18th, Messrs. Sotheby sold the following engravings and drawings: An important collection of 151 engravings after the works of J. Constable, 400*l.* A collection of engravings after the old masters formed by the late Rev. W. J. Loftie, 245*l.* Rembrandt, Portrait of Ephraim Bonus, second state, 55*l.* William Blake, a drawing in tempera of Christ interceding for the Magdalen, 71*l.*

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the greater portion of Sir Frederick Wedmore's collection of etchings, with a few of his other engravings, the chief prices realized being the following: Whistler, The Kitchen, second state, 60*l.*; Little Venice, 69*l.* D. Y. Cameron

Robert Lee's Workshop, 50*l.*; The Five Sisters of York, 250*l.* Muirhead Bone, The Shot Tower, 62*l.*; Ayr Prison, 100*l.*; Rye from Camber, 50*l.*; Liberty's Clock, 66*l.* Claude Gellée, Le Bouvier; 55*l.* Meryon, St. Étienne du Mont, first state, on green paper, 70*l.*; L'Abside de Notre Dame de Paris, second state, on ivory-white paper, 330*l.* Rembrandt, The Landscape with a Ruined Tower and Clear Foreground, third state, 67*l.*; The Landscape with the Obelisk, 77*l.*; Olement de Jonghe, first state, 580*l.*; Jan Lutma, second state, 155*l.*; La Mère de Rembrandt au Voile noir, second state, 84*l.* The total of the sale was 3,011*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

At the sale of Lord Cranbrook's pictures by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on the 21st inst., the sketch by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Master Standish fetched 903*l.*; a man's portrait by Lucas de Heere, 230 guineas; and two drawings by Wheatley, 195 guineas.

Fine Art Gossip.

No. 9 of *The Journal of the Imperial Arts League*, which is published four times a year, has, besides articles on Mural Decoration at Crosby Hall and Elementary Education and the Formation of Public Taste, important notes on the new Copyright Act and the Shops Act. The interpretation of a clause in the former is of special importance to artists, while the sale of pictures to the advantage of the proprietors of an exhibition comes apparently within the definition of retail trade, and so is subject to the provisions which have been in force since May 1st. In calling attention to this unexpected difficulty the League is doing good service, for artists certainly need a responsible body which will look after their interests and take the initiative. Negotiations in which as many as twenty-five societies are represented are in progress to secure exemption from "shop" rules.

THE third annual dinner of the Allied Artists' Association will be held next Saturday, July 6th, at 8 p.m., in the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Frank Rutter, Curator of the Leeds Art Gallery, will be in the chair. Among the speakers will be Prof. Michael Sadler, Mr. Walter Sickert, and Mr. J. T. Grein. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary, Allied Artists' Association, 67, Chancery Lane, W.C.

A SIGNED work by Floriano Ferramola has lately been discovered at Brescia, a half-length of 'Christ bearing the Cross.' In style it differs materially from Ferramola's other authentic paintings, which belong for the most part to the second decade of the sixteenth century; here, on the contrary, the character of the work is that of the close of the Quattrocento or the first years of the Cinquecento, and in type and treatment the picture shows a remarkable connexion with the 'Christ' by Vincenzo Foppa in the Chéramy Collection in Paris. From this point of view the picture at Brescia is of considerable interest. It shows a phase of Ferramola's art hitherto unknown, and proves that the tradition that he was a pupil of Foppa was undoubtedly correct, though his later work affords little or no proof of this. The mutilated inscription "...Opus Floriani...Brex[?]...." is above suspicion. The picture, probably once in a church at Brescia, hung for many years in the rooms of a charitable institution in that city forgotten and unrecognized. It has now been placed in the gallery at Brescia, which, strangely enough, has long contained a faithful copy of it, made, some twenty years later in date, by Marco Palmezzano, whose signature it bears in Hebrew characters. Both pictures go back to a common original.

THE fresco discovered last year in the church of S. Francesco at Brescia is in an unusually good state of preservation, and the purity and brilliancy of the colour are striking. This applies to the upper portion of it which represents the Madonna adoring the Infant Saviour, with a glory of angel musicians above; of the lower part nothing is left, and only a fragment of the figure of the kneeling donor remains, which is much to be regretted, as the head, so far as it can be seen, appears to have considerable character. Italian critics immediately after this fresco came to light declared it to be a work of Bembo; more recently it has been attributed to the "Master of Foppa"; and within the last few months a pamphlet has appeared bearing the misleading title, 'I Maestri di Vincenzo Foppa: Bonifacio e Benedetto Bembo.' For none of these attributions is there the slightest foundation in fact. Bonifacio Bembo, as was pointed out by *The Athenæum* at the time when the fresco was discovered, was the contemporary of Foppa and his collaborator on many occasions, especially in the execution of frescoes at Pavia and elsewhere, but there is not a shadow of evidence to prove that he was his master.

A RETROSPECTIVE exhibition of portraits has been opened at Leipsic in the Stadtgeschichtliches Museum. The period covered is from 1700 to 1850.

THE Oseberg ship discovered in 1905, with its numerous and valuable contents—viz., the toilet requisites, workbasket, and kitchen utensils of a Viking queen, remains of a richly ornamented chariot and two sledges, various artistic ornaments, and some bones of horses and other domestic animals—has now been arranged for exhibition, and will find a permanent home in the Historical Museum in Christiania.

THE first volume of the new edition of Prof. R. Kittel's 'Geschichte des Volkes Israel' is out, and takes note of most of the new discoveries. According to Prof. Kittel, Palestine was first invaded by Semites at about the time of Sargon of Accad, which may not be earlier than 2750 B.C. An Amorite invasion followed in 2500 B.C., which seems to him to have taken place under the first Babylonian Dynasty. He finds, however, great difficulty in reconciling this with the Biblical tradition of Chedorlaomer, because, he says, if Chedorlaomer ever existed, it must have been at latest in the twentieth century before Christ, whereas the time of Abraham cannot be put before the sixteenth. He thinks that the Khabiri mentioned in the Tel El-Amarna letters are the Semitic group of tribes to which the Hebrews belonged; and also that the use of human sacrifices among them at the foundation of towns and houses cannot be seriously contested. He suggests that the skeletons of newborn children found in pottery jars on ancient sacrificing-grounds in Palestine are the remains of the offering of the firstborn with which the Bible charges the Canaanites, and which the Israelites are accused of imitating.

THE distinguished French Assyriologist, M. Ch. Fossey, has lately drawn attention to Prof. Lehmann-Haupt's memoir on Semiramis, who has for some time been identified with Sammuramat, the queen of Adad-nirari. A stela has been discovered, however, by the German excavators at Kaleh Shergat bearing an inscription of Sammuramat, "lady of the palace" of Shamsi Adad, King of Assyria, and mother of Adad-nirari. It seems, therefore, that this queen played

some part in politics under the reign of her son as well as in that of her husband, which would agree well enough with the classical account of her relations with Ninyas as well as with Ninus. Moreover, it was, as Prof. Lehmann-Haupt himself established by his journey through Western Asia about twelve years ago, in the reign of Adad-nirari that the Medes first began to press upon the kingdom of Assyria, and it may, therefore, well be that the memory of the great queen was preserved in Persian folk-lore, and there found in more or less garbled form by Ctesias. M. Fossey says that all this is very reasonable, and most archaeologists will probably agree with him.

M. J. TOUTAIN, whose valuable studies in the times of early Christianity are well known, has written a paper on the Legend of St. Simeon Stylites, who is said to have spent thirty years of his life on the top of a pillar. M. Toutain connects this with a Syrian practice in pagan times, and quotes a curious inscription of a virgin named Hochmæa, who is described as abstaining from bread for twenty years by the order of the god Hadaran, to whom she was consecrated. He also shows that the scene of Simeon Stylites's ascetic practices must have been near the site of Hierapolis, where Lucian describes the temple of the Dea Syria as equipped with two high pillars used in the same manner as that of the saint. The article, which appears in the current number of the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, is fairly convincing.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Buck (Percy C.), THE FIRST YEAR AT THE ORGAN, 2/ net.

Macmillan, and Stainer & Bell
In the author's book on the organ, published a short time ago, beginners, he has been told, were neglected; but he considers that all serious and professional students, before touching the organ, have acquired sufficient piano technique to be able to dispense with elementary work. What he provides for less serious-minded students is useful, especially the few pedal exercises. They might, however, have been included in the larger work, since no amount of piano technique can help a student when he begins to use the pedal-board.

Cleather (Alice Leighton) and Crump (Basil), TANNHÄUSER AND THE MASTERSINGERS OF NUREMBERG, described and interpreted in accordance with Wagner's own Writings, 2/6 Methuen

The two operas are discussed in this small volume freshly and concisely. The chief representative themes are presented, and the authors, in describing the music, have abstained almost entirely from technical jargon. We certainly meet with "triple combined counterpoint" when "three themes combined" would have sufficed, but that is an exception. There is a short appendix containing a variety of information.

Rice (Charles Macan), VOICE PRODUCTION WITH THE AID OF PHONETICS, 1/6 net.

Cambridge, Heffer
This book contains the substance of lectures delivered in Cambridge during the past five years. The chapters are short,

and, though there are no diagrams, the explanations, even of the organs connected with breathing, are clear. Articulation, pronunciation, &c., are dealt with in a practical way. Much of the advice given concerns speakers as well as singers; the author, for instance, calls attention to the frequent bad reading of the lessons in church.

Songs for Little Singers, with Music by Alicia Adelaide Needham.

W. & R. Chambers

These are pleasantly harmonized ditties, so arranged that average accompanists at home or school will find little to trouble them, though in one or two instances the key chosen may prove a stumbling-block. One unfortunate mistake occurs in the second song, written in the key of A, though printed in E throughout! Minor "accidental" errors occur elsewhere. The perfect book of this kind will have, when it arrives, a pocket with slips on which are printed the words of the songs, so that all straining over the piano to read will be avoided.

Musical Gossip.

THE massive chain of choruses in 'Israel in Egypt' represents Handel at his greatest. Beethoven admired the composer because with small means he could produce mighty effects, but in this work he showed how science could add strength to musical thought. Many who listen to these choruses feel those effects without knowing the means by which they are produced. Handel, in this work, borrowed from other composers; but, with the exception of the Kerl movement, which he transplanted bodily into his oratorio, he assimilated his borrowings so well that scholars at first only found one or two; but these led to further research and discoveries.

The choir of 3,500 singers was in splendid order at the first of the Handel Festival performances at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, and Sir Frederick Cowen had reason to be proud of the choral singing. In the "Horse and his rider" and "Thy right hand, O Lord," the swing and the volume of tone were unusually impressive. But what was, in a different way, equally striking was the subdued singing and clear declamation in "He sent a thick darkness over all the land." Handel at times merely made music, but in this and other pages of the work he displayed genius of the highest order. The solos and concerted pieces were ably interpreted by Miss Perceval Allen, Miss Esta d'Argo, Madame Clara Butt, and Messrs. Charles Saunders, Kennerley Rumford, and Herbert Brown.

THE young pianist Solomon, who appeared last year in London, gave an orchestral concert on Monday afternoon at Queen's Hall. He is under the wise guidance of Miss Mathilde Verne, and an occasional appearance in public should be beneficial to him. He is undoubtedly a gifted child, being only nine years old, but there were, we were glad to find, indications of immaturity in his readings of the solo part of Beethoven's c minor Concerto and Liszt's 'Hungarian' Fantasia. The Queen's Hall Orchestra was under the direction of Sir Henry Wood.

THE centenary of our Philharmonic Society was recently celebrated, and the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde at Vienna will hold a similar celebration—November 30th to December 7th. The programmes will include Beethoven's

'Missa Solemnis,' Symphonies in E flat and C by Goldmark and Schubert respectively, and Brahms's B flat Pianoforte Concerto; while at a chamber concert unfamiliar works by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven will be given. Thus all the great composers specially connected with Vienna will be represented. The orchestral performances will be under the direction of Herr Franz Schalk.

THE centenary of the war of 1812 will be duly celebrated in Russia. The theatres of Moscow and St. Petersburg will perform an opera, '1812,' composed by Bagrinowski, the libretto of which is based on Tolstoy's novel 'War and Peace.' Tschaikowsky's '1812' Overture will also play a prominent part in the celebrations.

JOHANN WALTHER, the intimate friend of Luther, was one of the earliest composers in the Reformed Church. He was born in 1496 and died in 1570. His 'Geystlich Gesangk Buchleyn' was published in 1524. Dr. B. Engelke of Magdeburg recently discovered in the Thomasschule, Leipsic, some pieces in canonic form for wind instruments composed by Walther in 1542, and one of these has been performed at Dresden under the direction of Prof. Otto Richter.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 — National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
 MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
 MON.—SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.
 MON. Frank Lambert's Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
 TUES. Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 WED. Eugenia Calosso's Concert, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
 — Reinhold von Warlich's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 THURS. Madame Poldowski's Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
 — Goll's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 FRI. Charles Anthony's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
 — Attilia Janni's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Nordica's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE IRISH DRAMA.

ONE of the most encouraging and significant portents of latter-day literature is the fecundity of the Irish dramatic renaissance. That spiritually remote, mist-enshrouded, utterly un-English "island of the saints," has of late years been insistent in its claims for recognition. We English understand the Irish about as well as the Romans understood the Parthians; and in much the same Imperial spirit. It is only through the influence of their art that any approximation of outlook has been attained. The flower of that art, like the Elizabethan, has been nourished in the dramatic soil.

This year the Abbey Theatre Company at the Court has greatly added to its repertory. On the 20th a new play of Mr. T. C. Murray's, 'Maurice Harte,' was acted. It is the old tragedy of thwarted individualism—the sacrifice of the conscience to commercial exigencies, which, if it be done comfortably and over and over again under modern conditions, is none the less one of the most legitimate of tragic themes, if pursued to its logical extremity. The composition of Mr. Murray's play is

Maurice Harte. By T. C. Murray.

The Shadow of the Glen. By J. M. Synge.

The Workhouse Ward. By Lady Gregory.

Coats. By Lady Gregory.

Hyacinth Halvey. By Lady Gregory.

Birthright. By T. C. Murray.

of the simplest. The son of a yeoman farmer and his wife, destined for the priesthood, is mentally convinced that he has no "vocation." He is deflected from his intention of relinquishing the profession through the solicitations of his parents, with the result that his mind becomes unhinged from the stress of his sacrilege. He returns home to shock them with the consciousness of what they have done. Mr. Murray handles his idea dexterously, and fashions it dramatically with relentless and undeviating purpose. If there is any blemish, it is that the dramatic probabilities are slightly too cohesive, their fibres too firmly intertwined, for the demands of an exact plausibility. The excellence of the play is that its idea expresses character. It is no wire-pulling expedient for attaching character to the idea, and thereby devitalizing both.

The acting of the piece was as delicate and penetrating as any we have witnessed by the Irish players. It was at once finished and as fresh as a breeze from the hills. As we have had frequent occasion to point out, one of the salient features of Miss Sara Allgood's creative acting is her entire unconcern about the conventional trammels. She disregards stage artifice because she projects her vital temperament into the individual she is presenting. Her personality is charged with subtle and elusive qualities, conveyed, not in shop-window style, but by the graduated niceties of a richly sympathetic discernment. She does not embroider her parts, but endows them with a finer intensity. As Mrs. Harte she met the crises of the defection and ruin of her son with all the power of tragic conviction. Mr. Sinclair gave a quietistic and most effective tone to the father. The rest of the cast was in every way adequate. The text of the play has just been issued by Messrs. Maunsell.

Synge's 'The Shadow of the Glen' was in the bill the same evening. Its poetry is a symphony of the subtle appeal of the hills and marshes of Wicklow, their mists and rain. As in 'Riders to the Sea,' his people share in the peculiarities of the scene amid which they live. Only in Synge and Mr. Hardy, among modern artists, is that profound fusion realized. When Nora Burke, before she throws in her lot with the tramp, speaks of "seeing nothing but the mists rolling up the bog, and they, again, rolling down the bog, and hearing nothing but the wind crying in the bits of broken sticks left in the great storm, and the streams roaring with the rain," we feel that she is not only giving expression to a dominant mood, but also making a kind of articulate personality of the bogs, the storm, and the streams themselves. The piece was beautifully acted, Miss Sara Allgood realizing all the poetry of Nora.

Lady Gregory's 'The Workhouse Ward' was also played. Mr. Sinclair and Mr. O'Donovan gave irresistible renderings of the two old bedridden men, for whom perennial bickering is a consolation against the shafts of ill-fortune.

Two more of Lady Gregory's comedies followed last Monday. To have selected 'Coats' was an error in judgment and a proper sense of differentiation. The theme, being concerned with the animadversions of the two old and pompous editors of *The Tribune* upon each other, varies in no essentials of situation from that of 'The Workhouse Ward.' It might have been written by an imitator of Lady Gregory rather than by Lady Gregory herself. Its humour has none of her fantastic readiness of invention. It lacks audacity of flight, and settles down into pedestrian witticism as jejune as it is over-elaborated. It was acted by the same pair as 'The Workhouse Ward,' and they were obviously shackled by its limitations.

'Hyacinth Halvey,' the story of the young man who cannot, even by the most desperate crimes, dislodge a reputation for virtue as burdensome to him as it was advantageous to the odious Blifil, has perhaps obtained the widest popularity of any of Lady Gregory's farces. Its whimsical exuberance, playing over the most inconsequent and diverting *contretemps*, is as unconvincing as it well may be. None the less, it supplies the appropriate illusion of people standing on their heads for the sheer joy of it which that accomplished discoverer of peasant drollery can impart. It was played with the go which is the special perquisite of the Abbey Theatre Company in comedy.

Mr. T. C. Murray's tragedy 'Birthright' completed Monday's programme. In one aspect, and one only, it resembles Mr. Galsworthy's 'Strife.' For it depicts, in the strictest and most impartial dramatic form, the atmosphere of struggle, quickened into fierce and tumultuous life through the impulse of inevitable actuality. The toiling and acrimonious father is in antagonism to his more softly constituted son Hugh; a brother, reticent, industrious, and jealous, and the worn, patient mother, by her leanings towards Hugh, complicate the difficulties. No detail in this terrible picture of the disparity of temperament is left unlimned. It is complete and overpowering in its cumulative effect. In its way, so compact and ferociously sincere a tragedy as 'Birthright' is a masterpiece. The acting demonstrated the resources of the company, for neither Mr. Sinclair nor Miss Allgood took part in it. Mr. O'Donovan and Mr. Kerrigan were the two brothers, and invested them with rich and virile sincerity; though perhaps Mr. Kerrigan has too kindly and quixotic a personality for the dour figure of Shawn. The high words and the fight between them formed one of the most impressive pieces of acting we have seen. Mr. Sidney Morgan and Miss Eileen O'Doherty, as the father and mother, exactly conveyed the two irreconcilable points of view. All four fulfilled the dramatic exigency of their parts, and acted with feeling, delicacy, and strength.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Brock (Frederick), HERNANI, A TRAGEDY, 2/ net. Duckworth

In no more salient way is the pigmy quality of modern literature laid naked than in poetic drama. Its satellites are legion, but their stature is of a mournful uniformity. To discover, therefore, a few ears of corn among the common chaff is an event of some significance. Mr. Brock's 'Hernani' offers us that unwonted experience. The structure of his work is modelled upon Hugo's play, but otherwise he relies exclusively upon his own inspiration. His tragedy is by no means masterful in its craftsmanship. There are many lacunæ in the action, which in some cases halts, in others hastens over much, in order to manœuvre the characters into their "situations." Nor is the characterization firmly delineated. There is a lack of delicate shading, the modulated interaction of personality, which is essential to great tragedy, poetic or prose. But, if the dramatic edifice as a whole is defective, there is none the less the germ of finely conceived drama, and the execution is lively, spirited, and determined. Had Hernani himself been adumbrated with more skill, the play would have been more successful. He is throughout an unsatisfactory figure, an improbable will-o'-the-wisp, passing through his evolutions and contortions in a baffling way that does not make for tragedy. The poetry itself is full of dignity and meaning, and a vital adjunct to the play as a whole. At times it reaches a deep spontaneity and nobility of expression. Mr. Brock possesses a real command over imagery and lyric tenderness.

Clifford (Mrs. W. K.), THE LIKENESS OF THE NIGHT, a Modern Play in Four Acts, 1/6 net. Duckworth

In her prefatory note to this play Mrs. Clifford says that "it has been the subject of much discussion, controversy, and writings in the press, favourable and unfavourable." Perhaps the reason is that it was first produced in 1900, a date at which repertory theatres were not daily introducing plays on a level with passable novels, in which serious themes are treated with sincerity. 'The Likeness of the Night' demands little controversy, either for its subject or its quality. Bernard Anderson, a barrister, having married a wife for prudential reasons, lives a double life with Mary (his former beloved, whom he has run across again after his marriage). His wife, a carefully considered character, discovers, unknown to them, how things stand, and commits suicide at sea. Mary and Bernard, the beauty and purity of whose love have hitherto seemed to them their justification, marry after Mildred's death, which is accepted as an accident. A belated letter, however, from Mildred disillusionizes them; and, in accordance with the requirements of morality, they fall apart from each other in horror. The weakest part of the play is the third act, the scene being the deck of the steamer in which Mildred is to take her pleasure trip. The play was based on a short story by the same author, and this third act, which should have been the most characteristic and intense, is merely an expansion of the detail that Mildred took leave of her husband, and exposes this method of play-making by its comparative dramatic thinness.

Again, one might question the ending. We do not believe in the reality of the falling of the scales. We are not led to believe indubitably and with exultation

what should have been the justification and essence of the play. It is Mrs. Clifford rather than Mary who says, "The woman we killed may forgive, but the law exacts its penalty. We are apart already." We find sincerity in the play, but also manufacture. Such epigram as the following clothes the central theme:—

Mr. S. Ah! The public loves morality—in print.
Bernard. And the reverse—especially in French.
Sir G. Quite true.

It is not the mere offering of a witty pen to audiences remembering Wilde. It is there for a purpose. But it is a craftsman's purpose (at work on an idea already used), and something else might have done as well.

Masterpieces of the English Drama: WEBSTER AND TOURNEUR, with Introduction by A. H. Thorndike (Columbia University); BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, edited by F. E. Schelling (University of Pennsylvania); and CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, with Introduction by W. L. Phelps (Yale University), 70c. each.

American Book Company
It is very unlikely that this new series will supplant the Mermaid Series. It does not cast its net so wide; nor is the equipment of the edition so agreeable. Its aim is more or less similar, and the results, if subject to the limitations we have named, are none the less laudable. The Marlowe volume contains 'Tamburlaine,' 'Dr. Faustus,' 'The Jew of Malta,' and 'Edward the Second'; the Beaumont and Fletcher, 'The Maid's Tragedy,' 'Philaster,' 'The Faithful Shepherdess,' and 'Bonduca.' In the other volume are Webster's 'The White Devil' (Vittoria Corombona), 'The Duchess of Malfi,' and 'Appius and Virginia,' and Tourneur's horrible 'The Revenger's Tragedy.' The last is, indeed, so nauseating and vulgarly melodramatic that the only excuse for publishing it is that it emphasizes certain tendencies and developments in the history of Elizabethan drama.

As may be seen, the selections are discerning. The texts are of the authoritative old editions, with modernized spelling. Sensible notes are appended at the end of each volume, which is preceded by an historical,

biographical, and critical Introduction. The print is excellent, but the covers are ugly and rough. Other volumes are to follow in the same series. The critical matter is bright and adequate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — J. B. B. — L. L. M. — J. M. — Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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